



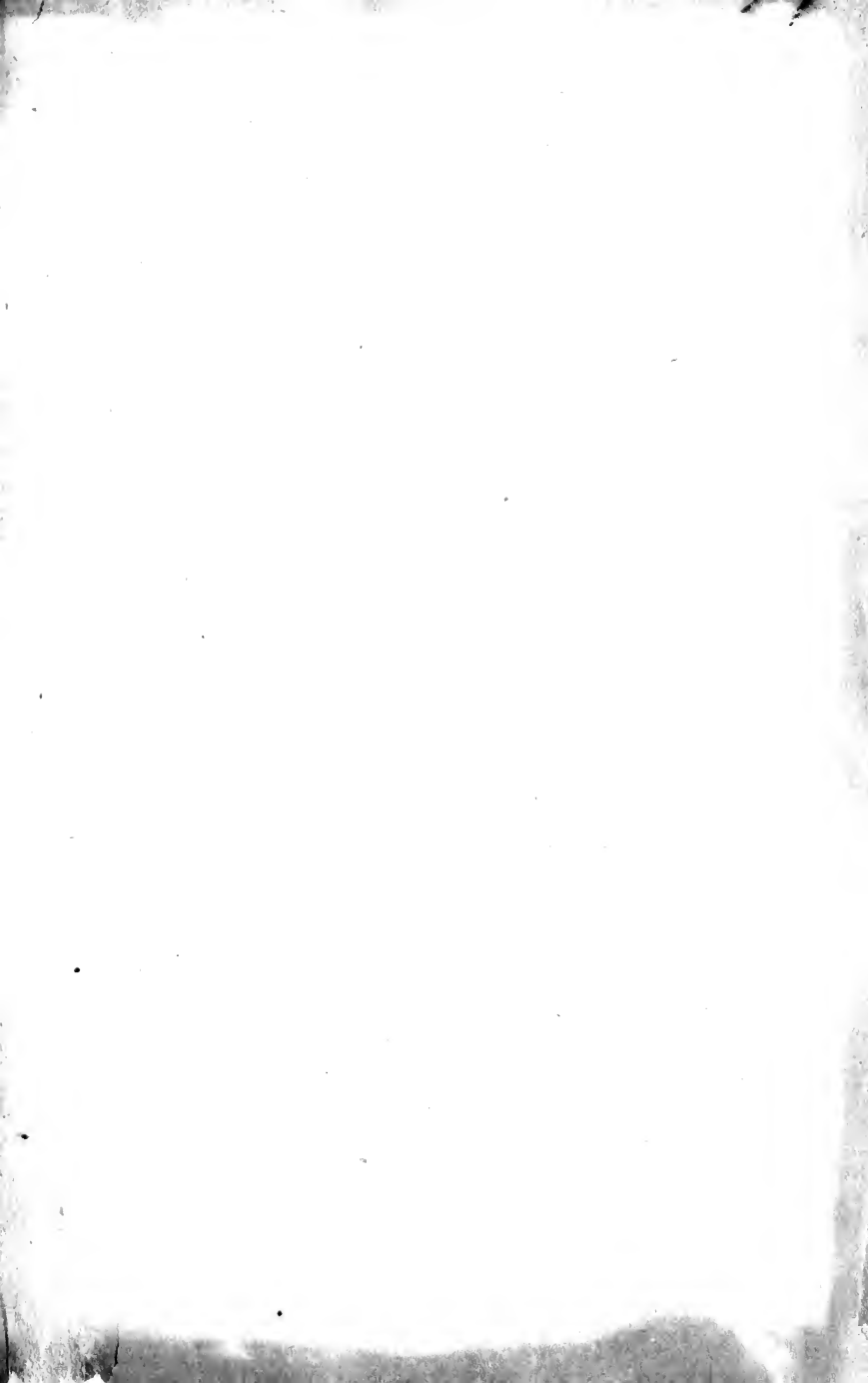
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OF THE

WHEREIN

in the Method of *Text*, and *Notes* ; and thrown into the most agreeable View for the Benefit of LEARNERS.

and *Classical Authorities* : with a large explanation of *Elliptical Constructions*, and a particular account of DIALECT.

To which is added

LIST of *Anomalous Verbs* ; and *another* of *all the Verbs* of the NEW TESTAMENT :

COLLECTED from those very Learned MASTERS,

drawn up at first to serve a private occasion of Life, and now made publick, as a Testimony of Respect to the

THE THIRD EDITION enlarged more than one *third* ;
and furnished with proper INDEXES.

Printed for JOHN NOON, at the *White Hart* near
Mercer's Chapel in *Cheapside*.

173.13

To the HONOURABLE

JOHN SCROPE, Esq;

S I R,

THIS Collection of *Grammatical Learning*, which I have now the Honour to present to You, in *another Edition* much enlarged, is designed to render the Rudiments of the *Greek Tongue* more familiar and intelligible to our *Youth*; to bring this part of their Education into a narrower compass, and leave more room for cultivating

The DEDICATION.

vating the Mind with *Knowledge* and *Virtue*. And, indeed, this *last* view ought to be the *Principal*, in learning those *dead Languages*; to acquaint our selves with the noble Sentiments, and perfect Models of ANTIQUITY, and, with such Assistance, be the better able to form a *just Conduct*, and become more serviceable to our *Country*, and *Mankind*. We may learn from Ancient GREECE to form the *Heroe*, the *Orator*, and the *Poet*; to establish a *System* of *Wise Laws*; and cultivate a *Divine Philosophy*. GREECE will be a Pattern of distinguish'd *Virtue*, and *Glory*; of almost every Thing conducive to *Publick Happiness*: except in Her Attempts upon the *Liber-*
ties

The DEDICATION.

ties of Mankind, when She most deservedly LOST Her *own*.

'TIS not for me to *prejudge*, how far it might be thought, I have reached my Design, now it is laid before the World. I may however be allowed the Satisfaction to hope, that an *honest* and *generous Scheme*, pursued with *Industry*, if it doth not excite some abler hand to undertake the Task, may at least secure the more *favourable* and *candid* Censure.

I AM sensible, the Imperfections, which Your *Penetration* will discover in this *Collection*, might well discourage an Address of this nature; but that I know, You have always more Inclination

The DEDICATION.

nation to *Excuse*, than *Censure*. Your *Love* of Mankind, and Desire of PUBLIC GOOD, will give some Assurance to a well-meant Endeavour, though it should not reach *Perfection*. I have the additional Pleasure to hope, that what is here offer'd to the Service of the *British Youth*, will be rescued from Contempt under the *Patronage* of a BRITISH SENATOR. When *Great Men* will undertake the Protection of *Arts*, and *Letters*; these will grow into some *Esteem*: and we may hope to see *united in Character*, what has been sometimes thought incompatible, *Politeness* and *Learning*.

HONOUR, whether considered as an Inheritance from *Ancestors*, or the
Reward

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Reward of *Personal Merit*, is an useful Distinction in Life: but most of all *Illustrious* when the Supporters of it are united. To Your Descent from the *Ancient*, and *Noble* Family of the LORD SCROPE of *Bolton*; to your *Relation* to *Ancestors*, who have acquired a GLORY, by their Defence of *Liberty*, and the *Constitution* in a particular *Crisis*, You have added a *new Lustre* by Your own Improvements. The *Publick Stations*, to which You have been called by Your KING and COUNTRY, You have filled: the *High Trusts*, You have acquitted with equal *Capacity* and *Fidelity*. And, I presume, it will not be the least favourable Light, in which You will appear to *Posterity*, as a PATRON of the SCIENCES.

THAT

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THAT *Greatness* and *Friendship* are not inconsistent, You have given unquestionable Proofs of in *Private Life*. Your *Known Goodness* and *Generosity* to Your most *distant Friends* will always endear Your *Name* to them; but to none more than my self, who would be ever sensible of the *Favours* received, in a course of Years, from YOU and YOURS; and ever retain those Sentiments of *Gratitude*, and *Duty*, which become,

S I R,

YOUR most Obliged

most Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN MILNER.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

THE Education of Youth is of such importance to Society, that no attempt to facilitate the method of conducting it, can be thought to want an apology. With this view was the present collection made, at first for private use, and now published in hopes it might be more generally useful. I will not presume to compare this performance with others more learned and correct; or detract in the least from their just value, to give this any Advantage.

The Rules in this Grammar are all in English, because, from what several Learned Masters have said on this Subject, I am convinced that this is the shortest and most intelligible way of communicating Knowledge to Young Minds. It may be thought indeed, that the Young Scholar, before he enters on Greek, is so well acquainted with the Latin, as to be able to understand and use Latin Rules: But then, I think, it must be granted, that still he understands English much better than Latin, and so far the same reasons will hold good. I doubt not to affirm in this case, that Greek, learned by English Rules once, would give a clearer notion of this Language, than by Latin Rules three times. Besides, in this method Lads might be put sooner upon Greek, nay begin with this (as Erasmus thought they should) before the Latin, by which means we might hope to encrease the number of good Grecians amongst us. I can think but of one thing, which can with any colour of Reason be alledged in favour of Latin Rules, namely, that they will help us to gain a copia of words, and render some forms of Speech familiar. As to the copia of words, that, I think, might be as easily obtained by a Vocabulary.

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lary. And before we conclude for the other, it should be considered, whether those forms ought to be rendered so familiar. There is certainly a difference between True Latin and Good Latin: between a construction by plain Rules of concord and government, and that which contains the Idiom of the language. Aliud est Latine, aliud Grammaticæ loqui. Quint. inst. i. 6. And are our Latin Rules such in construction as a Roman would give us? Would Cicero or Quintilian have expressed them in such Latin? If not, this, I conceive, is a sufficient reason why the Young Scholar should not grow too familiar with them. For the first tincture is hardly ever lost, and early habits are scarce ever conquered. Natura tenacissimi fumus eorum quæ rudibus annis percipimus; ut Sapor, quo nova imbuas, durat. — Nam bona facilè mutantur in pejus: nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? Non affueſcat ergo, ne dum Infans quidem est, sermoni, qui dediscendus est. Quint. inst. i. 1. We have been so apprehensive of this in another case, viz. the making of Latin, that those Exercises are justly preferred, which are so many translations from Classical Authors. By this means the proper word is chosen, the true Idiom preserved, and a Roman becomes our Master.

One thing more appears to me of too much consequence to be neglected in a Grammar, namely, that it be printed in a fair character, to render it easy and intelligible to the Eye. There are many Lads of good Genius and Capacity, who have but a weak Sight. A small Character, and a crowded page may fix in them an invincible prejudice against their Books; whilst they have the double labour at once to read their lesson, and get it by Heart. This ought to be prevented; as also every thing besides, which would occasion the least perplexity and distaste. Id in primis cavere oportebit, ne studia qui amare nondum potest, oderit, et amaritudinem semel præceptam, etiam ultra rudes annos reformidet. Quint. inst. i. 1.

The Method, in which I have conducted this work, is such as seemed to me most Obvious and Useful. The Situation of things with respect to one another is contrived on purpose to strike the Imagination. The distinction of fundamental Rules from others, by way of Text and Notes, is designed for the ease of Memory, and give a more compendious View of things. The intermixture of English and Italic letters is for the sake of Emphasis and Variety. In these and other matters I have followed my own

Judg-

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Judgment: others very likely would have disposed their materials in a different manner. I can only say, when I met with any thing, which I thought might be instructive, I freely adapted it to my own Use; quae conveniēre latetur transulisse, atque usum pro suis, Ter. Andr. prol. And where I differ from others, I am to give a sufficient reason for it in the Notes.

I hope on a perusal of this Collection, it will be thought an useful one. Particularly, in declining the Adnoun, simple and contracted, through so many Paradigms; in giving the signification of Greek Tenses; In exhibiting a short view of the Barytonous Verb, as conjugated through its variable tenses in all forms, and varied through its personal endings in all numbers, as will appear in two opposite pages at the end of the Grammar; in observing Similar constructions between the Latin and the Greek; in illustrating Syntax with such a variety of examples from Vigerus, Posselius, &c. in enriching Profody, with the curious Observations of Dr. Clarke on Homer, and Accent, with those of the Messieurs of Port Royal; and probably by Those who have a good Opinion of the PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN TONGUE, it will be thought an advantage in This, that it corresponds with That, in the general disposition and order of Things. Such as it is, I submit with all Deference to the Judgment and Candour of the Learned.

Concerning the Improvements of this Edition.

The Reception which this Grammar met with, being so much beyond the Author's Expectation, encourages him to hope that he has hit upon the right Method of giving Light and Pleasure to this Subject; Namely — By expressing all the Rules in English. The Elements of Knowledge ought to appear in the clearest Light we can possibly set them; free from all Ambiguity in Sentiment or Expression; and stript of every Vail. This he apprehended could not be so easily done, to the conception of the English Scholar, as in his own Mother Tongue. The Learned World seems to be generally agreed in this Point, and to

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look upon the prejudice in favour of Latin Rules, a very great *ABSURDITY*. The Rules therefore, both in Text and Notes, are here given in our own Language; As Messieurs de Port Royal have done it in French, for the Benefit of the French-Youth. And, so far as the Author knows, he has offered to his Country-men *THE FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR IN ENGLISH*. — By treating the Subject in a Rational and Critical manner. By this means the Young Scholar will not think himself wholly dealt with on the foot of Authority; but will observe that his Reason and Judgment are appealed to. One Cause, why the Study of Languages has been found so dry, and unentertaining, may be this. The Young Scholar's Memory seems to be only required: whereas in this Method, proper materials for thinking are thrown in his way; his Curiosity is raised, and his Diligence rewarded. — By distinguishing the several Rules of Grammar according to their Importance and Use. The more necessary Rules, such as ought to be learnt by Heart, are here placed in One View, as *TEXT*; and others of less moment, with the proper illustration of the Whole, in the form of *NOTES*. By such a disposition of Things the Young Scholar will not be terrified by a multiplicity of Rules, or the length of his Task. This Collection bears the Title of a Practical Grammar to distinguish it from other Grammars; or to intimate its being calculated for common Use.

This Grammar having been for some time out of Print, the Author was encouraged by some Worthy and Learned Gentlemen to revise it, and make such Additions, as would render it more complete. He now offers it to the World enlarged more than one third. He supposes between two and three hundred particular Passages have been inserted in their proper Place, from his own Observations in teaching the Greek Tongue, which would be as tedious, as needless to recite. The Additions, which are more considerable, and which lie together, the Young Scholar will find in the following Pages containing 1) Examples at large to all the Declensions of Simple-Nouns, p. 13. . . . 2) An Explication of Greek Tenses from Dr. Clarke, p. 53. . . . 3) A method of Resolving the Perfect-Middle, p. 88. . . . 4) The manner how Verbals are made; partly taken from a Manuscript of Mr. Reyner, the late very Learned Master of Tiverton School, Devon. This is the only Manuscript the Author ever had the Advantage of; and had he seen it sooner, might possibly have

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have made a greater Use of it, p. 108. 5) Figurative-Syntax, p. 171. 6) A large List of Words frequently ellipted, p. 175. 7) Particular Tables of Dialect for Nouns, Adnouns, Verbs, and Particles, p. 248. 8) Examples of Adnouns declined in every Case and Number; and in all the Degrees of Comparison, p. 298. 9) Numerals and Ordinals, p. 307. 10) A List of all the Verbs of the New-Testament, reduced to their respective Conjugations, p. 308. 11) An Index of Words, for the more ready finding them, and their accidents. Such an Index is necessary to render the Grammar more extensively Useful; especially to those who have learnt another. 12) The Analysis of the Grammar, which will follow this Preface. Those are then the more considerable Improvements of this Edition, in Making which the Author followed the Judgment of Others, as well as his own. He hopes the Pains he has taken, at first for the Benefit of his own Son, and now for common Advantage, will be acceptable to the Young Scholar; to whom He wishes, in the pursuit of his Studies, all imaginable Pleasure and Success.

Two Things, very likely, will be objected to those Additions — First; that by this means the price of the Book will be increased. I can't see how this could well be prevented consistent with Perspicuity. The Rules, 'tis true, might have been contracted; the Type been less; and some things of lesser moment omitted: but then it must have had the Fate of other Grammars, which, aiming too much at Conciseness and Comprehension, have been rendered so much the obscurer, and wanted a Master to read the Lesson, before it could be learnt. A crowded Page looks as dismal and discouraging as a cloudy Day; and Rules too much contracted appear like a piece of Cryptology. And what after all is saved by it? Nothing, besides a little Paper, which might be saved many other Ways to more Advantage. — Secondly; It may be said, that those Additions will be injurious to the former Edition: but neither could this well be prevented. And considering that the Additions exceed so far, as to make this Edition one Third more than the former, it may be considered in some measure as a new Book. However should the Author make any Future Additions, he proposes to print them so, as to be had by themselves.

The P R E F A C E.

To render the learning of the Greek Tongue more delightful and easy, the Author has published a small Piece, entitled *PRAXIS GRAMMATICA*, wherein the twelve first Dialogues of Lucian, Du Guard's Ed. and Isocr. ad Demonicum, furnished with an easier Translation, are parsed in all the parts of Speech, and proper references made to this Grammar. This is intended as a First-Book in Greek, and to save both the Master and the Scholar some Trouble. The Author, in fine, would persuade himself, that the Grammar and Praxis well digested; the Excellent and Learned Antiquities of Greece, [by Dr. Potter, His Present GRACE the ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury, to whom the World will be for ever indebted for this Piece of Critical Learning,] well read, will be a firm Foundation for the Young Scholar to Build upon.

Maçte novâ virtute, Puer, sic itur ad Astra.

Virg. aen. 9, 641.

Aug. 30. 1739.

J. M.

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E R R A T A.

Page 1. After the feveral figures 6. 11. 90. put an Aferifm thus 6*. &c. and then add a note in the bottom of the page with an afterifm thus : * ς, called βαῦ. ζ, κόπια. θ, σάνπι. P. 4. l. 15. col. 2. r. ς . . . ος. P. 10. l. 8. from the bottom, after ρ add σ. P. 12. l. 12. from the bottom r. 2. ω-ος, ΟΙ. P. 21. l. ult. r. ἡ Δημήτ-ηρ. P. 26. l. 6. r. ἡ λιχ-ῶ. P. 88. l. 19. r. Gram. p. 66. P. 115. c. 2. l. 5. from the bottom, r. Adverbial Particles. P. 175. l. 4. r. Graecae. P. 243. l. 12. r. fluentum. P. 276. l. ult. r. fimilar. P. 288. c. 2. r. τὸ γόι-υ. P. 312. c. 1. l. 8. from the bottom, r. adhaereo.

G R E E K Rudiments.

IN learning the *GREEK*, or any other *Tongue*, the most natural method is, to rise with the *Elements* of things; to consider the *Accidents*, 1) Of **LETTERS**, which compose syllables; 2) Of **SYLLABLES**, which compose words; 3) Of **WORDS**, which compose sentences; 4) Of **SENTENCES**, which, *spoken or written*, express our Thoughts; the *ultimate end* of all Language.

I. Of LETTERS, XXIV.¹

Let ^t . ²	Num. ³	Sound ² -Name. ⁴	Division. ⁵
Α α	1	A-lpha	VOWELS VII. Long η, ω. Short ε, ο. Doubtful α, ι, υ. <i>Of which are made Diphthongs.</i> Proper . . αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου. Improper . . α, η, ω, ηυ, υι, ωυ. <i>Of both which these are</i> Changeable . α, ε, ο, αι, αυ, οι. Unchangeab. η, ι, υ, ω, ει, ευ, ου.
Β β	2	b-eta	
Γ γ	3	g-amma	
Δ δ	4	d-elta	
Ε ε	5 5 6	e-ψιλόν	
Ζ ζ	7	z-eta	
Η η	8	e-ta	
Θ θ	9	th-eta	
Ι ι	10 ια II	i-ota	
Κ κ	20	k-appa, c	
Λ λ	30	l-ambda	CONSONANTS XVII. Liquid . . . λ, μ, ν, ρ . . . σ. { <i>smooth</i> . . π, κ, τ. <i>intermediate</i> ε, γ, δ. <i>rough</i> . . . φ, χ, θ. Mute { <i>of the same</i> { π, ε, φ. ORGAN { κ, γ, χ. { τ, δ, θ. Double { ζ = δσ, or σδ. { ξ = κσ, γσ, χσ. { ψ = πσ, βσ, φσ.
Μ μ	40	m-u	
Ν ν	50	n-u	
Ξ ξ	60	x-i	
Ο ο	70	ο-μικρόν	
Π π	80 90	p-i	
Ρ ρ	100	rh-o, r	
Σ σ	200	s-igma	
Τ τ	300	t-au	
Υ υ	400	u-ψιλόν	
Φ φ	500	ph-i	
Χ χ	600	ch-i	
Ψ ψ	700	pf-i	
Ω ω	800 900	ο-μέγα	

Observations and Exceptions.

I. *Cadmus* of *Phoenicia* is said to have brought with him into *Greece*, sixteen of those Letters; *Palamedes* to have added four in the *Trojan* times, viz. ϑ, ξ, φ, χ; and after him *Simonides* four more, viz. ζ, η, ψ, ω. Others ascribe ϑ, χ to *Epicharmus*. Tac. ann. II. 14. Plin. 7. 56.

II. The *Greek* being a dead language, the true pronunciation of it is undoubtedly lost. Custom therefore prevails here, and every one speaks it in that way, which is approv'd by the Learned of his own country. Only observe 1) β does not sound like the consonant *v*; but *b*. For *Cicero* makes these to be parallel sounds, viz. βίβει and *bini*, ep. fam. 9. 22. 2) γ sounds like *g* in *gallus*, and when it comes before γ, κ, ξ, χ, somewhat like *v*, as, in ἄγγελος [*angelos*] *nuncius*; πέφραγκα [*pephanca*] *apparui*; λύγξ [*lynx*] *singultus*, or *lynx*, i. e. *fera*; ἐγχος [*enchos*] *hasta*. 3) Σ was antiently written thus C. The last figure of it is final, being only us'd in the end of words, viz. σ: yet sometimes in composition we find it in the middle, as, in εἰσφέρω, *infero*. 4) The *first* and *last* letters

are us'd by *St. John*, to describe that *BEING*, who is before and after all things, as, Ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ Α, καὶ τὸ Ω, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος, i. e. *I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending*, Rev. i. 8. 5) There is a verb in this language, which consists of the same two letters, viz. ἄω, *flo, spiro*, I breath; and the conjecture is very natural, that it was taken from the arrangement of the *Greek* letters, for *to breath* is the first and last symptom of life. N. B. A series of the Letters, which compose any language, is call'd its *Alphabet*, from the names of the two first letters in this, viz. ἀλφα, βῆτα. 6) A letter, and likewise a *syllable*, in a word is called *Pure*, when a vowel precedes it; *Impure*, when a consonant, as, in φιλία α is *pure*; in τύπω ω is *impure*.

III. The *Greeks* had three ways of expressing numbers by letters. 1) The most simple was, for every single letter, according to its place in the alphabet, to denote a number from α 1, to ω 24; and thus the books of *Homer* are distinguish'd. 2) Another way was that which is represented in the alphabet, and sometimes the letters

letters were acuted, thus, $\acute{\alpha}$, β , Ἔ . For a thousand they plac'd a point under a letter, after this manner, α 1000, β 2000, Ἔ . The intermediate figures will be easily supplied thus, ι stands for 10, β 2; then $\iota\beta$ must be 12; $\kappa\gamma$ 23, $\lambda\delta$ 34, $\rho\epsilon$ 105, and $\alpha\psi\lambda\beta$ this present year 1732. 3) A third way was by six capital letters, thus, Γ [$\iota\chi$ for $\muία$] 1, Π [$\piέντε$] 5, Δ [$\deltaέκα$] 10, Η [Ἡεκατόν] 100, χ [$\chiίλια$] 1000, Μ [$\muύρια$] 10000; and when the letter Π inclos'd either of these, but Γ , it shew'd the inclos'd letter to be five times its own value, as, $\overline{\Delta}$ 50, $\overline{\text{Η}}$ 500, $\overline{\chi}$ 5000, $\overline{\text{Μ}}$ 50000.

4 IV. The letter or letters on the left-hand of the hyphen, shew that each corresponding letter in the Alphabet, is generally founded like them; and all the letters, without considering any hyphen at all, give the names of each letter.

5 V. Observe, 1) Those Vowels are doubtful, which in some syllables are long, in others short; and in a few sometimes long and sometimes short. But this properly belongs to *Prosody*. These Vowels α , ϵ , η , \omicron , ω are also call'd *Praepositive*; because they stand before other vowels in forming the diphthonge. These ι , υ , *Subjunctive*, because they

follow: yet υ . 2) These *Diphthongs* α , η , ω have the ι signify'd by the point under them; and two points over a diphthonge shew that it is divided, as, $\omegáις$ for $\omegaίς$, *puer*. These are called *Improper* in compliance with custom, *viz.* $\eta\upsilon$, $\upsilon\iota$, $\omega\upsilon$; tho', if founded right, both vowels might be somewhat heard. 3) 'Tis of use to know the *changeable* vowels, and diphthongs with regard to the *augment* of the verb. For α , ϵ change into η ; and \omicron into ω ; but the ι in the diphthonge is turn'd into a point under thus, $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\acute{\kappa}\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\kappa}\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, *habito*. 4) 'Tis proper to observe the letters pronounc'd by the same Organ of speech, (as, π , β , ϕ by the lips) because they are easily exchange'd for one another. This will be obvious in declension, and conjugation, as, $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ (*i. e.* in found $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$), $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha$, *sacrificio*. 5) The double consonants are easily resolv'd into those that are suppos'd equal to them, as, 1) ζ the *Æolicks* found as $\delta\sigma$, $\mu\epsilon\acute{\lambda}\acute{\iota}\delta\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ for $\mu\epsilon\acute{\lambda}\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, *modulor*: the *Doricks* as $\sigma\delta$, $\sigma\delta\upsilon\gamma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ for $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *jugum*. 2) ξ appears to be thus resolv'd from verbs in $\kappa\omega$, $\gamma\omega$, $\chi\omega$, whose future is $\xi\omega$ for $\kappa\omega\omega$, $\gamma\omega\omega$, $\chi\omega\omega$. So nouns ending in ξ , make their genitives $\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, $\chi\omicron\varsigma$, not $\xi\omicron\varsigma$. 3) ψ has the

II. Of SYLLABLES.

The *Accidents* of Syllables are ACCENT, BREATHING, and APOSTROPHE.

¹ I. **Accent** is the elevation or depression of a syllable, and is either, 1) *Acute* [´], affecting one or other of the three last syllables, *i. e.* if the word has so many, as, θεός, *Deus*; κόσμος, *mundus*; ἄγγελος, *nuncius*. 2) *Circumflex* [˘], affecting the two last, as, ποιῶ, *facio*; βοᾶτε, *clamatis*. 3) *Grave* [`], affecting the last only, as, τιμῆ, *honor*. N. B. The *grave* depresses, the other two raise.

² II. **Breathing** respects the different force of the voice in pronouncing a syllable, and is either, 1) *Asperate* and rough [´], as, ἄζω, *veneror*; or, 2) *Lenis* and mild [`], as, ἄζω, *sicco*. Every Vowel and Diphthong, beginning a word, has an *Asperate* or *Lenis* over it. *r* and *p* in the beginning are almost always *asperated*; and two *ρ*'s in the middle, the first has a *lenis*, the second an *asperate*, as, πόρρω (*porrho*) *longè*.

³ III. **Apostrophe** is this mark ['], set at the head of a letter in the end of a word, to shew the Vowels *a, e, i, o*, and sometimes the Diphthongs *ai, oi*, cut off, by reason of a Vowel beginning the next word, as, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ, βέλομ' ἐγὼ for βέλομαι ἐγὼ, *malo ego*, *il. a, 117*. If the Apostrophe leaves a consonant of a smooth pronunciation, *viz. π, κ, τ* before a vowel *asperate*, then it changes into one of the *rough* kind, corresponding to it, *viz. φ, χ, θ*, as, ἐφ' ἵππεσ for ἐπὶ ἵππεσ, νύχθ' ὅλην for νύκτα ὅλην, *noctem totam*. N. B. The two words ought to be pronounc'd as one.

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ I. Observe here, 1) A syllable in a word with regard to accent is called *ultimate*, i. e. the last; *penultimate*, i. e. the last but one; *antepenultimate*, i. e. the last but two. 2) A word is called *oxyton*, if an acute or grave is on the last syllable; *baryton*, if there is no accent on the last; *circumflex*, when the tone is on the last. 3) These have no accent, unless compounded, viz. *ὄ, ἦ, hic hæc*; *έι, αἰ, hi, hæ*; *έ, ε, quæ, quasi*; *έις or ές, in, in, ga*; *έκ, έξ, e, ex*. 4) *Enclitics* are words, which either cast off their accent on the last syllable of the foregoing word acuting it, as, *σῶμά μου*; or else lose it, as, *λόγος*. N. B. The Indefinite *τις* is thus affected in all cases, and may be pronounc'd as one word with the foregoing, as, *ἀνθρώπος τις, ἀγαθόν τι, ἤκιστά τινος*.

² II. Observe, 1) H was antiently the mark of hard breathing among the Greeks, as, *Ἠεκάδον*. 2) The *Æolick* υ is not *asperate*, as, *ὑμεις* for *υμεις*, *vos*. 3) The first ρ has a *lenis* in these four instances, where the second syllable be-

gins with a ρ, as, *ῥαελας, Cereris epitheton*; *ῥάργος, puer*; *ῥάργος, robustus*; *ῥαερός, veemens*. 4) We find a single ρ asperate in the middle of a word; but that is only when the other ρ is dropt to oblige the measure of the verse, as, *ἀρεκλον* for *ἀρεκλον*, *infeculum*.

³ III. Observe, 1) That *α, ι* are cut off when they are short, and *αι, οι* by reason of the accent are suppos'd so too. 2) *η, ω, υ*, though long, are sometimes cut off, as, *τύχη ἀγαθῆ* for *τύχη ἀγαθῆ, ἐγ' ἐκ* for *ἐγὼ ἐκ, Aristoph. τὸ δ' ἐκαστέρω ἐμ' ἄποικεις*, for *ἐμῶ, tu vero longius a me habitas*: Theocr. *ειδ. ιέ. 7*. 3) In declinable words the grave is drawn back to a foregoing syllable, as, *εἶπ' ἄγε* for *εἶπέ ἄγε, dic age*; but in others it is cut off with the vowel, as, *παρ' ἐμοῖ* for *παρὰ ἐμοῖ, apud me*. 4) Sometimes we find the vowel cut off in the beginning of a word, *that is*, when the former ends with a longer vowel, as, *ῶναξ* for *ῶ ἀναξ, ᾶλαβε* for *ᾶ ἔλαβε, μὴ ὕρω*, for *έύρω, Arist. τῶ' μῶ κεχαρισμένε θυμῶ*, for *ἐμῶ, meo carissime animo, ιλ. λ. 607*. 5) The two words must be read as one; other-

wise

wife the pronunciation will be harsh, as, *nukth bolen* is much harsher than *nuktholen*: and should the word apostrophated happen to be a monosyllable, it could not be pronounc'd at all, as, $\sigma' \alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, *te ipsum*, $\lambda. \chi. 351$. Besides, the change of the consonants before a vowel asperate, seems to be intended for this very purpose, to preserve the aspiration as much as possible, after the words were united in pronunciation.

III. Of WORDS.¹

The kinds of words, which compose this Language, may be reduc'd to these four, *viz.* NOUN, ADNOUN, VERB, PARTICLE.

I. *The Analogy of a NOUN.*

NOUNS have these following circumstances, or accidents, *viz.* the *Prepositive* ARTICLE, NUMBER, CASE, DECLENSION, CONTRACTION, GENDER, PERSON.

Observe, 1) In declining a Noun, the Article $\delta, \eta, \tau\acute{\omicron}$, *hic, hæc, hoc*, is set before its several cases, in that gender, which agrees with the gender of the Noun.² 2) **Numbers** *three*, the Singular, which denotes one thing; the DUAL, two; the Plural, more than two³ 3) **Cases** *five*, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, *N.B.* The Greeks have no Ablative.⁴ 4) **Declensions** *THREE*, the first and second *Parisyllabic*, i. e. of equal syllables in all cases; the third *Imparisyllabic*.⁵ 5) **Contraction** is the drawing two syllables into one, and affects some nouns of all Declensions; but especially of the *third*. 6) **Genders** *four*, *viz.* the masculine δ , the feminine η , the common $\acute{\omicron}$ χ η , the neuter $\tau\acute{\omicron}$. 7) **Persons** *three*, the first $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, *I, we*; the second $\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\upsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, *thou,*
ye

ye or you; the third all others. *N. B.* Of those we shall consider more particularly **DECLENSION, CONTRACTION and GENDER.**

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ I. It may be proper to observe in this place, that the definitions of things, common to Latin and Greek, are omitted; because the young scholar is suppos'd to be acquainted with them from his Latin Grammar. *N. B.* 1) A colon in the Greek is a point at the head of a letter, thus, ἀντὸς; an *interrogation* is a Latin semicolon, thus, τίς ἐστὶ; in the rest they agree, only the Greeks have no note of *admiration*. 2) In some old books a line over a word, either shews it to be a proper name, as, Ἄργε; or that the word itself is there spoken of, as, ἀνθρώπου, i. e. the word ἀνθρώπος.

² II. The Article will be declin'd at the head of the paradigm of declensions. I only observe here, 1) That it is us'd to give the greater emphasis and certainty to things, as, δάδ μοι τὸ βιβλίον, *redde mihi librum*, i. e. that particular individual book we were speaking of. τὰς ἡδονὰς θήρευε τὰς μετὰ δόξης, *vo-*

luptates sectare, ni. *istas, quae cum gloria conjunctae sint.* I-focr. The Atticks use, or omit the article, as they think it will contribute to ornament of discourse. 2) The article with the conjunctions μὲν and δὲ serve much to the same purpose, as *hic* and *ille* among the Latins, thus, ὁ μὲν, *hic quidem*; ὁ δὲ, *ille autem*; τὸν μὲν, *hunc quidem*; τὸν δὲ, *illum verò.*

³ III. Any Dual noun may have an adnoun Plural join'd in construction with it: because every dual is necessarily plural. In like manner a plural noun may have a dual adnoun, yet not indifferently; but only when the discourse is of *two* things: for not every plural is dual, unless when no more than two things are spoken of. *Vid* Clark. *Hom.* α. 566. *N. B.* The Atticks often use the Dual, the *Æolicks* never.

⁴ IV. Though the Greeks want the ablative, yet they express the force of that case by the dative, and sometimes by the genitive.

⁵ V. Hav-

5 V. Having only mentioned THREE declensions of nouns in the Greek tongue, so different from other Grammars, it will be necessary to account for this difference.

1) There are properly no more. The first and second of the *simples* are but one. For, their endings are the same in all cases, except in the singular, and even there for the most part according to the termination of the nominative. It seems probable, that the Latins took them to be one, when they have reduc'd all these nominative endings to their first declension, and we know they were great imitators of the Greeks. The fourth declension of simple nouns is no more than the third Atticiz'd, by changing *o* into *ω*, *α* into *ω* with a point under for *ι*, and *ς* into *ω* rejecting the *υ*. So that what is call'd the fourth, really differs from the preceding only in Dialect.

2) By making no more than three declensions, the ANALOGY between the Latin and the Greek will be wonderfully preserv'd, as will appear by comparing them in such a disposition; viz. Ist DECLENSION, as, es *masc.* a, e *fem.* in the Latin: *ας, ης masc. α, η fem.* in the Greek. IId DECLENSION, us *masc. um neut.*

in the Latin: *⊗ masc. ov neut.* in the Greek. IIIId DECLENSION, most crescents; all genders and endings but *um, u* in the Latin: Imparisyllabics; all genders and endings in the Greek. By making therefore only three declensions of nouns, the harmony so obvious will be preserv'd, and the learning of them be render'd so much the more easy. 3) The reason of the thing is sufficient to justify the alteration here made; yet, that it might not appear altogether *new* and *singular*, we shall support it with the authority of *Vossius*. His note, upon distinguishing the Declensions into five, is this: *Ex vulgari opinione; at revera sunt tantum TRES: nam secunda sub prima, quarta sub tertia comprehenditur, gram. gr. 10.* And afterwards under the second declension, *Reëtius ex secunda hac, et prima, una fiat declinatio, ut ea partim sit masculinorum in ας et ης quorum genitivus desinat in ς, vel etiam α partim foemininorum in α vel η, quorum genitivus exeat in ης vel ας. Quomodo et Latinis quatuor illae terminationes nominativi ad primam referuntur. At secundae fuerint illa in ⊗ et ov, ut apud Latinos exeuntia in er, us, et um. Quarta non est diversa a priori, cum solum differat*

Dialecto. Quare quae vulgo GARI, *ib.* 13. 4) However, *quintae dicuntur, fuerint ter-* if any one prefers the *common* *tiae, uti apud Latinos. Di-* method, the scheme will be so *method*, the scheme will be so *distributio istiusmodi ob conveni-* distinguish'd, as to make *that* *entiam cum Latina EXPEDI-* still obvious. *TIOR, FACILIORQUE VUL-*

1) Of Declension.

I. The first Declension hath **four** Terminations in the nominative, *viz.* *ας, ης*, masculine; *α, η*, feminine; and these are declin'd in the following paradigm, as, 1) ὁ ταμί-ας, *quaestor*. 2) ὁ τελών-ης, *publicanus*. 3) ἡ μῦσ-α, *musā*. 4) ἡ τιμ-ή, *honor*. [Others distinguish this into two.]

II. The second Declension hath **two** Terminations, *viz.* $\text{\textcircled{C}}$, masc. fem. and common; *ον*, neuter, as, 1) ὁ λόγ- $\text{\textcircled{C}}$, *sermo*; ἡ βιβλ- $\text{\textcircled{C}}$, *liber*; ὁ κτῆ ἡ ἀνδρωπ- $\text{\textcircled{C}}$, *homo*. 2) τὸ ξύλ-ον, *lignum*. [Others reckon this the third, and make a fourth of the Attick form,] ὁ νεῶς, *templum*; ἡ γάλως, *glos*; ὁ κτῆ ἡ ἄλως *area*, and τὸ ἀνώγειων *coenaculum*.

III. The third Declension is imparisyllabic, or increasing in the obliques, and hath **nine** Terminations, *viz.* *α, ι, υ*, neut. *ω*, fem. *ν, ξ, ρ, ψ*, all genders, as, 1) τὸ σῶμ-α, τῆ σῶμα- $\text{\textcircled{C}}$, *corpus*. 2) τὸ μέλ-ι, τῆ μέλι- $\text{\textcircled{C}}$, *mel*. 3) τὸ ἄς-υ, τῆ ἄσε-ος, *urbs*. 4) ἡ ἰχ-ὼ, τῆς ἰχό-ος, *sonus*. 5) ὁ τίτῆ-ν, τῆ τίτῆ-αν-ος, *Titan*. 6) ὁ ἀνα-ξ, τῆ ἀνακί-ος, *rex*. 7) τὸ ἦπα-ρ, τῆ ἦπαί-ος, *jezur*. 8) ὁ κτῆ ἡ παῖ-ς, τῆ κτῆ τῆς παιδ-ίς, *puer, puella*. 9) ἡ φλῆ-ψ, τῆς φλεβ-ός, *vena*. [Others make this the fifth of simple nouns.]

The THREE [as others, Five] DECLENSIONS of SIMPLE NOUNS.

VOC. and NOM. the same; but in the IId, ας, ης τοι σ. IId, @, is ε. IIIId, learn. N. B. The Article no VOC. but the adverb of calling supplies that defect, viz. ω, O.

The Prepositive Article.

SINGULAR.				DUAL.			PLURAL.			
N.	G.	D.	Acc.	N.	G.	D.	N.	G.	D.	Acc.
ο	τῶ	τῷ	τὸν	τῶ	M.	τοῖν	οἱ	των	τοῖς	τῶς
ἡ	τῆς	τῇ	τῆν	τῶ	F.	ταῖν	αἱ	τῶν	ταῖς	τάς
τὸ	τῶ	τῷ	τὸν	τῶ	N.	τοῖν	τὰ	τῶν	τοῖς	τὰ

Parisyllabic.

I			I					
ας	α	αν	α	αιν	αι	ων	αις	ας
ς								
ης	η	ην						
α	2	αν						
ης	η	ην						

3			II.					
@	ς	ων	ω	οιν	οι	ων	οις	ας
ων					α			α
ως	4	ων	ω	ων	ω	ων	ως	ω
ων	ω	ων						

Imparisyllabic.

5			III.					
α	@	α, ε	ε	οιν	ες	ων	σι	ας
&c.		&c.			α			α

NEUTERS make the Acc. as the Nom. in all numbers, and in the plural they both end in α, Attice ω. N. B. The dative plural of the IIIId, learn.

To know the Gen. Acc. Voc. and Dat. plur. of the
Third Declension.

1) GENITIVE.

1. A makes *ἄλος*; I, *ἴλος, ἰος*; Γ, *υος, εος*; Ω, *οος*.
2. N takes *πος, ος*; but ηN, *ηνος, ενος*; ωN, *ωνος, ονος*.
3. P takes *ος*. Σ makes *ος, πος, δος, θος, νος, ῥος*. ΟΣ neut. *εος*.
4. Ψ changes into *ω, β, φ*; Ξ into *κ, γ, χ*, with *ος*.
Vid. Vocab.

2) ACCUSATIVE.

1. Σ. after *ι, υ*, is N; when the Gen. makes *ος* pure,
2. [*ὁ Δίος, Δίος, Δία:*] Barytons, and *ος* impure; A and N.

3) VOCATIVE.

1. Voc. as Nom. but *ης, -εος* makes ΕΣ; *εις-ενίος, ΕΙ, ΕΝ*;
2. *ω-ος, ΟΙ*. From Nom. take 1) *ξ* in *ὁ ἀναξ*,
3. 2) *σ* after *ι, υ*; yet *ὦ πάτερ, ἄε, ὄδεις; ἐλπὶς, χλαμύς*.
4. From Gen. take 1) *πος*, in *-ῥος*. 2) *ος* in *ας-ανος*;
5. *ην-ενος; ὠν-ωνος; ηρ-ερος; ὠρ-ορος*; yet *ὦ σῶτερ*,
6. *ὦ κύον*. N. B. *ἡ γυν-ῆ, αἰκός, -αἰκί, αἶκα, ἄ-αι*.

4) DATIVE plur.

1. Add 1) to Nom. sing. (in *ξ, ψ, σ* with diphthong); *ι*;
2. Yet *κῆϊς κῆϊσι; πάτερ πασι, ἄε ὄσι; υἱ-εὺς, δρομ-εὺς, -έσι*.
3. 2) to Dat. sing. *σ* before *ι*; rejecting *τ, δ, θ, ν, ῥ*;
4. Yet *ενί, εἰσι; οῦνι, ἔσι*. 3) ηρ sincop. *ει* is *εἰσι*,
5. As *παῖ-ρ, -εῖσι*: so *ῆ, -ἄρν, -ἄσπ-ασι*; but *γασῆρσι*.
6. 4) *ι* is *ι* before a vowel: Poeticè *ι* is *εσι* or *εσσι*.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES to all the Declensions OF SIMPLE NOUNS.

First Declension.

1) Masc. endings.

I.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ὁ ταμία ^ς		οἱ ταμίαι
τῷ ταμίᾱ	τῶ ταμία	τῶν ταμιῶν
τῶν ταμίαι	τοῖν ταμίαιν	τοῖς ταμίαις
τῷ ταμίαν	ᾧ ταμία	τῶς ταμίαις
ᾧ ταμία		ᾧ ταμίαι

ὁ τελώνης		οἱ τελώναι
τῷ τελώνῃ	τῶ τελώνα	τῶν τελωνῶν
τῶν τελώνη	τοῖν τελώναιν	τοῖς τελώναις
τῷ τελώνῃ	ᾧ τελώνα	τῶς τελώνας
ᾧ τελώνη		ᾧ τελώναι

2) Fem. endings.

II.

ἡ μῆσα		αἱ μῆσαι
τῆς μῆσης	ταῖ μῆσα	ταῶν μῆσῶν
τῇ μῆση	ταῖν μῆσαιν	ταῖς μῆσαις
τήν μῆσαν	ᾧ μῆσα	ταῶς μῆσας
ᾧ μῆσα		ᾧ μῆσαι

ἡ τιμή		αἱ τιμαῖ
τῆς τιμῆς	ταῖ τιμὰ	ταῶν τιμῶν
τῇ τιμῇ	ταῖν τιμαῖν	ταῖς τιμαῖς
τήν τιμῆν	ᾧ τιμὰ	ταῶς τιμαῶς
ᾧ τιμή		ᾧ τιμαῖ

Nouns

Nouns ending in -δα, -θα, ρα, and α pure make the Gen. in -ας; the Dat. in -α, ας,

ἡ	Φιλία		αῖ	Φιλίαι
τῆς	Φιλίας	τὰ	τῶν	Φιλιάων
τῇ	Φιλίᾳ	ταῖν	ταῖς	Φιλίαις
τῷ	Φιλίᾳ	ᾧ	ταῖς	Φιλίαις
ᾧ	Φιλίᾳ		ᾧ	Φιλίαις

Second Declension.

III. 1) Masc. Fem. Com. endings.

SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
ὁ	λόγος			οἱ	λόγοι
τῷ	λόγῳ	τὰ	λόγω	τῶν	λόγων
τοῦ	λόγου	τοῖν	λόγοιν	τοῖς	λόγοις
τοῦ	λόγου	ᾧ	λόγω	τέρας	λόγους
ᾧ	λόγῳ			ᾧ	λόγοι

2) Neuter endings.

τὸ	ξύλον			τὰ	ξύλα
τῷ	ξύλῳ	τὰ	ξύλῳ	τῶν	ξύλων
τοῦ	ξύλου	τοῖν	ξύλοιν	τοῖς	ξύλοις
τοῦ	ξύλου	ᾧ	ξύλῳ	τὰ	ξύλα
ᾧ	ξύλῳ			ᾧ	ξύλα

ATTIC-FORM.

1) Masc. Fem. Com. endings.

IV.

ὁ	λεῶς	οἱ	λεῶ
τῶ	λεῶ	τῶν	λεῶν
τῶν	λεῶν	τοῖς	λεῶσι
τῶν	λεῶν	τῶν	λεῶν
ὧ	λεῶς	ὧ	λεῶ

2) Neuter-endings.

τὸ	ἀνώγειν	τὰ	ἀνώγειν
τῶ	ἀνώγειν	τῶν	ἀνώγειν
τῶν	ἀνώγειν	τοῖς	ἀνώγειν
τῶν	ἀνώγειν	τὰ	ἀνώγειν
ὧ	ἀνώγειν	ὧ	ἀνώγειν

Third Declension.

V.

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

ὁ	τιᾶν	οἱ	τιᾶνες
τῶ	τιᾶν	τῶν	τιᾶνων
τῶν	τιᾶν	τοῖς	τιᾶσι
τῶν	τιᾶνα	τῶν	τιᾶνας
ὧ	τιᾶν	ὧ	τιᾶνες

τὸ	σῶμα	τὰ	σώματα
τῶ	σώματος	τῶν	σωμάτων
τῶν	σώματι	τοῖς	σώμασι
τῶν	σῶμα	τὰ	σώματα
ὧ	σῶμα	ὧ	σώματα

Irregular

Irregular Declensions.									
SINGULAR.			DUAL.		PLURAL.				
N.	G.	D. Acc.	N. Ac.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	Acc.	
Ἐγώ, ego	ἐμῶ	ἐμοῖ	ἐμέ	νῶϊ	νῶϊν	ἡμεῖς	ἡμῶν	ἡμῖν	ἡμᾶς
	μῶ	μοῖ	μέ	νῶ	νῶν				
Σὺ, tu	σῶ	σοῖ	σέ	σφῶϊ	σφῶϊν	ὕμεῖς	ὕμῶν	ὕμῖν	ὕμᾶς
				σφῶ	σφῶν				
	ῶ, σοῖ	οῖ	έ	σφῶέ	σφῶϊν	σφεῖς	σφῶν	σφισι	σφᾶς
				σφῆ	σφιν				

Observations and Exceptions.

ARTICLE.

I. Observe, 1) τῶ, dual masc. is often us'd with feminine nouns, as, τὸ γυναικε. In like manner with ὁδός, via; χεῖρ, manus; τέχνη, ars; κεφαλὴ, caput; ἡμέρα, dies; φύσις, natura; πόλις, urbs; [and πῶν πόλειον, Thucyd. 5. yet τὰ πόλιε. Isocr.] So in the sing. we find the masc. article with fem. nouns, as, ὁ λάτεις, Eur. troad. 424. τῆ σάλπιγγι, Soph. ajax flag. 293. τῆ δόξης, Eurip. hecub. 370. τῆ συμφορῆς, Synes. The reason of this construction, as to persons, is this, as we are informed by the accurate and most learned Dr. Clark. When it is of no importance to the discourse itself, of what sex the persons spoken of are, whether male or fem. we may then properly

use them as masculines; in such cases the principal regard being πρὸς τὸ πρὸσωπον, not to the sex. He tells us, innumerable instances of this kind are to be met with in the best authors, as, Homer, speaking of Juno and Minerva, puts the participle in the dual mascul. πληγέντε κεραυνῶ, percussæ fulmine, il. θ. 455. sim. Pausan. 2. 21. Soph. elect. 980. &c. Eurip. helen. 652. Ib. hecub. 511. Ib. alcest. 513. Virgil. speaking of Venus, says, ducente Deo, Æn. 2. 632. Sed quis ea est mulier, Plautus epid. 5. 2. 37. Vid. Clark's Homer. il. ε. 778. 2) In the gen. and dat. τῶ, τῶ are us'd for the interrogative τίνι, cuius; τίνι, cui: so τῶ for the indefinite τίνι, as. ἀγνοῶ, τῶ χρη πισεῦσαι, nescio, cui oporteat credere, Luc. 3) With the adjectives

δε, γε the Atticks use the article for the demonstrative ε-τ⊙, as, ὄδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *hic homo*; and sometimes write ὄδ for ὄδε, and ποδ for πέδε. N. B. ὄδε, ἦδε, τόδε; G. τῆδε, &c. for εἰτ⊙, αὐτη, τῆτο; G. τῆτε, &c.

among the Poets is found in a short, as, ἰππότα for ἰππότης, *equus*; so νεφεληγερέτα, *nubes excitans*. GEN. [ας]. Some nouns in ας make this case in ε and α, as, ὁ Πυθαγόρας, τῆ Πυθαγόρ-ε and α, *Pythagoras*. Some proper names make α only, Doricè; as, ὁ Θωμαῖς, τῆ Θωμαῖ, *Thomas*; † Θωμαῖν, ᾧ Θωμαῖ, so ὁ Ἰσδάς, Δεκαῖς, Μαμμοναῖς, Σαλιναῖς, Λεονίδαῖς; and these appellatives, ὁ βορραῖς, *Boreas*; ὁ πάππας, *papa* or *pater*. GEN. DAT. [α]. Nouns ending in δα, θα, εα and α pure, make the *gen.* in ας, and the *dat.* in α diphthonge, as, ἡ ἡμέρα, *dies*; ἡ φιλία, *amicitia*; ἡ Μνάα, ᾧ, *Mina*: in the rest as μῆσα. VOC. [ης]. Nouns ending in -πης, -της*, -μέτρης, -ώλης, -τελής, and gentiles, as Σκύθης, *Scytha*, make this case in α: so ὁ λάγνης, *lascivus*. [* Yet ᾧ αἰναρέτη. O in *malum-fortis*, ιλ. π. 31.]

DECLENSION.

II. *General Observations* on the declensions are such as these. 1) The *Gen.* dual always ends in ω with α or ο [*Attice* ω] preceding; in the plural always in ων, and in the first declension circumflex'd, except τῶν χρέων of *χρέων* *foenerator*: χλάνων of *χλάνης* *aper*: ἐτησίω of ἐτήσια *Etesiae venti*. 2) The *Dat.* sing. of the first and second declen. hath a point or down-right dash under it for ι. 3) The *Accus.* sing. ends in ν with the vowel of the *Nom.* and its quantity and accent. 4) The Atticks make the *Voc.* like the *Nom.* in all declen. as, ἦ σὺ, φίλ⊙, *et tu, amice*, ὀδ. α. 301. And sometimes the Poets use the *Voc.* for *Nom.* as, Ἄλινά μαῖτερ ἐμοί, *Ætna mihi mater est*. Theocr. εδ. θ. 15.

III. In each declen. we may observe some *particulars* different from the regular forms, as,

FIRST DECLENSION.

Sing. NOM. [ης]: This case

SECOND DECLENSION.

Sing. GEN. DAT. [⊙]. The antient Atticks, before they receiv'd ε and ω, wrote πὸ λόγος for τῆ λόγος, and πῶι λόγοι for τῶι λόγῳ. VOC. ᾧ Θεός, O *Deus*.

† *Attic Form.*

The Atticks make the following

D

l o w i n g

lowing changes in this second declen. viz. ο into ω; οι into ω with a point under; ε into ω, rejecting the υ; α neut. into ω. Consequently in the NOM. 1) For ⊕ they have ως, masc. fem. com. as, ὁ λεῶς, *populus*; ὁ νεῶς [Atticè for ναῶς,] *templum*; ἡ γάλως, *glos*; ὁ ἤ ἡ ἄλως, *area*. 2) For ου neut. they have ων, as, τὸ ἀνώγειον, *coenaculum*. N. B. 1) These make the ACC. sing. without ν, viz. ὁ Ἄθως, *Athos*, mons Graeciae; [ἡ Ἄθων, Herodot.] ἡ ἔως, *aurora*; ἡ Κῶς, *Cos*, insula; ὁ λαγῶς, *lepus*; [ἡ λαγῶν, Plutarch.] ὁ Ἀπολλῶς, *Apollo*, acts xix. 1. 2) There is one neut. in ως, as, τὸ χρέως, *debitum*; and two neut. in ω, as, ἀγήρω, *senii ex-pers*, Philo; Philo ἑπίπλεω, *plenum*, Plutarch. 3) We find in the Acc. pl. τὰς ἄλω, for τὰς ἄλως, 1. Sam. 23. 1.

THIRD DECLENSION.

RULE II. Acc.

Observe that the following figures denote the lines in each rule, and introduce Examples or Exceptions belonging to each line.

1) As, ὁ ὄφις, ὄφις or ὄφεως, acc. ὄφιν, *serpens*; Acc. ποσειδῶ, for ποσειδῶνα [apocop. Attic.] Aristoph. nub. 1. 1.

83. so Ἀπόλλω, ib. 1. 371. εὐρύς, εὐρέος, εὐρύν, *amplus*. ad-noun masc. 2) [Δις, *Jupiter*]: Barytons, Ἔς. as, ἡ ἔεις, ἔειδος, acc. ἔειδα and ἔειν, *lis*, *contentio*; ἡ κόρυς, κόρυθος, κόρυθα and κόρυω, *galea*; thus ἡ κλεῖς, κλειδός, κλειδα and κλεῖν, *clavis*; ἡ χάεις, χάειλος, χάειν only: χάειλα signifies a *goddess*, or one of the *Graces*, not *gratia*, favor.

RULE III. Voc.

1) As, ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*, V. ὦ Σώκρῃτες; Adnouns, as, πλακόεις, ὦ πλακοίει and πλακόεν, *latus* ἔ *tenuis*: except participles, which make the Voc. like the Nominat.. 2) i. e. Nouns in ω make the Voc. like the Dat. as, ἡ λεχῶ πuerpera, ὦ λεχοῖ . . . ὁ ἀναξ rex, ὦ ἀνα, *Theogn.* 1. 3) As, ἡ Ἀμαρυλλίς, ὦ Ἀμαρυλλί, *Amaryllis*, vid. *Virg. eccl.* i. 37. yet — i. e. *pes*, *auris*, *dens*; and *spes*, *chlamys*. 4) As, ὁ λέων, λέοντι, ὦ λέον, *leo*; ὁ Αἴας, Αἴαντι, ὦ Αἴαν, *Ajax*; but participles make the Voc. like the Nom. 5) [ηρ-eros] yet ὁ πῆρς, πῆρος, ὦ πῆρς, *Pier*; [ων-ον] in like manner ὁ Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπόλλωνι, ὦ Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo*; Ποσειδῶν, Ποσειδῶνι, ὦ Ποσειδῶν, *Nep-tunus*. Thus many polysyllables, in the Voc. draw back the

the accent to the antepenult. but not always, as, ἡ Λακεδαίμων, Λακεδαίμων⊙, ᾧ Λακεδαῖμον, *Lacedaemon*, urbs Peloponnesi; ὁ σωτήρ, *servator*. 6) ὁ κῆ ἡ κύων, κυνός (per syn-cop.) *canis*; ἡ γυνή, *mulier*.

RULE IV. Dat. Plur.

1) As, ὁ ἄρπαξ, τοῖς ἄρπαξι, *parax*; ὁ Ἄραξ, Ἄραξι, *Arabs*; ὁ βασιλεύς, βασιλεύσι, *rex*; ὁ κῆ ἡ βῆς, βῆσι, *bos*. 2) Yet — i. e. *peten*, *pes*, *auris*, *filius*, *cursor*. 3) As, τῷ βότρῳ, *racetio*, τοῖς βότρῳσι; σάμαλι, *corpori*, σάμασι; λαμπάδι, *lucerna*, λαμπάσι; ὄρνιθι, *avī*, ὄρνιθι; Τιτᾶνι, *Titani*, Τιτᾶσι; ἀλλᾶνι, *botello*, ἀλλᾶσι. 4) Yet εἴη makes, &c. — i. e. if the penultimate of the dat. sing. be long, so it ought to

be likewise in the dat. plur. after these letters are cast off, as, τιθένῃ, *ponenti*, τιθεῖσι; λέοντι, *leoni*, λέεσι. But if the penultimate was short in the sing. it remains so in the plur. as, φρενί, *menti*, φρεσὶ; or is made long by position, as, ῥήτορι, *rhotori*, ῥήτορσι; ἀλί, *fali*, ἀλίσσι — ηρ syncop. — as, ὁ παῖς ἡρ, τῷ -έρος -ρός, τῷ -έρι -εῖ, dat. plur. τοῖς -έροι, *patribus*; sim. μητέροι, θυγατέροι, ἀνδρόροι, *matribus*, *filiabus*, *viris*, &c. 5) So -ῆς, ἕως, *filius*; ἄρῳ, ἀρέν⊙, ἀρένός, *agnus*; ἀστῆρ, ἀστέρος, *stella*; γαστήρ, γαστέρος, *venter*. 6) As, χερσὶν ἀνίπτοις, *illotis manibus*; and before a consonant in the Poets, as, σήθεσιν λαείοις, *pelioribus hirsutis*, — & poeticè — as, ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἡγεμόνι, dat. pl. ἡγεμόνεσσι, *dux*.

2) Of Contraction.

Observe, 1) Contraction is the *drawing* of two final syllables into one, i. e. generally two vowels. 2) When the vowels are united without changing or losing either, it is called SYNAERESIS, as, εἶ into εἷ; but if either vowel is chang'd, as, εο into ε, or one of them is lost, as, εω makes ω, this is called CRASIS. 3) Some nouns contract in all numbers, and all cases; but the *dat. plur.* never: others in some only. 4) Every contracted syllable is long.

1) GENERAL RULES of *Contraction, applicable to Verbs as well as Nouns.*

RULE I. A, I, r, with a vowel or diphthonge following, contract by losing that vowel, or diphthonge; but *αι, αω, οι, ας* contract into *ω*. *N. B.* *ι* is never lost in contraction; but either retain'd in the word, or signified by a point under.

RULE II. E with *η, ω*, or diphthonge contracts by losing *ε*; but 1) *εε* into *ει*, and in the dual of nouns, whose gen. sing. is *εϙ*, into *η*. 2) *εο* into *ϑ*. 3) *εα* into *η*; but after *ρ* into *α*: nouns in *-ης* pure contract *εα* into *α* and *η*; in *-εϙ*, the *N. A. V.* plur. into *α*. 4) *ει* into *ει*, and *εϙ* into *ευ*.

RULE III. O contract thus, 1) *οα, οη, οω* into *ω*. 2) *οε, οο, ος*, and *οει* infinitive, into *ϑ*. 3) *οι* [and *ο* with any diphthonge that hath *ι* in it, as, *ει, οι, η*] into *οι*. *N. B.* The *Acc.* plural. that ends in *ς*, has the same contraction with the *Nom.* of the same number, thus, *οι βασιλ-έες -είς; τὸς -έας, -είς.*

Observations and Exceptions.

I. (*α*) *βοάεις, βοᾶς, clamas.* -*εῖ*, *purpurea*, and *ἐρέα, ἐρεᾶ*, (*ι*) *οἱ ὄφεις, ὄφεις, serpentes.* (*υ*) *οἱ ἰχθύες, ἰχθύς, pŷces* — but *— ἐβόαον, ἐβῶν, clamabam.* *βοάω, βῶ, clamo.* *βοάομι, βοᾶμι, clamem,* (*opt.*) *βοάσσι, βοῶσι, clamant.*

II. (*εω*) *ποιέω, ποιῶ, facio.* (*εε* dual.) *ἀληθείς, ἀληθείϙ*, dual *ἀληθείε, ἀληθεῖ*; some neut. in the dual contract into *ει*. (*εα* after *ρ*) *ἡ ἀργυρέα, ἀργυρεῖ, argentea*; *ἰο πορφύρεα*

-εῖ, purpurea, and *ἐρέα, ἐρεᾶ*, *lanca* (*ης* pure) *ὑγιής, sanus*, *acc. ὑγιᾶ, Thucyd. 3. 6. ὑγιῆ, Titus, ii. 8. (-εϙ and -εον) ὀσέα, ὀσαῖ, ossa; χρυσέα, χρυσεᾶ, aurea.*

III. (*οει* infin.) *χρυσόειν, χρυσῶν.* (*ο* with any diphthonge, &c.) *χρυσόει, χρυσοῖ.* Indic. *pass. 2. δηλόη δηλοῖ; subj. act. 2. δηλόης, δηλοῖς, 3. δηλόη, δηλοῖ.* (*οε* into *ϑ*) *μελι-όεις, -ῆς: -οεσσα, ῆσα — ἀπλόος, ἀπλῆς.*

2) EXAM-

2) EXAMPLES of Contraction, and those are of two sorts.

FIRST SORT.

Such nouns as are contracted, but us'd by the Poets and Ionic writers as *uncontracted*.

Belonging to the FIRST Declension.

S I N G U L A R.

N. G. D. A.

ὁ Ἑρμ-	έας, ἦς.	ές, ῥ̃.	έα, ἦ.	έαν, ἦν.	1
ὁ Ἀπελλ-	έης, ἦς.	ές, ῥ̃.	έη, ἦ.	έην, ἦν.	
ἡ Μν-	άα, ᾶ.	άας, ᾶς.	άα, ᾶ.	άαν, ᾶν.	2
ἡ Γαλ-	έη, ἦ.	έης, ἦς.	έη, ἦ.	έην, ἦν.	

Belonging to the SECOND Declension.

ὁ Ν-	όν, ῶς.	όν, ῶς.	όν, ῶ.	όν, ῶν.	3
τὸ Ὀς-	έον, ῥ̃ν.	ές, ῥ̃.	έα, ῶ.	έον, ῥ̃ν.	

Attic Form.

ἡ Κ-	όως, ῶς.	όω, ῶ.	όω, ῶ.	όω, ῶ.	4
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Belonging to the THIRD Declension.

ἡ Δ-	αῖς ᾶς;	αἶδος ᾶδος;	αἶδι ᾶδι;	αἶδα ᾶδα.	5
ὁ Πλακ-	έεις ῥ̃ς;	έηνλος ῥ̃νλος;	έηνι ῥ̃νι;	έηνια ῥ̃νια.	
ὁ κ̃ τὸ Κρ-	άας ᾶς;	άαλος ᾶλος;	άαλι ᾶλι;	άαλα ᾶλα; άας, ᾶς.	

Syncope.

ὁ Ἀν-	ήρ;	έρος	δρὸς;	έρη δρη;	έρα δρα.
ἡ Θυγάτ-	ηρ;	έρος	ρὸς;	έρη ρι;	ερα ερ.
ὁ Δημήτ-	ηρ;	ερος	ρὸς;	ερη ρι;	ερα ερ.

Obfer-

Observations and Exceptions.

The Examples above are only declin'd in the singular number, the young scholar being suppos'd able to go through the Dual and Plural, from the paradigms and rules he has already learnt. Only observe, though these nouns are here contracted in declining, yet the contraction, which is the more usual termination, may be declin'd by itself, as if it was a simple noun, as, ὁ Ἑρμῆς, τῷ Ἑρμῆ, τῷ Ἑρμῆ, &c. Voc. ὦ Ἑρμῆ. Lucian. dial. 7.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1) ὁ Ἑρμῆς, *Mercurius*. 2) ὁ Ἀπελλῆς, *Apelles*; ἴο ὁ Θαλαῆς, *Tbales*. 3) ἡ Μινᾶ, *Mina*; ἴο ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ, *Minerva*; ἡ Ναυσικᾶ, *Nauficaë*. 4) ἡ Γαλῆ, *felis*; ἴο εα into η, any consonant except ρ preceding, as, ἡ γῆ, *terra*, from γέα.

SECOND DECLENSION.

1) ὁ Νῆς, *mens*, and its comp. ὁ ἔνοϑ, ἔνους, *benefolus*; ὁ ἄνοϑ, ἄνους, *amens* (adn.) N. B. Nouns in -οϑ are contracted in all numbers, and cases, as, ὁ ῥόϑ, ῥῶς, *fluxus*; ὁ πλόϑ, πλῶς; ναυι-

gatio; ὁ χνόϑ, χνῶς, *lanugo*; ὁ χροϑ, χροῶς, *cutis*, aut corpus amictum cute, and their comp. N. B. Some of those Nouns, when contracted, are declined after the third declen. thus, νῆς, νοῶς, νοί; χροῶς, χροῶς, χροῶς.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Ἡ δαίς *fax*; ὁ πλακίος *placentia*; ὁ ἡ πὸ κεφίας *caput*; ὁ ἀνήρ *vir*; ἡ θυγάτηρ *filia*; ἡ Δημήτηρ *Ceres*. So τὸ ἦρ, ἦρϑ, from ἔαρ, *ver*; τὸ κῆρ, κῆρϑ, from κέαρ, *cor* — ὁ παῖς, παιδὸς, from παῖς, *puer*; ὁ λάς, λάϑ, from λάας, *lapis*. . . ὁ ἀλλάεις ἀλλᾶς, *botellus*; κενῶν κενῶν, *venter*. N. B. These nouns contract only in N. A. V. plural ending in 1) υς-υϑ, as, ὁ βότρυς, *racemus*; N. V. βότρε-υες, -υς; A. -υας, υς; sim. ὁ σάχυς, *spica*; ὁ ἰχθύς, *piscis*; ἡ ἄρκυς, *rete*. δρυῶς, υδὸς, ἡ, *quercus* . . . Acc. pl. δρυῶς, as, τὰς δρυῶς τὰς μεγάλας, *et quercus excelsas*. Aristoph. nub. 401. . . κακοδαίμονας ἰχθύς, *infelices pisces*, acc. pl. Lucian. 5. 2) αὐς-αος, as, ἡ ναῦς, *navis*; N. V. νάεις, ναῦς, G. νάας, ναῦς. 3) υς, -οος, as, ὁ ἡ ἡ βῆς, *bos*; N. V. βόεις, βῆς; A. βόας, βῆς, 4) In

4) In *is* and in *eis*, a few, as, ἡ ἑλῖς, *lis*; N. V. ἑλιδ-εις, *eis*; A. -ας -εις sim. ἡ κάλπις, *urna*; ὁ κῆ ἡ ὄρνις, *avis*; ἡ κλεῖς, *clavis*; N. V. κλεῖδες, *clavēs*; A. κλεῖδας, *clavēs*.

S Y N C O P E.

In like manner ὁ πατήρ pater

is syncopated; only the Acc. makes πατέρᾱ, not πάτερᾱ, which signifies *patriam* . . . Gen. pl. πατέρων, Poet. πατέρων. . . N. B. μήτηρ is not syncop. Acc. sing. . . . Δημήτηρ has the accent in the antepenult. in every case.

S E C O N D S O R T.

Such nouns as rise out of the THIRD (*Fifth*) DE-CLENSION, making Ⓞ pure in the Genitive. These are distributed into *five Classes*, by some called

THE FIVE DECLENSIONS OF CONTRACTS,

each distinguish'd from the other, by the Termination of the Nom. or the number of cases contracted.

The first Class.

- 1) Has THREE terminations, *ης masculine*, as, ὁ Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes*; *εσ and Ⓞ neuter*, as, τὸ ἵππομανές, *hippomanes*; τὸ βρέφⓄ, *infans*; or τὸ τεῖχος *murus*.
- 2) Is contracted in all the obliques, except the *Dative plural*.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ὁ Δημοσίην-ης		οἱ εἴς, εἰς
τῷ εἴ, ἄς	τῶ εἴ, ἦ	τῶν ἑῶν, ὧν
τῷ εἴ, εἰ	τοῖν ἑοῖν, οἶν	τοῖς εἰς
τὸν εἰ, ἦ		τῶς εἰς, εἰς
τὸ ἱππομαν-ἑς		τὰ ἑᾶ, ἦ
τῷ εἴ, ἄς	τῶ ἑἴ, ἦ	τῶν ἑῶν, ὧν
τῷ εἴ, εἰ	τοῖν ἑοῖν, οἶν	τοῖς εἰς
τὸ ἑς		τὰ ἑᾶ, ἦ
τὸ βρεφ-ῶ		τὰ εἰ, ἦ
τῷ εἴ, ἄς	τῶ εἴ, ἦ	τῶν ἑῶν, ὧν
τῷ εἴ, εἰ	τοῖν ἑοῖν, οἶν	τοῖς εἰς
τὸ ῶ		τὰ εἰ, ἦ

The Second Class.

1) Has Two terminations, *is masc. fem. and com.* as, ὁ ὄφις, *serpens*; ἡ κρίσις, *judicium*; ὁ κὶ ἡ κόρυς, *ci-mex*: and *neut.* as, τὸ σίνηπι, *sinapi*. 2) Is contracted in dat. sing. only, and the N. A. V. plur. N. B. The G. sing. ends more frequently in *εως Atticè*,

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ὁ ὄφ-ῖς		οἱ ἑῖς, ἑῖς
τῷ ἑῖς	τῶ ἑῖ	τῶν ἑῶν
τῷ ἑῖ, ἑῖ	τοῖν ἑοῖν	τοῖς εἰς
τὸν ἑῖ		τῶς ἑῖς, ἑῖς
τὸ σίνηπ-ῖς		τὰ ἑῖς, ἑῖς
τῷ ἑῖς	τῶ ἑῖ	τῶν ἑῶν
τῷ ἑῖ, ἑῖ	τοῖν ἑοῖν	τοῖς εἰς
τὸ ἑῖς		τὰ ἑῖς, ἑῖς

N. B.

N.B. ὄφεις above is rather after the *Ionic-form*, G. εἶ, &c. than after the *common*; which makes G. εἶ, &c. Here follows the *Attic-form*.*

ἡ κρήσις	|	αἶ . . . κρήσεις, εἰς
τῆ κρήσεως	| τὰ . . . κρήσειε	τῶν . . . κρήσεων
τῆ κρήσει, εἰ	| τῶν . . . κρήσεων	ταῖς . . κρήσεσι
τῆ κρήσιν	|	τάς . . κρήσεσσι, εἰς

* So ἡ πόλις civitas, τῆ πόλεως, &c.

The Third Class.

1) Has THREE terminations, εως and υς masc. as, ὁ βασιλεύς, rex; ὁ πῆχυς, cubitus: υ neut. as, τὸ ἄστυ, urbs.
2) Is contracted in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. dual and plur. N.B. The G. sing. of masc. ends commonly in εως.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ὁ βασιλ- εὺς		οἱ ἑές, εἶς
τῆ εἶ	τῶ ἑε, ἦ	τῶν ἑων
τῆ εἶ, εἶ	τῶν ἑοιν	τούς εὖσι
τῶν εα		τούς ἑας, εἶς
ὁ πῆχ- υς		οἱ εες, εἰς
τῆ εἶ	τῶ εε, η	τῶν ἑων
τῆ εἶ, εἶ	τῶν ἑοιν	τούς εσι
τῶν υν		τούς εας, εἶς
τὸ ἄσ- υ		τὰ εα, η
τῆ εἶ	τῶ εε	τῶν ἑων
τῆ εἶ, εἶ	τῶν ἑοιν	τούς εσι
τῶν υ		τὰ εα, η

The Fourth Class.

1) Has ONE termination in ω fem. as, ἡ λεχὼν, *puerpera*. 2) Is contracted only in the sing. In the dual and plur. like the second declension in $\alpha\varsigma$.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
λεχ- ὠ		αῖ οῖ
τῆς ἑῶ, ῥς	τὰ ὠ	τῶν ὠν
τῆ οῖ, οῖ	ταῖν οῖν	ταῖς οῖς
τῆν ὅα, ὠ		ταῖς ῥς

The Fifth Class.

1) Has ONE termination in $\alpha\varsigma$ neut. as, τὸ κέρασ, *cornu*. 2) Is contracted in all the obliques, but *dat. plur.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
τὸ κέρ- ας		τὰ ἀῖα, αα, α
τῆ ἀῖ, αῖ, ῶς	τῶ ἀῖε, αε, α	τῶν ἀῖων, ἀων, ὠν
τῆ ἀῖ, αῖ, α	τοιν ἀῖοιν, ἀοιν, ὦν	ταῖς ασι
τὸ ας		τὰ ἀῖα, αα, α

Observations and Exceptions.

[1st CLASS.] The Proper Names in $\eta\varsigma$, which are referred to this Declension strictly speaking have no number but the sing. . . Observe, 1) Proper names in $\eta\varsigma$ from κλέω are doubly contracted in all cases but N. V. as, ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, ἦς. G. τῶ ἐέος, ἐῶς; and ἐέος, -ῶς. D. τῶ -ἐεῖ, εῖ; and εῖ,

ἔϊ, εἷ. A. ἦ -έεα, ἔη; and ἔα, ἦ: *Ionice* -ἦα, Theocr. εἰδ. 17. 70. Voc. ἠεράκλεις, also ἠεράκλεις, Lucian. dial. 6. sim. ὁ Θεμιστοκλέης, *Themistocles*; ὁ Περικλέης, *Pericles*. N. B. Some of these, besides their own proper accusative, have another in imitation of Nouns of the first decl. simp. as, πὸν Σωκράτην, *Socratem*; πὸν Ἄρτην, *Martem*, and ἠεράκλειον, Theocr. εἰδ. 17. 73. 2) Proper names in some cases are Parasyllabic, as, ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης, πὸν -ῶν, *Aristophanes*. 3) ες neut. fo neuter adnouns, as, τὸ ἀληθές, *verum*.

IIId CLASS.] The Gen. Sing in -εως, D εἶ, εἰ, is the Attic-form; that in the text rather the Ionic, τῆς φύσις ἀνίπαρατίσης πάντα κενεὰ *natura repugnante omnia frustranea*, Hippocr. The same Author has in the Nom. plur. ἄσπασσες, *abscessus* sect. 4. aph. 31. Acc. γενέσιαις *generationes*. II. aph. 47. So ι in the Penult. is frequent; not ε, in Herodotus. Masculines and Feminines frequently make the G. dual in εων, and plur. in εων, with the accent in the antepenult. . . . Nom. pl. Atticè ὄφεις; sim. μάνεις from μάνις, -εως, ὁ, να-

tes. Lucian. dial. 10. N. B. Most Nouns of this declen are Verbals in -ις, and of the fem. Gender.

IIIId CLASS.] Observe, 1) For βασιλεῖς and κερμαῖς, we read βασιλῆς and κερμαῖς (*Atticè*) Aristoph. 2) Nouns in εως pure are contracted thus, (*Atticè*) ὁ χο-ῶς. G. τῆ -εως, ῶς. D. τῶ -έει, εἷ. A. πὸν -έια, ᾶ, &c. Aristoph. achor. 4 7. 10. a fin. 3) G. plur. πηχῶν, John xxi. 8.

IVth CLASS.] There are only two nouns in ως, which follow this form, viz. ἡ αἰδώς, *verecundia*; ἡ ἠώς, *aurora*; A. ἦ αἰδόα, ᾶ; ἠώα, ᾶ. They are scarce read in the dual and plur. N. B. ἕως is more frequently in prose than ἠώς, as, τὰ πρὸς ἕω, Lucian. . . . N. B. Nouns of this Declen. in -ω are mostly the names of Women.

Vth CLASS.] So τὸ κρέας, *caro*, &c. N. B. We read in the N. κρῆς for κρέας, Theocr. εἰδ. 1. 6. . . . Likewise γέρας, *praemium*; we have in Herodotus N. Pl. γέρεα for γέρα. D. pl. γέρασι; also γεράτεσι, and γεράεωσι are read. . . . γῆρας *senectus*. N. B. τὸ κέρας *cornu*.

3) Of Gender.

I. GENDER BY SIGNIFICATION.

Nouns signifying, 1) Gods, Men *and appellatives*, males, winds, and rivers for the most part, MASC. 2) Goddesses, women *and appellatives*, females, countries, islands, cities, and, *for the most part*, trees, plants, gems, FEM. 3) Those nouns which refer to both sexes Com. as, ὁ ἢ ἡ παρθένος, *virgo*, mas vel foemina.

II. GENDER BY TERMINATION.

In the 1st and *second* Declension.

Nouns of the *first* and *second* declen. follow the gender appropriated to each termination there, *i. e.* like endings have like genders; but Ⓞ in the second except. *Vid. Vocab.*

In the 3rd Declension,

Nouns ending, 1) In Ν, Ξ, Ρ, Ψ, ης, εις, υς, ους, ως, and ΑΣ-ωνⓄ, Masc. 2) In Ω, υ, γξ, της-τηⓄ, ις, υς, αις, ως, and ΑΣ-αδⓄ, Fem. 3) In Α, Ι, Υ, ας, ος, and ΑΣ-αⓄ, Neut. *Except. vid. Vocab.*

Observations and Exceptions.

Gender by Signification.

Obser. 1) *Appellatives* are such nouns as signify the characters and offices belonging

to men and women, as, ὁ πατήρ, *pater*; ἡ μήτηρ, *mater*: except those in ος which follow the gender of the termination, as, τὸ τέκνον, *filius*, or *filia*; τὸ θυγά-

θυγάτερον, *filiole*. 2) RIVERS; but, ἡ Στυγὸς, -γός, &c. 3) TREES, PLANTS; but, ὁ ἐλεωνός, *caprificus*; κόπυνος, *oleaster*; σκάνδιξ, *scandix*; κούξ, *coix*; φοῖνιξ, *palma*; φελλός, *faber*; ὁ κή ή ἄκανθος, *acer*;

ἄκανος, *spinae* genus; ἔλιξ, *vitis*; κόμαπος, *arbutus*; νάρκισσος, *narcissus*; ὀρίγανος, *origanum*; ὑάκινθος, *hyacinthus*. 4) GEMS; but, ἡ and sometimes ὁ βήρυλλος, *beryllus*. N. B. The names of fruits neuter.

A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING

H E T E R O C L I T E S.

In DECLENSION.

Obf. 1) Sing. N. ὁ Ἰησ-ῆς, *Jesus*. G. τῆ - ῆ. D. τῶ - ῆ. A. ἡ - ῆν. V. ᾧ - ῆ. 2) ἡ χεῖρ, *manus*, τῆ χερὸς, and *poeticè* χερὸς, from whence, dual ταῦν χεροῖν, and plur. ταῖς χερσ. 3) ὁ Ζεὺς, (and *poeticè* Ζεὺς, Ζῆς) *Jupiter*. τῆ Διὸς vel Ζηνός. τῶ Δί vel Ζηνί. ἡ Δία vel Ζεῦα, Ζεὺς, Ζεῦν. ᾧ Ζεῦ. 4) τὸ γόνυ, *genu*, and τὸ δένυ, *lignum*, in prose make the gen. in απος, as from nom. in ας; in the Poets γένος, and δένος. 5) In prose. Sing. N. ἡ ναῦς, *navis*. G. τῆ νεώς. D. τῆ νη. A. ἡ ναῦν. Plur. N. αἱ νῆες. G. τῶν νεῶν. D. ταῖς ναυσί. A. ταῖς ναῦς. 6) Some nouns in ως, of the *Attic* form, are declin'd also according to the *third*, as, ὁ γέλως, *risus*; G. τῆ γέλω and γέλωος; ὁ κάλως, *rudens*; G. τῆ κάλω and κάλωϑ. 7) Some nouns in ης are de-

clin'd after the *first* and *third*, as, ὁ Θαλῆς, Θαλῆς, and ὁ Θάλ-ης, -ήϑ. ὁ μύκης; G. τῆ μύκ-ης and -ήος, *fungus*. ὁ Μωσῆς and Μωϋσῆς, (Acts vii. 37.) *Moses*. G. τῆ Μωσείως, and Μωϋσεως, (Acts xv. 1.) D. τῶ Μωσῆ and Μωσῆ, (Exod. iii. 12.) ἡ Μωσῶ and Μωσάα.

In GENDER.

Obf. 1) In the Sing. *Masc.* in the Plur. *Masc.* and *Neut.* as, ὁ δεσμός, *vinculum*; οἱ δεσμοί and τὰ δεσμά, [*δέσματα*, Hom. *il.* χ. 468.] *sim.* ὁ κύκλος, *circulus*; ὁ λύχνος, *lucerna*; ὁ σταβμός, *stabulum*; ὁ σίτος, *cibus*; ὁ τετραχῆλος, *collum*; ὁ δάκτυλος, *digitus*; ὁ μηρὸς, *femur*; τὰ μηρῶ, *il.* α. 464. 2) In the Sing. *Fem.* in the Pl. *Fem.* and *Neut.* as, ἡ κέλῶθος, *via*, αἱ κέλῶθ-αι, τὰ -α. *Sim.* ὁ κή ή τάρταρος, *infernum*, τὰ τάρταρα. 3) In

3) In the sing. *Masc.* and *Neut.* in the Plur. only *Neut.* as, ὁ ζυγ-ὸς and τὸ -ὸν, *jugum*, τὰ ζυγά. ὁ νῶτ-ος and τὸ -ον, (*Theocr. eid. κβ 46.*) *dorsum*, τὰ νῶτα, ιλ. β. 308.

In NUMBER.

Observ. 1) These want the *dual* and *plural*, viz. all proper names; those nouns which are sing. only by signification; such as the Names of *vices*, *metals*, *fruits of the earth*, *liquors*, and *the ages of men*, as, ἡ φιλοσοφία *amor sapientiae*; γῆρας *senecltus*; γάλα *lac*, χρυσός *aurum*. *Rayner, MS.* yet, οἱ ἄερες from ἀήρ, *aër*; αἱ γαῖ from γῆ, *terra*; τὰ πύρα from πῦρ, *ignis*. 2) These want the *sing.* and *dual.* viz. the feasts of the gods, as, τὰ Κρόνια, *Saturnalia*, &c. Some names of cities, as, αἱ Ἀθηναίαι, *Athenae*; τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα, [we scarce read ἡ Ἱεροσόλυμα] *Hierosolyma*; οἱ καλιόντες, or κελόντες, *ligna quae tales sustinent*; αἱ Εὐμένιδες, *Furiae*. N. B. αἱ ἐμβάδες, *cothurni* ought not to be referr'd here, since we have ἐμβῆς, *Aristophan. πλβ. 3. 2. a. fin. 12.*

In CASE.

Obs. 1) Θέμις, *Themis*; Θέμι-δ and -ς, ιλ. ο. 87.

2) τὸ γάλα, *lac*, makes τῷ γάλακτι, as from the antiquated nom. γάλαξ; sim. ὁ ἄνα-ξ, *rex*; ἡ νύ-ξ, *nox*, make the gen. -κτι. 3) Some neuters in αρ, as from old nom. in ας, make the gen. in ατος, as, τὸ ἄλευρον, *farina*; ἄλειφον, *unguentum*; δέλεον and ἕδον *esca*; ἡμῆρ, *dies*; ἡπαρ, *jecur*; κάρτερον, *caput*; κλέρον, *possessio*; ὄνηρον, *utilitas*; ἕδον, *uber*; πῆρον, *fnis*; σέρον. *adeps*; φρέρον, *puteus*, &c. 4) τὸ ὄνηρον, *somnium*; τῷ ὄνηροντι (1^o *Ereptib.*) and τὸ σκῶρον, *merda*, τῷ σκαπῶροντι; and τὸ ὕδον, *aqua*, τῷ ὕδατοντι; τὸ ἔρον, *auris*, τῷ ὠπῶροντι; ἡ δάμαρον, *uxor*, τῷ δάμαροντι, as from the unusual nom. δάμαρον.

A P T O T E S.

Are 1) The names of Letters, as, ἄλφα, βῆτα, &c. 2) Foreign name, as, Δαβιδ, *David*. 3) Words expressing the natural voice of creatures, as, κοῦξ, of frogs; κολ, of young pigs, &c. 4) Words curtail'd by *Apocope*, as, δῶ for δῶμα, *δῶματις*, *domus*: or increas'd by *Paragoge* as, στρατις for στρατις, *exercitus*. 5) Numbers from FOUR to an HUNDRED. N. B. Those neuters are scarce read but in the N. A. V. sing. as, λάμπας, *lampas*; δέμας, *corpus*; ἐελδωρον, *desiderium*; ἡδον, *volutivas*; ἡτορον, *cor*;

cor; κῶας or κῶς, *vellus*; λέπας, *rupis*, feu *promontorium*; μῆχος and μῆχαρ, *artificium*; νῶκαρ, *torpor*; σέβας, *veneratio*: Aristoph. nub. 301. σκίναρ, *foetus*; τέκμαρ and τέκμωρ, *finis*; ὕπαρ, *visio*; χρέως or χρέως, *debitum*; χρέων, *fatum*; yet τῶν χρέων, Eurip. hippol.

MONOPTOTES.

Are 1) χρέω or χρεῖω *necessitas* [fem. ἰλ. κ. 172. neut. οδ. δ. 312.] 2) Ν. ἡ δῶς, *domus*, Hesiod. αἱ Καλκκλῶδες, *Parcae*, οδ. η. 197. 3) Γ. τῶν εἰῶων, *honorum*. 4) D. τοῖς πρόβασι, *ovibus*; [yet προβάτοις, Hesiod. εργ. β. 176.] fim. δένδρεσι, *σάβασσι*, *ἀνδροπόδεσσι*, &c. 5) Α τὰς εἰκῆς, from the unusual εἰκῶ for εἰκῶν, *imago*. 6) V. ὦ ἔγως, *heus tu*; ὦ πόποι *proh Dii*; ὦ τᾶν, *o amice* or *amici*, Aristoph. πλῆλ. ι. 2. 9.

DIPTOTES.

Are τὸ βρέτας, *statua*; τῶ

βρέταϊ; τὼ ὄσσε dual, *oculi* or *oculos*; τὰ κένεα, *lilia*, τοῖς κένεσι; ὁ λῆς, *leo*, τὸν λῆν; τὸ σκέπας, *tegumentum*, τὰ σκέπα; οἱ φθοῖες, φθοῖς, *placentae*, τὰς φθοῖας, φθοῖς.

TRIPTOTES.

Ὁ κῆ ἡ μάρτυς, *testis*; Α μάρτυω, D. pl. μάρτυσι. N. B. Dual. G. D. ἀλλήλ -- οιν, αιν, οιν. A. -ω, α, ω. Plur. G. ων, ων, ων. D. -οις, αἰς, οἰς, A. -σς, ας, α. *Invicem, alter alterum*; vid. Diog. Laert. de crat. ἰλ. κ. 65. Eurip. phoen. 1692.

TETRAPTOTES.

Are 1) τῆ κῆ τῆ ἀρν - ὄς. A. -α. Dual N. A. -ε. Pl. N. -ες. D. εσσι or ασι. A. -ας, from the unusual ἀρνῶ or ἄρς, *agnus*. 2) Those words which want the Vocative case, viz. *Interrogatives, Indefinites* and *Pronouns*, except σὺ, *tu*; and ἔτϙ, when us'd for σὺ.

II. *The Analogy of the A D N O U N.*

We may consider, as belonging to Adnouns, DE-
 CLENSION and COMPARISON.

1) Of Declension.

Adnouns are declin'd like nouns, and have all gen-
 ders in each case under *one*, or *two*, or *three* termina-
 tions.

Adnouns of **three** endings declin'd.

Ὁ	ος	ας	εις	ων	υς	ως	Masc.
Ἡ	η	αινα	εσσα	εσα	εα	υια	Fem.
Τὸ	ον	αν	εν	ον	υ	ος	Neut.

E X A M P L E S.

ος like the 2d. Decl. Η 1st, ΟΝ 2d.

ἄγαθ - ὰς, *bonus*; Participles in -υϞ.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
N	- ὰς ἦ ἐν	|		|	N . . οἰ αἰ ἀ
G . . .	ῆ ἦς ῆ		N. A . . ὠ ἀ ὠ		G . . ᾠν ᾠν ᾠν
D . . .	ῶ ῆ ῶ		G. D . . οἶν αἶν οἶν		D . . οῖς αῖς οῖς
A . . .	ον ἦν ον		A . . ῆς ἀς ἀ		

Sing.

Except.

Sing.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{\text{C}} \\ \text{S} \\ \text{P} \\ \text{CV} \end{array} \right.$	α οἰ	1) ος pure and εος, which make α instead of η fem. sing. as, ἅγιος, <i>san-</i> <i>ctus</i> ; ἀνθηρὸς, <i>floridus</i> . 2) The Re- lative ὄς, ἦ, ὄ, <i>qui</i> , &c. makes the neut. ον, sing. ο; in the rest as, ἀγαθὸς.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{\text{C}} \\ \text{S} \\ \text{P} \\ \text{CV} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{\text{C}} \\ \text{S} \\ \text{P} \\ \text{CV} \end{array} \right\} 2$
		ας ε		ος η ος ε	
		α ε		ος η ος ε	
		ον εν ον		ον ην ο	

Α Σ 3d,

ΑΣ 3d, ΑΙΝΑ 1st, ΑΝ 3d.

Μέλ - ας, *niger*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
— ας αἶνα ἀν		— ἀνες αἶναι ἀνα
. . ἀν⊗ αἰνήσ ἀν⊗	ἀνε αἶνα ἀνε	. . ἀνων αἰνῶν ἀνων
. . ἀνι αἰνή ἀνι	ἀνοιν αἶναιν ἀνοιν	. . ἀσι αἰναις ἀσι
. . ἀνα αἶναν ἀν		. . ἀνας αἶνας ἀνα

Sing.	Except.	Sing.
{ -ᾶς ᾶσα ᾶν	1) Π-ᾶς, <i>omnis</i> ; Partic. τυψ-ας. In the rest as μέλας, the analogy of the sing. preserv'd.	ας ἄλη α
I { ἀνῶς ᾶσης ἀνῶς		άλῃ ἄλης ἄλη
{ ἀντι ἄση ἀντι	2) Μέγ-ας, <i>magnus</i> ; in the rest like ἀΐαθός.	άλῳ ἄλη ἀλῳ
{ ἄλλα ᾶσαν ᾶν		αν ἄλην α

ΕΙΣ 3d, ΕΣΣΑ 1st, ΕΝ 3d.

Χαρή - εις, *gratiosus*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
— εις εσσα ἐν		— ἐνηες εσσαι ἐνηα
. . ἐνῶς εσσης ἐνῶς	ἐνῆε εσσα ἐνῆε	. . ἐνων εσῶν ἐνων
. . ἐνι εσση ἐνι	ἐνοιν εσσαιν ἐνοιν	. . εισι εσαις εισι
. . ἐνηα εσαν ἐν		. . ἐηας εσας ἐηα

Sing.	Except.	Sing.
I { Εἷς μία ἐν	1) Εἷς, <i>unus</i> , sing. only, by <i>signification</i> .	- εἷς εἷσα ἐν
{ ἐνός μιᾶς ἐνός		ἐνῶς εἷσης ἐνῶς
{ ἐνὶ μιᾷ ἐνὶ	2) Participle, τυφθ-εις, <i>verberatus</i> .	ἐνι εἷση ἐνι
{ ἐνά μίαν ἐν		ἐνηα εἷσαν ἐν

F

Ω Ν 3d,

ΩΝ 3d, ΟΥΣΑ 1st, ΟΝ 3d.

Ἐκ - ὠν, volens; ἄκ - ὠν, nolens; Particip. in - ὠν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
— ὠν ἕσα ὦν		— ὄντες ἕσαι ὄνα
. . ὄντος ἕσης ὄντος	- ὄντε ἕσα ὄντε	. . ὄνων ἕσων ὄνων
. . ὄντι ἕση ὄντι	ὄνοι ἕσαιν ὄνοι	. . ἕσι ἕσαις ἕσι
. . ὄνα ἕσαν ὠν		. . ὄνας ἕσας ὄνα

ΥΣ 3d, Class 3. ΕΙΑ 1st, Υ 3d, Class 3.

Ἠδ - ὕς, suavis.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
— ὕς εἶα ὕ		— ἕες, εἶς εἶαι ἕα
. . ἕος εἶας ἕος	ἕε εἶα ἕε	. . ἕων εἶων ἕων
. . εἶ, εἶ εἶα εἶ, εἶ	ἕοιν εἶαιν ἕοιν	. . ἕσι εἶαις ἕσι
. . ὕν εἶαν ὕ		. . ἕας εἶς εἶας ἕα

Sing.	Except.	Sing.	Plur.
I { ὕς λῆ λῆ ὕν	1) Πολ-ὕς, multus. In the dual and pl. as ἀγαθός, as from the unusual πολλός. 2) Poets decl. thus.	— ὕς	} ἕες, εἶς ἕων ἕσι ἕας, εἶς } 2
		λῆ	
		λῆ	
		ὕ	

ΩΣ 3d, ΥΙΑ 1st, ΟΣ 3d.

[Att. ως, ᾧσα, ὡς.]

Participle ΤΕΤΥΦ - ὡς, qui verberavit.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
— ὡς υἱά ὡς		— ὄτες υἱαί ὄτα
. . ὄτος υἱάς ὄτος	- ἔτε υἱά ἔτε	. . ἔτων υἱῶν ὄτων
. . ὄτι υἱά ὄτι	ὄτοι υἱαῖν ὄτοι	. . ὄσι υἱαῖς ὄσι
. . ὄτα υἱάν ὡς		. . ὄτας υἱάς ὄτα

Obfer-

Observations and Exceptions.

⊙, η, ον.

I. ⊙ pure, and ρος, &c. yet these are declin'd like ἀγαθός, viz. 1) Materials in -ε⊙ without a vowel or ρ preceding, as, χρύσε⊙, aureus. 2) Numerals in -ο⊙, as, ὄγδο⊙, οβταvus. 3) Ἀπλό⊙, simplex; ἐλοός, perniciosus. N. B. Those compounded with -νό⊙, ρό⊙, πνό⊙, χνό⊙, χρό⊙ are of two endings.

II. These make the neuter ον in ο, viz. ἀλλ-⊙, η, ο, alius; τηλιχ-ἔτ⊙, αὐτη, ἔτο, tantus; πι-ἔτ⊙, αὐτη, ἔτο, talis; ποσ-ἔτ⊙, αὐτη, ἔτο, tantus; ἐκείν⊙, η, ο, ille; αὐτ-ός, ἡ, ὀ, ipse: sometimes they make the neuter ον. N. B. ταυτὸ contracted for τὸ αὐτὸ hoc, Aristoph. nub. 234.

III. The compounds of ὄς are thus declin'd, viz. ὄσπερ, ἦπερ, ὄπερ, qui, quae, quod, &c. ὄσις, quis, quisquis; in this word ὄς and τις are declin'd together thus. Sing. N. ὄσις, ἦτις, ὄτι. G. ἔτιν⊙, ἦσινος, ἔτινος. D. ὦτινι, ἦτινι, ὦτινι. A. ὄντινα, ἦντινα, ὄτι. Dual N. A. ὦτινε, ἄτινε, ὦτινε. G. D. ὄντινοι, ἄντιναι, ὄντινοι. Plur. N. ὄτινες, ἄτινες, ἄτινα. G. ὄντων, ib. ib. D. ὄσισι, ἄσι-

σι, ὄσισι. A. ἔσινος, ἄσινος, ἄτινα. [For ὄσις we have sometimes in Homer ὄσις; ὄτινα for ὄντινα; ὄτινας for ἔσινος; ὄτινων for ὄντων; and ὄτεων for ὄντων, οδ. κ. 39.]

IV. ἔτος, hic, is declin'd after this manner. Sing. N. ἔτος, αὐτη, τῆτο. G. τῆτα ταύτης, τῆτα. D. τῆτω, ταύτη τῆτω. A. τῆτον, ταύτῳ, τῆτο. . . Dual N. A. τῆτω, ταῦτα, τῆτω. G. D. τῆτων, ταῦταν, τῆτων. . . Plur. N. ἔπει, αὐται, ταῦτα. G. τῆτων, ib. ib. D. τῆταις, ταῦταις, τῆταις. A. τῆτας, ταῦτα. . . The Atticks add to Demonstratives the Iota acuted, thus, N. ἔποσι. G. τῆτῆ. D. τῆτῶ. A. τῆτονί. So neut. Sing. τῆτί, and τῆλί often: pl. ταυτί for ταῦτα; and ἔποσι for ἔποι. Aristoph. nub. 184.

V. These are regular, viz. ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, meus; σός, tuus; ὄς or ἑός, suus: sim. νωίτ - ερος, -έρο, -ερον noster; ἡμέτερος, ib. σφώτερος, vester; ὑμέτερος, ib. σφέτερος, suus. These want the nom. sing. and the dual and plural number, viz. ἐμαυί - ἔ, ἦς, ἔ, mei ipsius; σεαυτῆ, τῷ ipsius; but ἐαυτῆ, sui ipsius, we find in the plural also, as, ἐαυτῶν. D. ἐαυί οἰς, -αῖς, -οῖς.

A. *ἑαυτ-ός, -άς, -ά.* Which words are of all persons, as, *ἑαυτῶν nostri-vestri sui ipsorum.*
 N. B. We find *ἑαυτῷ* us'd for *σεαυτῷ. tui ipsius,* in the sing. John xviii. 34.

VI. Ἐτερος, *Atticè ἄτερος, alius,* is sometimes declin'd with the article, and the *Attic form* annex'd thus. Sing. N. *ὁ ἕτερος, ἡ ἑτέρα, τὸ ἕτερον.* G *τῷ ἑτέρῳ vel θατέρῳ, τῆ ἑτέρας,* τῷ ἑτέρῳ vel θατέρῳ. D. τῶ ἑτέρῳ vel θατέρῳ, τῇ ἑτέρῳ vel θατέρῳ, τῷ ἑτέρῳ vel θατέρῳ. A. τὸν ἕτερον, τὴν ἑτέραν, τὸ ἕτερον. Plur. N. A. τὰ ἑτέρα vel θατέρα.

εἷς, μία, ἓν.

So its compounds, as, N.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν. G. *μηδενός, μηδεμιάς, μηδενός.* D. *μηδενί, μηδεμιά, μηδενί.* A. *μηδένα, μηδεμίαν, μηδέν, nemo, nullus:* so *ἑδείς, nemo, nullus.*
 N. B. We read in the plur. *ἑδένες, ἑδένας, and μηδένες, μηδένας — μηδέσι.*

ων, ἄσα, ον.

Adnouns in *-ων* are for the most part of two endings.

υς, εια, υ.

So *ὀξύς, acutus; βαρὺς, gravis; γλυκύς, dulcis; ἡμισυς, dimidius.* This last is found, G. *τῷ ἡμισυς.* A. *τὰ ἡμίση,* Luke xix. 8. — So *πάμπολυς, permultus.*

Adnouns of *two* endings declin'd.

ὁ	ἡ	ος	ως	ας	ις	ην	υς	ας	ων	ωρ	ης	M. F.
το	το	ον	ων	αν	ι	εν	υ	αν	ον	ορ	ες	N.

E X A M P L E S.

ΟΣ . . . ΟΝ . II.

Ὁ *χὲ* ἡ Ἑνδοξ-ος illustris . . . *χὲ* τὸ ἔνδοξ-ον.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ος ον		οι α
ος	ω	ων
ων	οιν	οις
ων	ω	ας α
ων		οι α

N. B.

Adnouns of **one** ending declin'd.

ὁ ἢ τὸ ἡ ἢ τὴ ἰ ἢ ἰα ὀ ἢ ὀα	}	Τριγλώχ-	}	N.	}	G.	}	declin'd as the Third.			
		Ἄρπα-							ιν	inos, <i>tricuspis</i> ,	
		Μάκκα-							ξ		γος, <i>rapax</i> ,
		Λευκίπερα-							ρ		ρος, <i>felix</i> , [<i>caput</i> ,
Μάκ-	ς	τος, <i>album habens</i>									
Αἰθο-	αρος	αρος, <i>felix</i> ,	ως, <i>subfuscus</i> ,								
		ψ									

Observations and Exceptions.

ος, ον.

I. Compounds in Θ are generally of two terminations, and in a few instances the feminine ending is found different from the masculine; as, 1) ἀθανάτος μνήμη ἀρετῆς, Plat. symp. ἀθανάτη μνήμη, *il. n. 404.* 2) αἰώνιος ζωῆ, Rom. vi. 23. αἰωνία λύτωσις, Heb. ix. 12.

II. Compounds of νόος, ῥόος, πνόος. χνόος, χρέος, from the nom. contracted, and the accent in the penultimate, contract likewise in the other cases (except in the N. A. V. neut. plur.) still preserving the place of the accent, thus, [2d declen.] ὁ ἢ ἡ ἀγχίνος ἢ τὸ ἀγχίνον, *ingeniosus*; and by contraction, N. ἀγχίν-ος and -ον. G. -ος. D. ὦ. A. -ον. fim. ἀνός, *amens*; εὐνός, *benivolus*; κενός, *demens*; εὐνός, *beneflu-*

ens; πυρόρρος, *purè fluens*; ἔμπνος, *navigatu facilis*; ἔμπνος, *spirans*; ἀπλος, *navigations carens*; ἀγνος, *lanuginis expers*; ῥοδοχρως, *roseo colore infectus*, &c. so other adnouns in *ος*, compounded of *μινά*, *mina*; as, δινός, τεινός, τετεμένος, *qui 2, 3, 4. minarum est.*

ως, ον. Attic form.

I. So ἐπώχερος, *obligatus*; i. e. *qui aere alieno premitur*, Aristoph. nub. 241. and other compounds of χρέος, *debitum*; ἀνεός, *mutus*; ἰλεός, *propitius*; ἰλεω *propitii* Xen. mem. 1. 9. ἔμπλεος, *plenus*. Also those deriv'd from γῆ or γαῖα, *terra*; as, ἀνώγειος, *qui supra terram est*, &c. likewise the comp. of γῆρας, *senectus*; as, ἀγηρός, *senectutis expers*; of κρέας, *carro*; as, ἡδύκρεος, *qui suavem habet carnem*; and a few of κέ-

εος,

ους, cornu; for we read χρυσοκερας ταύρας. Plutarch. εὐκερων ἄγρον, Sophoc. ὑψίκερων ἔλαφον, od. κ. 158. βύκερων ἄγαλμα. Herodot. We find 1) σάϙ saluus contracted as it were in the N. Sing. σῶς Aristoph. & τὸ σῶν; Acc. σαὸν Thucyd. Acc. pl. σάας, σῶς. 2) Some Adnouns in ως after the 3d of simple Nouns, as, ὁ κ̄ ἡ, δύσερως infelix in amore, τῷ -ωίϙ; ὁ κ̄ ἡ, φιλόγελως risus amans, τῷ -ωίϙ. Sim. other comp. of ἔρωσ amor, and γέλως risus.

ις, ι.

I. Τις, quis? interrogative, thus, G. τίνϙ. D. τίνι, with the accent on the former syllable of cases increasing.

II. Ὁ κ̄ ἡ νῆσις, jejunus; G. τῷ κ̄ τῆ νήσιϙ. D. τῷ κ̄ τῆ νήσιι, -ι, like the contracts, 2d Clafs.

III. Those from nouns in ις follow the form of those nouns; as, ὁ κ̄ ἡ ἔυχας -ις, κ̄ τὸ -ι. G. -ίϙ, gratiosus, from χάρις, gratia; ὁ κ̄ ἡ ἑυπατρ -ις, κ̄ τὸ -ι. G. ιδϙ, a bono patre natus, from πατρίς, patria; the place of the accent being chang'd.

ην, εν.

I. Ὁ κ̄ ἡ τέριω, tener, hath also the fem. τέρεινα.

ας, εν.

I. Those in -ας uncontracted are declin'd like their nouns; as, ὁ κ̄ ἡ ἀνόδ -ας κ̄ τὸ -εν. G. -ονίϙ, from ὀδός, dens; yet sometimes the comp. of ὀδός, end in ων; as, καρχαρόδων λύκϙ, lupus ferratis dentibus, Theoc. ειδ. κδ. 85. which notwithstanding make the G. in -ονίϙ; ιλ. κ. 360.

ων, ον.

I. Comparatives in ων contract in the Acc. sing. and N. A. V. plur. as, τὸν κ̄ τὴν κρείττονα, -ω. Plur. οἱ κ̄ αἱ -ονες, -ας; and τὸς κ̄ τὰς -ονας, -ας; in the neut. τὰ -ονα, -ω, melior. Vid. paradigm. p. 41.

ης, ες.

I. In verse you may use either termination; but in prose the contracted only; as, ἀληθ -ῆς, -εῖ, -ῆ, -οῖν, -εῖς, -ῶν.

A P P E N D I X.

IRREGULARS.

I. Obs. 1) Many adnouns have only two genders; as, ὁ κ̄ ἡ ἀπάτωρ — ἀμήτωρ, qui vel quae sine patre — matre est; ὁ κ̄ ἡ νῆσις, jejunus, tho' some will have τὸ νῆσι. 2) Some have only one gender; as, ὁ ἐργά-

ἐργάτης, *operarius*; ἡ ἐργάτις, *operosa*, &c. These are commonly taken for nouns; but may be join'd to nouns as other adnouns. Of the same kind are all *Patronymicks*; as, ὁ Νεσσορίδης, *qui Nestore genitus est*, i. e. the son of Nestor; ἡ Νεσσορίς, i. e. the daughter.

II. 1) ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ δῆνα, *quidam*. G. δῆνϞ. D. δῆνι. A.

δῆνα. 2) Dual N. A. V. δύο, (*Atticè δύο*) *duo*. G D. δυοῖν and δυῶν, (*Atticè δυεῖν* masc. gend. in Lucian.) Plur. N. δύο. G. δύο and δυῶν. D. δυοῖ A. δύο. 3) So dual ἀμφω, *ambo*. G. D. ἀμφοῖν. 4) Plur. N. οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τεῖα, *tres*. G. τριῶν. D. τρισί. A. τρεῖς and τεῖα. 5) Pl. N. τέσσαρ-ες and -α, G. -ων. D. τέσσαρσι. A. -ας and -α, *quatuor*.

EXAMPLES of Adnouns CONTRACTED.

Χρῦσ-εϞ, *aureus*.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
ῥς	ῆ	ῥν				οῖ	αῖ	ᾶ
N. εος	έη	εον				N. εοι	εαι	εα
ῥ	ῆς	ῥ	ὠ	ῆ	ὠ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
G. ές	έης	ές	N. έω	έα	έω	G. έων	έων	έων
ῶ	ῆ	ῶ				οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
D. έω	εη	έω	G. εοιν	εαιν	εοιν	D. εοις	εαις	εοις
ῥν	ῆν	ῥν				ῥς	ᾶς	ᾶ
A. εον	έην	εον				A. έςς	έας	εα

Ἄργυρ-εος, *argenteus*.

Sing.			
ῥς	ᾶ	ῥν	
N... εϞ	έα	έον	
ῥ	ᾶς	ῥ	
G... ές	έας	ές	
ῶ	ᾶ	ῶ	
D... έω	έα	έω	
ῥν	ᾶν	ῥν	
A... εον	έαν	εον	

Ἄπλ-όος, *simplex*.

Sing.			
ῥς	ῆ	ῥν	
N... όος	όη	όον	
ῥ	ης	ῥ	
G... ός	όης	ός	
ῶ	ῆ	ῶ	
D... όω	όη	όω	
ῥν	ῆν	ῥν	
A... όον	όην	όον	

Τιμ-ήεις, *honoratus*.

Sing.

ἦς ἦσσα ἦν

N... ἦεις ἦεσσα ἦεν
ἦν⊗ ἦεσης ἦν⊗

G... ἦεν⊗ ἦεσης ἦεν⊗
ἦνι ἦεση ἦνι

D... ἦενι ἦεση ἦενι
ἦνια ἦεσαν ἦν

A... ἦενια ἦεσαν ἦεν

Μελιτ-όεις, *melleus*.

Sing.

ἔς ἔσσα ἔν

N... έεις έεσσα έεν
έν⊗ έεσης έν⊗

G... έν⊗ έεσης έν⊗
ένι έεση ένι

D... ένι έεση ένι
ένια έεσαν έν

A... ένια έεσαν έεν

COMPARATIVES in ων.

ὁ καὶ ἡ Μείζ-ων, καὶ τὸ μείζ-ον, *major*.

Sing.

Dual.

Plur.

N... ων ον

G... ον⊗

D... ονι

οα, ω

A... ονα ον

N. A. . . . ονε

G. D. . . . όνοιν

οες, ες οα, ω

N... ονες ονα

G... όνων

D... οσι

οας, ες οα, ω

A... ονας ονα

1) Of Comparison.

Greek adnouns have *degrees of comparison*, in the same sense with the Latin, and are

1) REGULAR.

RULE I. Adnouns in ⊗, having the penultimate, 1) LONG by nature or position, change the final s into τερος for the *Comparative*, and τατος for the

G

the

the *Superlative*¹; as, ἔνδοξ-ος, -έτερος, ὀταπος, *gloriosus*.

2) SHORT, change the ο before ς into ω; as, σοφ-ός, -ώτερος, -ώτατος, *sapiens*. 3) DOUBTFUL, have ο or ω; as, ἰκαν-ός, ἴτερος -ίτατος, or -ώτερος, ὠτάτος, *aptus*². Vid. οδ. υ. 376.

RULE II. Other adnouns regularly form'd, add τερος and ταπος to the *Positive*, in the NOM. sing. masc. or neut. or to the NOM. plur. masc. thus:

	P	C.	S.	
1) In the Nom. Singul. masc.	μακΑΡ χαρμΕΙΣ * γασρΙΣ ἀπλοΥΣ ³	'-τερος	'-ταπος	| <i>felix.</i> <i>gratiosus.</i> <i>gulosus.</i> <i>simplex.</i>
		'-τερος	'-ταπος	
		'-τερος	'-ταπος	
		'-τερος	'-ταπος	
		* ελιφο ι.		

2) In the Nom. Plur. masc.	τέρ -ΗΝ σώφρ -ΩΝ	-ενές	'-τερος	'-ταπος	| <i>tener.</i> <i>sapiens.</i>
		-ονες	'-τερος	'-ταπος	

3) In the Nom. Sing. neut.	μέλ-ΑΣ ευσεβ-ΗΣ εὐρ-ΥΣ -υ	-αν	'-τερος	'-ταπος	| <i>niger.</i> <i>pius.</i> <i>latus.</i>
		-ές	'-τερος	'-ταπος	
		often	ἰων ...	-ισος	
		-υ	'-τερος	'-ταπος	

N. B. Adnouns in ξ, change the Gen. ος into ις.	ἀρπα-Ξ βλά-Ξ	-γος, -ις	'-τερος	'-ταπος	| <i>rapax.</i> <i>supinus.</i>
		-κος, -ις	'-τερος	'-ταπος	

2) I R R E G U L A R.

P.	C.	S.
Αγαθός } Ευθλός }	bonus	ἀμείνων ἀγαθώταίⓄ.
Ελαχός	parvus	ἐλάσσων } ἐλαχίων } ἐλάχιστοιⓄ ⁴ .
Καλός Κρατύς	pulcher robustus	καλλίων κρείσσων κράτειςⓄ.
Μέγας	magnus	μείζων } μειζότερος }
Οικλήος	miserabilis	οικλήτερος οικλήροταίⓄ } οικλειςⓄ. }
Ολίγος	{ paucus parvus	ὀλιγότερος ὀλίγιστοιⓄ.
Πέπων	maturus	πεπαίτερος πεπαίταίⓄ.
Πολύς	multus	πλείων } πλέων }
Ράδιος	facilis	ράων } ράδιέστερος }
Ψεύδης	mendax	ψεύδιερος ψεύδιεταίⓄ.

3) D E F E C T I V E

P.	C.	S.	Made from
ἀρείων, fortior	ἀρείων } βελτίων } βέλτερος } praestantior	ἀρεῖαιⓄ βέλειςⓄ	* Ἀρης, Mars. βέλομαι, volo.
λωίων } λώων } quem, magis volumus	λωίων } λώων }	λωῖςⓄ } λώειςⓄ }	λω for θέλω, volo.
ἀσσότεροⓄ, proprior	ἀσσότεροιⓄ	ἀσσοῖταιⓄ	ἄσσαν, propè.
ΔύτεροⓄ, inferior	δύτεροιⓄ	δύταίⓄ	δέω, relinquo.
ἐγγύτεροⓄ, propior	ἐγγύτεροιⓄ	ἐγγύταίⓄ	ἐγγύς, prope, } ἐγγιον, ἐγγύτατα. }
ἐνδότεροⓄ, interior	ἐνδότεροιⓄ	ἐνδοῖταιⓄ	ἐνδον, intus.
μείων } ἥσων }	μείων } ἥσων }	μῆειςⓄ } ἥκειςⓄ }	
πρότερος, prior	πρωῖταιⓄ	πρωῖταιⓄ	πρὸ, ante.
ὑπέρτεροⓄ, superior	ὑπέρτατοιⓄ } ὑπῆταιⓄ }	ὑπέρτατοιⓄ } ὑπῆταιⓄ }	ὑπέρ, supra.
ὑστεροⓄ, posterior	ὑστῆταιⓄ	ὑστῆταιⓄ	ὑπὸ, sub.
ὑψίτεροⓄ, altior	ὑψίταιⓄ	ὑψίταιⓄ	ὑψί, altè.
χείρων } χερείων }	χείρων } χερείων }	χείρειςⓄ ⁴ .	
ΦέρτεροⓄ, praestantior	φέρτεροιⓄ	φέρταίⓄ	φέρω fero, ἰλ. a. 186.

N. B. Many Comparatives in *-ίων* seem to be form'd from Positives in *-υς*, now antiquated, as, ——— *αἰχλίων*, *turpior*, *αἰχρῖστος*; ——— *ἀλγίων*, *molestior*, *ἀλγῖστος*; ——— *ἐχθίων*, *inimicior*, *ἐχθῖστος*; ——— *κακίων* *pejor*, *κάκιστος*; ——— *κερδίων*, *utilior*, *κέρδιστος*; ——— *μηκίων*, *longior*, *μήκιστος*; ——— *ρίγιων*, *horridior*; *ρίγιστος*, *maxime horrendus*, &c.

P.	C.	S.
<i>ἀνθρώπινος</i> , <i>humanus</i>	————	<i>ἀνθρωπινέστατος</i> , <i>humanissimi</i>
<i>αὐτὸς</i> , <i>ipse</i>	————	<i>αὐτότατος</i> , <i>ipsissimus</i> . [<i>mus</i> .]
<i>κλεπίης</i> , <i>furax</i>	————	<i>κλεπίεστατος</i> , <i>furacissimus</i> .

SUPERLATIVES ONLY, viz. *ἔσχατος*, *ultimus*; *πύματος*, *extremus*; *κύδιστος*, *illustrissimus*; *μυχαίτατος*, *μυχοίτατος* and *μύχαιος*, *intimus*.

Observations and Exceptions.

* I. The Attics form many adnouns in Θ , with 1) *ἑσπερος*, *-έστατος*; as, *αἰδοτός*, *venerabilis*; *ἀνιπετός*, *trijlis*, &c.

2) *-αιετός*, *-αίτατος*; as, *ἡσυχος*, *tranquillus*; *μεσος*, *medius*; *πρωίος*, *matutinus*, &c.

3) With both; as, *ἄσμενος*, C. *-έσερος* and *-αίτερος*, &c. *πλακιδος*; *ἔψιος*, *ferus*. 4) A few with *-ίσερος* *-ίστατος*; as, *λάλος*, *-ίσερος*, *-ίστατος*, and per syncop. *λάλιτος*, *loquax*, &c. 10

πλωχ-ός, *-ίσερος*, *mendicus*, Aristoph. *acharn.* ii. 4. 19.

2 II. Some in *ος* reject *ο*, and sometimes *ω*; as, *φίλος*, *-τερος*, *-τατος*, *amicus*: sim. *γέρσιος*, *senex*; *παλαιός*, *antiquus*; *χολαῖος*, *otiosus*; and *θέρειος*, *aestivus*; *δεξιός*, *dexter*.

3 III. But *διπλ-ός*, *ότερος*, *duplex*, Matth. xxiii. 15.

+ IV. We find *χέρη* dat sing. for *χερείονι*, *il.* a. 80. and the compar. *χειρότερος*, Hesiod. *εργ.* 126. . . . N. B. From Comparatives and Superlatives others are made; as, from *χέρειον*, *pejus*, comes *χειρότερον* and *χειρότερος*; so from *χερίστος*, *pejissimus*, *χειριστότερη*, Hippocr. Thus from *ελάχιστος*, *minimus*, is made *ελαχιστότερος*, Eph. iii. 8. from *πρωτός*, is *πρωτίστος*, *il.* β. 228. &c.

III. The

III. The Analogy of a VERB.

VERBS may be considered as having these following *circumstances* or *accidents*, viz. KIND, CONJUGATION, MOOD, TENSE, NUMBER, PERSON.

1) Of the Kinds of Verbs.

THE *Kinds* of Verbs are, ACTIVE^a, PASSIVE^a, MIDDLE^a, DEPONENT^a, NEUTER, IMPERSONAL.

A Verb, 1) *Active*, as, τύπω *verbero*; 2) *Passive*, as, τύπῃμαι *verberor*; 3) *Middle*¹, as, τύπσομαι *verbero, verberor*. N. B. The Verb is so called, because in this Form it has, *either* a middle *Declining*, i. e. in some tenses an active, in others a passive *Ending*; or, a middle signification, i. e. in some tenses an active, in others a passive *Sense*. 4) *Deponent*, as, δέχομαι *accipio*; 5) *Neuter*², or *intransitive*, as, ζῶ *vivo*, πλετῶ *ditesco*; 6) *Impersonal*³, as, ἀρέσκει *placet*, ἤρεσκε *placebat*, ἀρέσει *placebit*, ἤρεσε *placuit*.

Observations and Exceptions.

^a I. 1) Some *Actives* in some tenses are taken *passively*, as, ἐρείπω *evertō*, 2. aor. ἤρειπον *lapsus sum*; τρέπω *verto*, ἔτραπον *versus sum*; vid. *ιλ. π. 657. sim. ἵστημι statuo, vel pono*, 2. aor. ἔστην *positus sum*; σβέννυμι *extinguo*, ἔσβην *extinctus sum*; so ἀλίσκω *capio*, except in the future. 2) On the contrary some *Passives* in some tenses are taken *actively*, as, ποίεομαι *fio*, πεποίημαι *feci*; ἠγάθησθε *[1. a.] ἦ ἢ αὐτὸς πολλὰκις, amasti autem & ipse saepenumero*. Lucian. ἐσθὺς γὰρ ἦ βίης *ποιῶντι πεποίηται [perf.] ἑσθῶν*, nam tale statim initio *vitae suae fundamentum jecerunt*. Isocr. ad Demon. ed. Cant. 12^o. p. 60. διελέχθη *[1. a.]*

[I. a.] τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, and reasoned with the Jews. Acts xviii. 19. So likewise προσκέκλημαι *advocavi* Acts xiii. 2. χαρῆτε [a. 2. pass.] *gaudeatis*, 1 Pet. iv. 13. Διατελεγμένον [part. perf. pass.] is taken *Actively*, Acts xx. 13. *Passively*, Acts xxiii. 31. . . . ἐπεσκέφθαι *considerasse*; Arist. κεντῆδος *possidere* Xen. [inf. perf. pass.] 3) Middle verbs, tho' for the most taken actively, yet are read in a passive sense, as, διέφθορα [perf. m.] *corruptus sum*, from Διαφθείρω *corrumpro*; ἔφρωγα [p. m.] *fractus sum*, from ῥήσσω *frango*; θρέψομαι [1. f. m.] *nutriar*, from τρέφω *nutrio*; ἐβαπτισάμην [1. a. m.] *baptizatus sum*, 1 Cor. x. 2. σίμησθε *detonsus est*, ἡλείψατο *unctus est*. Aristoph. Nub. v. 834. 4) Deponents sometimes signify actively in passive tenses, as, ἐτιμώρομαι *venerabor*; κεχάρισμαι *gratum feci*; δέδεγμαμαι *accepi*, from δέχομαι *accipio*, which in the 1. Aor. is commonly taken *passively*, as, ἐδέχθην *acceptus sum*, &c.

II. Obf. 1.) The perf.^s and pl. perf. have an active ending, as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπευ; the rest a passive. 2) We must not suppose Middle verbs to have in every tense an *active* or *passive* sense, like

Commons in the Latin; but only some verbs and in some tenses, as, ἄγομαι *duco*, and *auco*. 3) The Middle form, in the *perf. aorists*, and *futures*, ought to be taken *actively*; Voss. 144. Especially in the *first Future* and *first Aorist*. Bush. 55. This is mostly true, but we have middle Verbs sometimes in those tenses taken *Passively*, as, κενόροσάμεθα [a. 1. m.] *saturati fuissimus* ιλ. χ. 427. ἀνακαθάρομαι [f. 1. m.] *repurgabuntur*, Xen. poed. 2. ἠέρομαι [part. a. 1. m.] *caligine amicti*. Hesiod. εγγ. 253. ἐβαπτίσαντο, *baptizati sunt*. 1 Cor. x. 2.

III. To this class we may refer *verbs Substantive*, or such as signify *Being*, viz. εἶμι, τυγχάνω, ἰσάρομαι; poet. κυρῶ, πέλω and πέλομαι, τελέω; and sometimes γίνομαι, φύω, as, γρηθήτω τὰ ὦτά σε προσέχοντα εἰς τὴν φωνὴν τῆς δεξιᾶς μου, *attendant aures tuae ad vocem deprecationis meae*, Psal. cxxx. 2. Ὅσους ἔστωσιν ἄνθρωποι ἐὼν ἐυδαίμων πᾶσι, *nihilus homo iam beatus est*, Herodot.

IV. *Impersonals* are formed through the *third person*, as in the Latin, and are either 1) made of personal verbs, which have no Nominative express'd, as, λέγεσθαι *dicitur* φι-

λαῖ solet, from φιλέω amo; or 2) have no personal Theme much, or at all in use. Of the latter sort are these following, viz.

Δεῖ Oportet, ἴδει oportebat, δεήσει oportebit, I. a. ἐδέησε oportuit, subj. pres. δεήη oporteat, Xen. mem. I. 6. 9. δεῖν oportere, particip. δεόν quod oportet, vel quando oportuit [For, Atticè, it is frequently put in the Accusative absolutely.] Comp. ἄπο-, ἐν-, κατα-, πρὸς-, -ΔΕΙ~ deest vel opus est.

Δοκεῖ videtur, imperf. ἐδόκει videbatur, δόξει, videbitur, ἐδοξε visum est.

Ἐνδέχεται fieri potest, ἐνδέχονται possunt, apud Arist.

Ἐπιμέλει in fatis est, the perf. Atticè from μέλω divido.

Μέλει curae est ἔμελε curae erat, μελήσει curae erit, ἐμέλησε

curae fuit, perf. μέμηλε for μεμέληκε, poeticè.

Πέπρωτο fato statutum est, pl. perf. πέπρωτο, particip. πεπρωμένον per Syncop. from περρωτω finio.

Συμβαίνει contingit, συνέβαινε contingebat, συμβήσει and συμβήσεται continget, συνέβη and συνέβηκε contigit, συμβάν quod contigit.

Ἵπάρχει licet vel necesse est, imperf. ἰπῆρχε, I. f. ἰπάρξει, I. a. ἰπῆρξε, part. ἰπάρχον from ἰπάρχω sum.

Χρήη oportet [per apoc. from χρησι] ἔχρω, or χρωῶ oportebat, χρωῶμαι per apoc. χρωῶ oportere. From hence ἄποχρησῆ sufficit, &c. for which we have ἄποχρησῆ, after the manner of the contracts; except in the accenti. N. B. ἀπέχρησε fatis fuit, a. I. ab ἄποχρησῆ, Lucian. dial. 9.

2) Of the Conjugations of Verbs.

THERE are Four^r Conjugations of Verbs, each distinguish'd from the other by its *Index* or *Characteristick* Letter, i. e. the letter which precedes ω in the *present*. N. B. When π], κ], μν, precede ω, the first letter is the *Characteristick*. . . . The *Characteristick* 1) Of the *first Future* is σ before ω; or what has the power of it, fci. ξ, ψ. . . 2) Of the *Perfect* is κ before α, when σ is in the *Fut.* but ξ in the *Fut.* has χ in the *Perf.* ψ has φ, as will appear from what follows.

THE CHARACTERISTICS.

	Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
I. Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi \text{ τέρπω} \\ \beta \text{ λείβω} \\ \phi \text{ γράφω} \\ \pi\iota \text{ τύπω} \end{array} \right\}$	Ψ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τέρψω} \\ \text{λείψω} \\ \text{γράψω} \\ \text{τύψω} \end{array} \right\}$	Φ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τέτεροφα} \\ \text{λείλειφα} \\ \text{γέγραφα} \\ \text{τέτυφα} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{deleſto.} \\ \text{ſacrifico.} \\ \text{ſcribo.} \\ \text{verbero.} \end{array} \right\}$
II. Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa \text{ πλέκω} \\ \gamma \text{ λέγω} \\ \chi \text{ βρέχω} \\ \alpha\varsigma \text{ ὀρύσσω}^2 \\ \text{vel} \\ \tau\iota \text{ ὀρύττω} \end{array} \right\}$	Ξ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{πλέξω} \\ \text{λέξω} \\ \text{βρέξω} \\ \text{ὀρύξω} \end{array} \right\}$	Χ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ᾤπλεχα} \\ \text{λέλεχα} \\ \text{βέβερχα} \\ \text{ὠρυχα} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{plicō.} \\ \text{dico.} \\ \text{rigo.} \\ \text{fodio.} \end{array} \right\}$
III. Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \text{ ἀνύτω} \\ \delta \text{ ἀπύδω} \\ \theta \text{ ἀπλήθω} \\ \zeta \text{ φράζω}^3 \\ \omega \text{ πύρε, τίω}^4 \end{array} \right\}$	Σ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀνύσω} \\ \text{ἀπύσω} \\ \text{ἀπλήσω} \\ \text{φράσω} \\ \text{τίσω} \end{array} \right\}$	Κ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἤνυκα} \\ \text{ἔαπυκα} \\ \text{ᾤπληκα} \\ \text{ᾤφρακα} \\ \text{τέτικα} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{perficio.} \\ \text{feſtino.} \\ \text{impleo.} \\ \text{dico.} \\ \text{honoro.} \end{array} \right\}$
IV. Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda^5 \text{ ψάλλω} \\ \mu \text{ νέμω} \\ \nu \text{ φάνω} \\ \rho \text{ ἀπείρω} \\ \mu\nu \text{ τέμνω} \end{array} \right\}$	Ω	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ψαλλῶ} \\ \text{νεμῶ} \\ \text{φανῶ} \\ \text{ἀπειρῶ} \\ \text{τεμῶ} \end{array} \right\}$	Κ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔψαλκα} \\ \text{νενέμηκα} \\ \text{ᾤφαῖκα} \\ \text{ἔσαρακα} \\ \text{τετέμηκα} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pſallo.} \\ \text{distribuo.} \\ \text{oſtendo.} \\ \text{ſero.} \\ \text{ſcindo.} \end{array} \right\}$

Observations and Exceptions.

⁵ I. Verbs have been forted into 13 Conjugations, viz. Six Barytons, three Contracts, and four of Verbs in MI; but 1) the fix Barytons will be moſt conveniently reduced to Four, not only to preſerve the Analogy between the Greek and Latin Tongue, but becauſe all Verbs ought to be of the ſame Conjugation which agree in the ſame Characteriſtick of the firſt Future. For this reaſon the very learned

Maſter

Master Dr. *Bushy* [after *Gualp-terius*, *Synopsis termina. G. Gram. p. 115.*] reduced them to four in his excellent Grammar. He omitted α in the second Conjugation, as the Index of *Anomalous* verbs only. He transplanted ω and τ out of the fourth into the second; ζ out of the fourth into the third; ω pure out of the sixth into the third, these all agreeing in the same *Characteristick* of the 1st. fut. and perf. too. 2) The Contracts and Verbs in MI arise out of the *Third* Conjugation. They will therefore be distinguished only into so many Classes, as was before done in the Noun. *Conjugationes revera tantum sunt quatuor. Nam contracta, et verba in u sunt tantum specie tertiae Conjugationis, in quibusdam paulo variae.* Dr. *Wetrenhal G. Gram. p. 18.* 3) Properly speaking all Greek Verbs are of one Conjugation, of which $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ will be the *Paradigm*. Those differ-

rences before mentioned under the titles of the I, II, $\text{\textcircled{E}}$. Conjugations, are rather different rules of forming verbs through the *Roots*.

² II. The Atticks for ω use τ , as, $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, vel $\omega\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\omega$ *singo*.

³ III. Many Verbs in $\zeta\omega$ form the Future in 1) $\xi\omega$, as, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$ *stillo*, $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ *clamo*. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ *aspergo*, *perfundo*, $\sigma\phi\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ *salio*, *palpito*. $\epsilon\iota\zeta\omega$ *pungo*, $\gamma\rho\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ *grunnio*, $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$ *facio*, *sacrifico*, $\beta\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ *lauro*, $\text{\textcircled{E}}$. and some Polyfyllables, as, $\sigma\eta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ *firmo*, *stabilio*, $\text{\textcircled{E}}$. 2) $\gamma\xi\omega$, so in those three verbs to give them a greater sound, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\xi\omega$ *clango*, $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ *seduco*, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ *strideo*, from whence $\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\xi\epsilon$ for $\epsilon\lambda\iota\gamma\xi\epsilon$, *il. d.* 125. Others make the theme here, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$. 3) $\sigma\omega$ and $\xi\omega$ a few, as, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ *rapió*, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ *loquor*, $\beta\alpha\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ *porto*, $\text{\textcircled{E}}$.

⁴ IV. Ω is said to be pure when a vowel precedes it.

⁵ V. Λ , μ , ν , ϵ , are *immutable*, and do not change in the Future.

3) Of the Moods of Verbs.

THERE are *five*¹ Moods, *viz.* INDICATIVE², SUBJUNCTIVE³, OPTATIVE⁴, IMPERATIVE⁵, INFINITIVE⁶. *N.B.* 1) All Tenses of the Indicative have a proper *lection*. 2) The Tenses of other Moods are form'd

H from

from those of the same denomination in the Indicative, called therefore *Cognate Tenses*. 3) The Imperative has *no first person* in either number.

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ I. *Vossius* ranges the Moods according to the Vulgar method; but tells us in a note, *that above is to be prefer'd. Rectius tamen Apollonius hoc ordine modos constituit: Indicativus, Subj. Optat. Imperat. Infin. Sanè subjunctivus multò majorem habet affinitatem cum indicativo, quam modi ceteri: ut liquet ex iis quae idem Apollonius differunt, l. 3. πὲρ σωλ. c. 29. Voss. G. G. 122.*

II. The putting one Mood for another is reckon'd among the **IDIOMS** of this Language. To suppose it was done *arbitrarily*, without choice or design, would suppose the Greeks very inaccurate writers, and countenance an *Enallage*, destructive to the perspicuity and certainty of all Language. *Quae Grammaticam omnem penitus evertit.* Clark, not. ιλ. α. 37. — *Quae, siqua erit, omnem omnis linguae rationem penitus everterit; quamque in lingua sua vernacula siquis usquam gentium experiri velit, unquam eam non sentiet ab-*

surdissimam, ib. ιλ. β. 288. 'Tis very reasonable therefore to believe, the Greeks had some ground for this Exchange of Moods. The young Scholar will, as he advances, consider what it may be; and accept here the following instances of it.

² I) **INDICATIVE.** This Mood in most of its tenses is often put for the *Subjunctive* and *Optative*, as, 1) In the Pres. *παρ' ἐμοὶ εἰδείς μισθοφορεῖ, ὅσις μὴ ἰκανός ἐστιν ἴσα ποιεῖν ἐμοί, Apud me vero nemo stipendia facit, qui non eosdem, quos ego, labores tolerare possit.* Here ἐστὶ has the force of *ἂν ἦ* or *ἂν εἴη*, Xen. hist. 6. 1. 4. 2) Imperfect. *εἰδὲν γὰρ εἶτω βραχὺ ὄπλον ἐκάτερον εἶχον, ᾧ ἔκ ἐξικνεῖτο ἀλλήλων, quippe nemo erat utrinque, cui tam exiguum telum esset, quo se mutuo non contingerent, i. e. ἂν ἐξικνεῖτο, Xen. hist. 7. 5. 17. 3) Perf. εἰδείς ἐστιν, ὄντινα εἰ πεφραδέσκειεν, nemo est quem non deceperit, i. e. ἂν φραδέσειεν, Demosth. Olynth. 2. 4) First Aor. ἀλλ' εἰδὲ πῶποτε αὐτῷ εἴτ' εἶπα, εἴτ' ἐποίησα*

ησα εδεν, ἐφ' ᾧ ἠχρωθῆ, at ego illi neque dixi, neque feci quidquam, cujus ipsam puderet, i. e. ἂν αἰχρωθείη. Xen. memorab. 2. 2. 9. 5) Future often, ἡ ΚάμηλⓄ ἄπὸ τῶ ποταμῶν εἰ πίνοι πρότερον, ἢ σιωλαρεύσει, *Camelus e fluvii non bibit, antequam eos conturbarit*, i. e. ἂν σιωλαρεύσειε. Aristot. hist. animal. 8. This is frequent among the Atticks, with εἰ preceding and signifying *si quidem, si modo, si tamen*. Ἐμὴ Νικόστρατῷ ἐκάλυσε, διέφθειραν ἂν, *they would have killed them, if indeed Nicostratus had not restrained them*. Thucid. 3. 191. l. 17. sim. 1 Cor. ii. 8. Joh. xviii. 30. Vigerus de Idiotism. ed. 11th p. 94, 95. Blackwall Sacred Classicks, v. 1. p. 127.

3) 2) SUBJUNCTIVE. 1) Ἄν is oftener omitted with this Mood, than the Optative. 2) Ὅπως, or ἵνα, or ὡς is oftentimes understood in this Mood. 3) It is by itself sometimes taken for the Indic. future, as, τί λέγω for λέξω, *quid dicam? βέλει εἶπω, vis dicam?* 4) We have restored to this Mood its first future, because we find δώση John xvii. 2. Theocr. εἰδ. κζ. 21. Leeds 53. 73. Τῆς μὲν νυκτὸς προσκόπει, τί σοι ποιήσωσιν, *nocturne praemeditare quidnam tibi sunt facturi*. Xen. Paed. 1. Ἔση Eph. vi. 3. viz. ἔσωμαι, ἔση,

ἔση) from εἰμι *sum*. βληθήσῃ, Matt. v. 25. from βάλλομαι βέβλημαι *conjectior*, κερδηθήσονται from κερδαίνω or κερδάω *lucror*, 1 Pet. iii. 1. Glassius philolog. ed. 3. p. 655. sim. προσηθήσῃσι from προσίθημι *adjicio*. Isoc. Areop. p. 249. N.B. The Characteristick-letter of this Mood is the long Vowel η or ω.

4) 3) OPTATIVE. 1) This Mood expresses some wish or desire, and has, in the Greek, endings different from the Subjunctive. 2) It is frequently used for the Indicative Atticè, as, ἔλεγες ὅτι Ζῶς ἦ δικαιοσύνην πέμψειε πῶς ἀνθρώποις, *a Jove dicebas immisissam hominibus justitiam fuisse*, Plat. in Protag. This construction frequent with ὅς, ὅσπερ, ὅσις, ὅσοι, ὅτε, ὅτι and ὡς. N.B. The Characteristick-letter of this Mood is οι in the penult. and αι in the 1. aor.

5) 4) IMPERATIVE. This Mood is sometimes used for the Indic. future, as, ᾧδ' ἔτι ποιήσον, *scio quod hoc facturus sis*. Menand. We have a like structure in *Virgil*, *Si foetura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto, for eris*, Ecl. 7. 36. *Vice versa*, the 2d perf. of the Indic. fut. is used for the Imperative, εἰ φονεύσεις, *etc non occides*, i. e. ne occidito, Rom. xiii. 9. *Referes ergo haec, et*

nuncius ibis *Pelidae* genitori, *Ving. Æn.* 2. 547. *N. B.* Δύσαλι, *John* ii 19 is not properly imperative; but *permissive*, or *predictive* of what they would do. For the *dialekt* of this Mood, *vid.* Attic, and Doric-dialect.

6 5) INFINITIVE. In giving commands, moral precepts, and sometimes plain narrations, this Mood is used for the Imperative or Subjunctive; as, πὲ ψήφισμα τῶτο γράψω, πλεῖν δὲ τὰς πόλεις, ἐν οἷς ἂν ἦ Φίλιππος, *hoc decretum edo, navigare* [ut navigaretur] *ad ea loca in quibus*

Pbllippus esset. μή μοι λέγειν γνώμας μεγάλας, εἰ γὰρ τέτων ἔπιθυμῶ, *ne mihi magnas sententias dicite, has enim non expeto.* *Aristoph. nub.* 432. *sim.* καθάπτεθ, *ιλ.* a. 582. So with ὡσε or ὡς *ut, παρεγκαλῶ σε, ὡσε τυχεῖν τιμῆς ἢ δόξης hortor te ut consequaris honorem, et gloriam,* *Isocr.* We have a like structure in *Horace,* *Nec Babylonios tentaris numeros, ut melius, quicquid erit, pati,* i. e. *ut melius patiaris, vel pati possis quicquid erit.* *Od.* 1. 11. *Vid. Rom.* xii. 15. *Luke* ix. 5. *Ib.* xxii. 42.

4) Of the Tenses of Verbs.

THERE are *Eight* Tenses of Verbs, *vis.* PRESENT, IMPERFECT, **Two** FUTURES, PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, **Two** Aorists; and in the *Passive* there is besides a **Paulo-post-future.**

To understand thoroughly the *Greek verb*, we must consider its *Tenses* with regard to SIGNIFICATION, AUGMENT, and FORMATION.

I. Of their SIGNIFICATION.

TIME is naturally distinguished into *Past*, *Present* and *Future*; and were we barely to express this difference, we should have occasion only of three tenses in Verbs. But the Mind not contented with this *Simplicity*, multiplies Tenses, and compounds their force differently, with these *Three Primary Distinctions* of Time,

Time, to give itself a more *pleasing Variety, Beauty and Strength* in Expressing its Thoughts. Thus with respect to the above distribution of Time, we may consider an *Action*, either as *Imperfect and not finished*: or as *Perfect and finished*.

I. An *Action Imperfect* has *Three Tenses* allotted to it; which may be called. . . . 1) The *PRESENT-Imperfect*, as, *I do sup*, or, *I am at Supper now*; but have not yet done. . . . 2) The *Preter-IMPERFECT*, as, *I was at Supper then*; but had not yet done it. . . . 3) The *FUTURE-Imperfect*, as, *I shall sup*, or *shall be yet at Supper*; but not that I shall have then done it.

II. An *Action Perfect* has *Three Tenses*; which may be called 1) The *Present-PERFECT*, as, *I have supped*, and *it is now done* 2) The *Preter-* (or *PLU-*) *PERFECT*, as, *I had then supped*, and *it was then done* 3) *FUTURE-Perfect*, as, *I shall have supped*, and *shall have done it*. ——— This may be easily applied to the *Greek-Tenses*, thus,

1) The *Present*¹ speaks of a thing as *now doing, or being*, *τύπω* I strike, or am now striking. 2) The *Imperfect*² speaks of a thing as *doing, or being at some time Past*, *ἔτυπον* I struck, or was striking (then). 3) The *Perfect*³ speaks of a thing as *now done or having been*, *τέτυφα* I struck, or have stricken. 4) The *Pluperfect*⁴ speaks of a thing as *done, or having been, at some time past*, *ἔτετύφην* I had stricken, i. e. before that past time. 5) The *Futures*⁵ speak of a thing to be done, or to be hereafter, *τύψω, τυπῶ* I shall or will strike. N.B. The *Paulo-post-Future*, peculiar to the *Passive verb*, is used when any thing is apprehended imminent, *τετύψομαι* I shall be presently stricken. 6) The *Aorists*⁶, or *Indefinite Tenses* derive their force, from the perfect often, pluperfect, and sometimes imperfect, *ἔτυψα, ἔτυπον* I struck,

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ I. Pref.] We may observe

1) In the *Historical Stile*, a past action is express'd by this tense, and presented to us, as if it was *now* doing; by which means the image is more lively, and the attention of the Reader is more engaged, as, ἀλλ' ὅτε εἶδον, ὅτι ἐκ ὀρθοποδῶσι [for ὠρθοπόδων] *when I saw that they walked not uprightly*, Gal. ii. 14. Ἐι αὐτέων πειρηθῆναι ἠθέλησε εἴ τι ἀλκῆς μέεχθαι, *if he had a mind to try 'em whether they had any courage*, Herod. Gr. 9. 516. 2) This tense is put for the *Future*, and joined with it, when both refer to the same thing; and this serves to express *suddenness*, *nearness*, and *certainty*, as, ποίαν ἢ ταύταν ἢ κείναν σείχω; ποῖ δ' ἦσω; *quò an hâc an illâc ibo? quò sedebo?* for σείχω Eurip. Hecub. ἐκ ἐνθὺς ἀφήσω αὐτὸν εἰδ' ἀπειμι, *haud statim dimittam illum, neque recedam*. Plat. Apol. Socr. p. 25. Camb. Εἶμι ᾧ ποῖ γῆς, *quo vero terrarum eo, i. e. ibo*, Aristoph. Plut. 2. 5. 14. from the end. Ἐρχομαι σοι ταχὺ καὶ κινήσω, *I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove*, Rev. ii. 5. vid. John xx. 17. Ibid. xvi. 17.

² II. Imperf.] This tense

1) in a present signification is *rare*, as, ὅσκι Θεοῖς ἄππειθή), μάλα τ' ἐκλυον αὐτῷ, *quisquis utique Diis optemperaverit, magis et illi exaudiunt ipsum*. ιλ. α. 218. Ἴδειν ἵππον πᾶνν πάριον ἦν, *'tis rare to see a horse in Persia*. Xen. Cyr. p. 11. Oxon. Græc. Οὗτος ἦν ὃν εἶπον, *this is he of whom I spoke*, John i. 15. 2) This tense is often taken for the *Aorist*, and joined in construction with it. Demosth. *passim*, as, ἐχθρῶ τε προσεφέρετο [imp.] πικρῶς, καὶ πολλὰ κακὰ αὐτὸν ἐποίησεν, [i. a.] *acerbè inimico usus est, ac multis eum afficit calamitatibus*.

³ III. Perf.] This tense 1) is frequently used to express the *present time* of a thing *perfect* and finished, as, ὃς χεῦσιω ἀμφιβεθηκας, *qui Chrysan tueris*, ιλ. α. 37. vid. Clark in loc. Οικοδομησαι τὰς προγόνους ἡμῶν ταῦτα τὰ δικαστήρια ὑπέειληθα [for ὑπελαμβάνω,] *maiores nostros existimo istius curius aedificasse*, Demosth. pro Coro. vid. εἰλήφασιν for λαμβάνουσιν, Illoc. ad Demon. in the beginning. Ἐσηκε νυνὶ σιωπῶν, *he now stands silent*. Demosth. adv. Mid. 398. l. 44. vid.

vid. Hom. ιλ. γ. 231. sim. These perfects retain the Signification of the present, viz. ὅμοια *similis sum*, ἔρρωμαι *valeo*, σέποιθα *confido*, μέμνημαι, οἶδα [as in the Latin] *memini*, νοῦνι, &c. Westmon. 55. 2) A Future thing is sometimes signified by this tense, as if it had already a real existence, thus, εἰς τὴν τελευτήν ἔργων ἀντ' ἀδίκων χαλεπὴν ἐπέθνηκεν ἀμοιβήν, *ad extremum verò pro operibus iniquis gravem exhibet talionem*, Hesiod. εργ. α. 330. The Perf. Imperative signifies futurely τέτυφε, *fac verberaveris*, ἴ. hoc age, *ut postmodo verberavisse dicaris*.

⁴ IV. Pluperf.] This tense in some verbs is used for the perfect, especially in the Poets, as, εἰσήκειν for ἔσηκα, ἦεν for ἦα, from εἶμι *eo*. Thus it is used for the perfect indefinite ἵδ' ἄλυμπόνδε βεβήκει, *Haec autem ad caelum abiit*. ιλ. α. 221.

⁵ V. Fut.] This tense 1) is used, when a present thing is intended, to suggest its continuance, or perpetuity, as, ὅταν θύσῃσι τὰ ζῶα δόξαν, when the living creatures give glory, Rev. iv. 9. vid. Pref. *suprà*, φ' ὧν καθίσουσιν οἱ Πέρσαι μαλακῶς, *On which the Persians sit, or use to sit, easily*, Xen. *ist.* Graec. 4. 13. 2) The second person sing. has the force of the Imper. vid. not. on

the Imper. *suprà*. In the plural it is hortatory like the Imperat. or Subj. rather, which expresses the Imperative, as, τῶτοις ἀρκεοθησόμεθα, *let us be content*, 1 Tim. vi. 8. Ὑμεῖς ᾗ ᾤ ἄλλων διδάσκαλοι ἔσεσθε, *be you instructors of the rest*, Plat. conviv. p. 1190. Francof.

⁶ VI. Aorists.] Observe 1) Though the first and second Aorist seem to have the same signification, yet it is highly probable they were not indifferently used by those among the Greeks, who spoke their language with the greatest purity and propriety: as the two plusperfects in the Indicative, the two imperfects, and plusperfects in the Subjunctive, in French, are promiscuously used by Foreigners, but not by the French themselves, when they speak with accuracy and propriety. *Repub. of Letters* 1729. v. 1. p. 63. N. B. Those Tenses are called Indefinites, or Aorists from their signifying an uncertain time: most commonly the time present, in the Imperative mood. . . . the time future, in the Subj. . . the time past, in the Indic. but this doth not constantly hold good. *Reyner M. S.* 2) The first Aorist has frequently the force — of the Present tense, as, ἐπὶ τῷ Μωσέως καθέδρα ἐκάθισαν, *they sit, or use to sit on Moses's seat,*

seat, Matt. xxiii. 2. Plato, speaking of Wickedness, says, *πονηρόν τι ποιεῖ ὧ̄ προσεγγέτω, ἢ τελεσμάτων ὅλον διέλυσε, ἢ ἀπώλεσε*, it does prejudice to whatever it adheres, and at last totally dissolves, and destroys it, Plat. resp. 10. 322. 1. antepenult. Ἀπέπεμψεν ἐνθὺς ἔφραξας, immediately remands her to prison, Plat. Georg. 525. 1. 8. Καὶ τὰς μὲν ἔφραξων σωηθείας ὀλίγον χρόνον διέλυσεν [for ἀλάλει,] *ac improborum quidem necessitudines paulo momento pereunt*, Isocr. ad Demon. in the beginning. A little after in the same Author observe, ἐξαλείψειν for ἐξαλείφει; ἐπορεύθησαν for πορεύον; ἠδυνήθησαν [η for ε Atticè] for δυνάω; ἀνάλωσεν [1. a. ἀνήλωσα per metath. ἠνάλωσα] for ἀναλίσκει, &c. βέλομαι ἢ ἢ ——— διηγῆσαοθ, *libet etiam commemorare*. The Aor. here cannot possibly signify a past, but either present or future time, Xen. de repub. Lacedaem. 15. 1. So Servius, on that passage of Virgil, *magnum si pectore possit excussisse Deum*, i. e. for excutere. Æn. 6. 78. ——— Of the Pluperfect tense, ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς,

when Jesus had finished, Matt. xxvi. 1. Ἀλείψασα, who had anointed, John xi. 2. Ἐπεὶ πολλὰ ἤκουσε, when he had heard many reproachful sayings, he drew his sword upon Masistes. Herodot. Gr. 549. l. 1. 3) The Aorists in the Imperative and Subj. signify futurely, as, τι δοκεῖ ὑμῖν, ὅτι εἰ μὴ ἔλθῃ [2. a. Subj. act.] εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν, what think ye that he will not come unto the feast? John xi. 56. 4) Passive Verbs which have both aorists more frequently use the second.

VII. We may express the force of any tense by a verb Substantive with participles, [vid. Obs. III. under kinds of verbs.] thus, 1) Ἐμὶ τύπλων, ὄρ τετυφῶς, ὄρ τυπόμενον *verbens*; vid. Eph. v. 5. Col. 1. 6. ἦν ὄρ ἡμῶν τύπλων, ὄρ τετυφῶς, ὄρ τυπόμενον *verbentem*; vid. Acts viii. 13. ibid. ix. 28. ibid. xxii. 19. 2) Οὐ σιωπήσας ἔση, non tacebis? Soph. τί πρὸς τίτων τυγχάνεις, quid facis? Lucian, &c. 3) φαίδρος ὢν τυγχάνεις, hilaris es, Lucian. Ἐχθρὸς ὢν ἤρχεν ὢν, inimicus erat, Dem. φανερὸς ἦν δημοτικὸς ὢν, popularis visus est, Xen.

II. Of their AUGMENT.

THE *Augment* is the accidence of *some Tenses*, [viz. the *Imperfect*, two *Aorists* indicative only¹; the *Perfect*, *Pluperf.* and *Paulo-post-future* in all *Moods*,] which encreases the *number* or *quantity* of their *Syllables*; and is therefore called either *SYLLABICK* or *TEMPORAL*.

1) Of the *Syllabick Augment*.

THE *Syllabick Augment* is *E* prefix'd to a *Tense*, i. e. when the *Verb* begins with a *consonant*², as, *τύπῳ*, *ἔτυπον*.

Observe 1) If the *Verb* begins with *ρ*, that letter is doubled³ in all *Tenses*, that have the *Augment*, as, *ῥίπῳ* *projicio*, *ῥῥίπιον*, *ῥῥίφα*, &c. 2) If the *Verb* begins with a *single consonant*, [except *ρ*] or with a *mute* before a *liquid*⁴, then the *first consonant* is *repeated* in the *Perfect* before the *Augment*, as, *τύπῳ*, *τέτυφα*, not *ἔτυφα*; and if it be an *asperate*, it changes into its corresponding *smooth Letter*, as, *θάπῳ* *sepelio*, *τέθαφα*, not *ῥέθαφα*. 3) The *Pluperfect* receives another *ε* before the *consonant* so repeated, as, *τέτυφα*, *ἔτετύφαιν*; but often it is content without it, as, *βεβήκειν* for *ἔβεβήκειν*, *ιλ. π. 751*.

2) Of the *Temporal Augment*.

THE *Temporal Augment* is *H* or *Ω* prefix'd to a *Tense*, *instead* of a *mutable Vowel*, or *Diphthong* which may be there.

Observe 1) These are *mutable*, *α*⁵, *ε*⁶, *ο* — *αι*, *ω*, *ου*⁷; of which *α*, *ε* change into *H*, *ο* into *Ω*, and the

of the diphthongs is written with a point under, as, ἀκούω *audio*, ἤκων; ἐρείδω *fulcio*, ἤρειδον; ὀρύττω *fodio*, ὤρυττον. — αἰκίζω *verbero*, ἤκισον; ἀγάζω *illustro*, ἤγαζον; οἰκίζω *aedifico* οἰκίζον. 2) These are *immutable*, η, ι, υ, ω — ει, ευ, υ; consequently a verb beginning with either of these, will retain the same in all Tenses, as, ἠχέω *resono*, ἤχεν; ὤθω *impello*, ὤθει; &c.

Of the Augment of Compound Verbs.

COMPOUND Verbs have the Augment 1) in the *Middle*, i. e. when they begin with a *Preposition*⁸, or with *δυσ* and *ευ* before a mutable vowel, as, καταγινώσκω *condemno*, κατεγίνωσκον — δυσαρρέσειω *displiceo*, δυσηρέσειον; ευεργετέω *benefacio*, ευηργέτεον. 2) Others in the *Beginning*, as, φιλοσοφείω *philosophor*, ἐφιλοσόφειον; δυσυχέω *infelix sum*, ἐδυσυχέον. 3) Some in *both*, as, ἀνερθέω *corri-go*, ἠνώρθεν. 4) A few sometimes in the *Beginning*, sometimes in the *Middle*, as, ἀνοίγω *aperio*, ἠνοιξα, and ἀνώξω. 5) *Compounds*, with *εκ* change into *ἐξ* before the *Augment*, as, ἐκφέσω *effero*, ἐξέφερον — with *εν* and *σιν* which either change, or cast off *ν*, receive it again before the *Augment*, as, ἐλλείπω *relinquo*, ἐνέλειπον; συρράπτω *converro*, σινέραπτιον; συτρέφω *converto*, σινέστρεφον; συζητέω *conquiro*, συνεζήτηον.

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ I. Yet we read in the Subjunctive καλεαυῶσιν, John xix. 31. In the Infinitive ἀνευχθῆναι, Luke iii. 21.

Syllabick Augment.

² I. Some verbs beginning

with a vowel are encreased with the *Syllabick Augment*, as, ἔαγα &c. from ἄγω *frango*; ἔαδα from ἄδω *placeo*; ἔοικα from εἶκω *similis sum*; ἔοππα from ἔλπω; ἔοργα from ἔργω *facio*; ἐάνουμαι from ἄνούμαι *emo*; &c.

³ II. The

3 II. The *Poets* do not always observe this; but for the sake of the verse, they have ἔρεζον for ἔρρεζον; ἔρεξα for ἔρρεξα.

4 III. *Observe* 1) These have only ε prefix'd to the Perfect, notwithstanding they begin with a *mute* and *liquid*, as, γνώω nosco ἔγνωκα; γνωρίζω notum reddo ἔγνώρικα; γρηγορέω vigilo ἔγρηγόρηκα. . . . N. B. Because a *mute* and *liquid* do not make a syllable long by position; but common or doubtful, therefore verbs, beginning with them, have the reduplication. And for the same reason verbs beginning with κλ, πλ, ων have sometimes the reduplication, because the *Poets* make this syllable common. *Verwey*, 78. vid. n. 2. infra.

2) These verbs repeat the first consonant, altho' they don't begin with a *mute* and *liquid*, as, κλάομαι, possideo κέκλημαι; μνάομαι meminī μέμνημαι; πλώω pauper sum, f. ὄσω p. πεπλώχθκα; πλώω cado πέπλωκα; but not always for we have ἔκλημαι as well as κέκλημαι.

3) Some Verbs repeat the first consonant or neglect it, as, βλάσσω germino βεβλάσηκα and ἔβλάσηκα; βλακώω piger sum; γλωττίζω deblatero; γλύφω insculpro; γνάμπω flecto; κρύπτω abscondo; βεβλώω consulo: but καθαίρω purgo has only ἐκαθάρικα, vid. *Verwey* 78. . . .

4) The consonant is not repeated, when the Verb begins with a double consonant, as, ζάω vivo, ἔζηκα, not ζέζηκα.

The Atticks.

1) In these three verbs have η for ε, as, ἠεκαλόμην from βέλομαι volo; ἠδυναίμην from δύναιμαι, possum; ἠμελλον from μέλλω futurus sum. These have the same *Augment* in the middle, διηκόνεν from διακονέω ministro, Luke viii. 3; ἀπήλων from σπολαύω fructum capio. 2) Encrease the perfect, of Verbs beginning with λ or μ, with ει, as, λαμβάνω accipio εἴληφα for λέλεφα; ἔμαρμαι for μέμαρμαι from μείρω dividō. 3) They reject the first consonant, as, ἐβλάσηκεν for βεβλάσηκεν, vid. not. III. 3. *suprà*.

Temporal Augment.

5 I. Four Verbs beginning with α have no augment, viz. ἄω spiro ἄον; ἀύω audio ἄιον; [to distinguish them from ἦον of ἔω sum, and ἦιον of ἔω, or εἶω vado]; ἀήθεσσω insuetus sum ἀήθεσον; ἀηδίζομαι taedio afficior ἀηδίζομαι, [euphonias gratia, lest two η η should come together.]

6 II. Some Verbs, beginning with ε, take ι after it for the *Augment*, as, ἔχω habeo εἶχον;

ἔχω *sino* εἶπον, εἶων, α. 1. εἶασα; ἔθίζω *assuefacio* εἶθισα, εἶθισμαι; ἔθω *soleo* εἶωθα [interposito ω;] ἔω mitto εἶκα; ἔλκω and ἔλκω *trabo*, εἶλκον and εἶλκεον; ἔπομαι *sequor* εἶπούμω; ἐργάζομαι *operor* εἶεργάζομαι and εἶεργασμαι; ἐρέω *dico* εἶρηκα; ἐστίνω *sto* εἶσθήκειν *steteram*; so εἶσα *collocavi*, and εἶσμαι *indutus sum*, from ἔω *induo*; εἶστων from ἐστιάω ——— N. B. 1) εἶπα 1. a. εἶπον 2. a. *dixi* hath *i* after *e* in all moods, and therefore seems rather to come from εἶπω, than ἔπω, *sim.* εἶλον *cariebam*, from εἶλω not ἔλω, we have in the Imperat. εἶλε Aristoph. *Neph.* 2. 1. 43. from the end; εἶρυσα, from εἶρύω not ἐρύω, for we have ἀνείρυσσασαι, Theocr. *eid.* κς. 17. 2) Ἐορτάζω *festum celebros*, makes εἰώρταζον, and εἰώρταζον. Westmon. 42.

7 III. These want the *Augment*, which are derived from, or compounded with *διαξ* *testis*, *διν* *vinum*, *διαν* *volucris*, *διστρ* *oestrum*, as, *διακίζω* *guberno* *διακίζον*, &c.

The Atticks.

1) Before the *temporal Augment* often put *e*, as, εἰώρων from ὄρων from ὄρω *video*, εἰνδανον for ἠνδανον from ἀνδάνω

placeo; *sim.* *Poeticè* εἶπον for εἶπον, &c. 2) Resolve *η* into *εα*, as, εἶαξα for ἠξα 1. a. from ἄγω; so κατέαξα; and εἶαδα for ἠδα *perf. midd.* from ἄδω *placeo*. 3) Change *ει* into *η* as ἠδεν for εἶδεν *pluperf.* for εἶδῆκειν *sciveram*, ἠκασε for εἶκασε, Aristoph ——— *ευ* into *ηυ*, as, ἠυχόριω *precabar*. 4) In verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, they repeat in the *Perfect* the two first letters of the present, as, ἀλήλεκα, for ἤλεκα from ἀλέω *molo*; ἐρέμεκα for ἤεμεκα, from ἐρέζω *contendo*, &c. N. B. The *Ionicks* admit *no augment*, in any tense, Leeds 58 in the praeters, *Cambr.*

* Compound-verbs.

Observe . . . 1) Some few compounded with a preposition have the *Augment* in the beginning, as, ἀμφισβηλέω *ambigo*, ἠμφισβετερον; ἀμφιένωμι *induo*; ἀντιδικέω *adversor*; ἀντιβολέω *occurro*; ἐμμέλω *curro*; ἐπέπω *dico*; καθάδω *dormio*; καθέζομαι, and κάθημαι *sedeo*; &c. . . . 2) Some Prepositions, in composition with a verb beginning with a vowel, lose their final vowel: EXCEPT *περί*, *πρός*, and *ἰ* sometimes *ἀμφί*, as, *περίεχω* *contineo*; *προάγω* *praeceo*.

III. Of their FORMATION.

THE *Formation* of Tenses is the *manner* in which they are *derived* from some *particular ones* in the *Indicative Active*, which are therefore called

Radical Tenses, viz.

P R E S E N T,

F U T U R E,

P E R F E C T.

I. The **Present** Tense is the **THEME**, [*τὸ Θέμα* from *τίθημι pono*] being laid as the foundation of the rest, as, *τύπτω*.

II. The **First Future** is formed from the *Present*, by changing *its* last Syllable, in the 1) *Conjugation* into *ψω*; 2) into *ξω*; 3) into *σω*; 4) into *λῶ, μῶ, νῶ, ρῶ* circumflex. *N. B.* The *penultimate* of this tense is *long*; but in the *Fourth Conjugation* it is made *short*, either — by casting away the *second* of two Consonants, as, *τέμνω, τεμῶ*; — or the *second* vowel of a diphthong, as, *φαίνω, φανῶ φλυο*; — or using a *doubtful* vowel *short*, as, *κρίνω κρινῶ*.

III. The **Perfect** is formed from the *first Future* by changing *its* termination in the 1) *Conjugation* *ψω* into *φα*; 2) *ξω* into *χα*²; 3) *σω* into *κα*³; 4) *ῶ* into *κα*, but *μῶ* into *μηκα*⁴; prefixing the *Augment*; and, *if the verb begins with a single consonant, or mute before a liquid*, repeating, before the *Augment*, the *first letter* of the *Theme* [*vid. Syllabick Augment, text Obs. 2.*] *N. B.* Verbs *dissyllable* of the *Fourth Conjugation*, 1) change the *ε* of the *Future* into *α*, as, *σέλλω, σελῶ, ἔσαλκα mitto*; except *futures* in *μῶ*. 2) Ending in *είνω, ίνω,*

ίνω, ύνω, reject the ν of the *future* from the *Perfect*, as, κείνω, κεινῶ, κέκεκα; but others change the ν into γ, as, φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφακα.

Vid. Characteristics.

Derivative Tenses.

1) From the PRESENT Root.

I. The **Present Passive** and **Middle** are derived from the *Present Active*, by changing ω into ομαι, as, τύπω, τύπσομαι.

II. The **Imperfect** 1) **Active** changes ω *present* into ου, and prefixes the *Augment*, as, τύπω, ἔτυπον. Then 2) in the **Passive** and **Middle**, changes this ου into ἐμω, as, ἔτυπον ἐτυπέμω.

III. The **Second Aorist** 1) **Active** is sometimes the same with the *Imperfect*, as, γράφω ἔγραφον; ἄγω duco ἤγον. But that the *Penultimate* of this tense *hyperdissyllable* might be *short*, Observe, **FIRST** in a *concourse* of κη, λλ, μν, πη, κν to reject the *second consonant*, as, τύπω, ἔτυπον; δάκνω mordeo, ἔδακον [hence part. δακῶν *Διηγορ. nub.* 146.] N.B. Verbs in ζω, σω or τρω if they have ζω *future*, make this tense in γον: if σω *future* then δον, as, τάτρω (ζω) ἔταγον, φράζω (σω) ἔφραδον. **SECONDLY** to change κ, ω, αι, ει into α, as, λήθω lateo ἔλαθον; τρώγω comedo ἔτραγον; φαίνω appareo ἔφανον; παύω cessare facio ἔπαον; [ε follows this rule, as, τρέπω ἔτραπον⁶.] — ευ into υ, as, φεύγω fugio ἔφυγον; — ε into ε, as, ἀκῶ audio ἤκουσ; — ει into ι, as, λείπω relinquo ἔλιπον; but in the *Fourth Conjugation* verbs *Dissyllable* change into α, *Trissyllable* into ε, as, πείρω sero ἔπαρον, ὀφείλω debeo ὤφελον. N.B. Other *Aorists hyperdissyllable* retain the *consonants* of their *Theme*; and *cumflex-verbs* even the *vowels* and *diphthongs*, as, τέρω ἔταρ-

ἔταρπον, δαπέω ὄνο ἔδαπον. 2) For the **Passive**, change this *ον* of the *active-aorist* into *ω*, as, ἔτυπον ἐτύπω. 3) For the **Middle**, into *όμεω*, as, ἔτυπον ἐτυπίμεω.

IV. The **Second future** is formed 1) **Active**, from the *Second Aorist* by changing *ον* into *ῶ* circumflex⁷, and rejecting the augment, as, ἔτυπον τυπῶ. 2) **Passive**, by changing this *ῶ* into *ήσομαι*, as, τυπῶ τυπήσομαι. And 3) **Middle**, *ῶ* into *ῆμαι*⁸, as, τυπῶ τυπήμαι.

2) From the FUTURE Root.

I. The **first future Middle**⁹ is formed from the *first Future active* by changing *ω* into *ομαι*, as, τύψω τύψομαι; but in the *Fourth Conjugation* into *ῆμαι*, as *πτερῶ πτερῆμαι*.

II. The **first Aorist** is formed 1) **Active**¹⁰ from the *Future* by changing *ω* into *α*, and prefixing the *Augment*, as, τύψω ἔτυψα. *N.B.* The *penultimate* of this Tense is always *long*, and therefore in the *Fourth Conjugation* *α* in the *future*¹¹ is turned into *η*, as, ψαλῶ ἔψηλα; *ε* assumes *ι*, as, νεκῶ ἔνεμα; and the *ι* after *α* in the *Present*, that was lost in the *future*, is subscribed in this Tense, as, φαίναω, φανῶ, ἔφηναι. 2) For the **Middle**, to this *α* add *μεω*, as, ἔτυψα ἐτυψάμεω.

3) From the PERFECT Root.

I. The **Perfect** is formed 1) **Passive**¹² from the *Perfect Active* by changing, In the **FIRST Conjugation** *φα*, pure into *μαι*, impure into *μαι*, as, τέτυφα τέτυμαι, τέτερφα τέτερμαι. In the **SECOND** *χα* into *γμαι*, but after *γ* into *μαι* only, as, *πέπλεχα* *πέπλεγμαι*, *ἠλέχα* *ἠλέγμαι* from *ἔλέγω* *arguo*. In the **THIRD** *κα* into *σμαι*; but into *μαι* when the *penultimate* of the **Perfect Active** is *long*,

long, and the *Characteristick* of the present is ω pure, as, $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\theta\omega$ *persuadeo*, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ *lavo*. In the FOURTH $\kappa\alpha$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$, as, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$. 2) *Middle*¹³, from the *Perfect active* assuming the *Characteristick* of the 2. aor. instead of its own, as, $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$, [yet a few imitate the present rather than *Aor.* 2. as, $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$ *fugio*, a. 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$, p. m. $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\alpha$, not $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\alpha$; $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\lambda\upsilon\theta\omega$ *occulto*, a. 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, p. m. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\theta\alpha$. Weller.] N. B. FIRST, $\alpha\iota$ in the penultimate of the Present active changes into η , as, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\omega$ $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\gamma\alpha$, [sim. α in $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ *germino* $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\theta\eta\lambda\alpha$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ *clangō* $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$.] and if $\alpha\iota$ remains in the future into η diphthong, as, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ *epulum praebeo* $\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\omega$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\eta\alpha$ ——— ϵ in the penultimate of Futures dissyllable, into \omicron , as, $\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}$ *ἔασσασθαι*, and $\epsilon\iota$ always into $\omicron\iota$, as, $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omega$ $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\iota\theta\alpha$, but polysyllables retain ϵ , as, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha$. SECONDLY, Verbs in ω pure only cast away χ in the perfect, as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\alpha$ from $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ *solvo*. — Perfects in $\eta\kappa\alpha$ cast away $\eta\kappa$, as, $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\acute{\tau}\epsilon\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\acute{\tau}\omicron\mu\alpha$. [Vid. 2. Aor. supra.] THIRDLY, when the *Characteristick* of the Theme is χ or ϕ , the Perfect-middle, and -active are the same, as, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$. . . $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\phi\alpha$, p. m. $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\phi\alpha$. Vid. Resolution of Verbs *infra*.

II. The *Pluperfect* is formed 1) *Active*, from the Perfect active by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$, and prefixing ϵ , if the Verb begins with a consonant, as, $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\rho}\epsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$; but $\acute{\omega}\rho\upsilon\chi\alpha$ $\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$. 2) *Passive*, from the Perfect of the same Form, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, and prefixing ϵ , if the verb begins with a consonant, as, $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\acute{\tau}\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$. 3) *Middle*¹⁴, from the Perfect of the same Form, by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$, and prefixing ϵ (if necessary) as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\gamma\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$.

III. The *Paulo-post future*, peculiar to the *Passive*, is made from the second person singular of the perfect of the same Form, by inserting $\omicron\mu$ before $\alpha\iota$, as, $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\psi\alpha\iota$; $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\acute{\tau}\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

IV. The

IV. The **first Aorist passive** ¹⁵ is made from the *third person singular* of the *perfect* of the same *Form*, by casting away the repeated consonant if any, and changing ται into θλω. N. B. κ before ται changes into ϰ, and ω into φ, as, λέλεκται ἐλέχθλω; τέτερπται ἐτέρφθλω.

V. The **first future passive** ¹⁶ is made from the *third person* of the *first Aorist* of the same *Form*, rejecting the Augment, and adding σομαι, as, ἐτύφθη τυφθήσομαι.

THE SCHEME OF FORMATION.

Present.

A. ΤΥΨΤΩ.

P. τύπτομαι M.

Imperf.

A. ἔτυπον P. ἐτυπόμην M.

2. Aor.

A. ἔτυπον P. ἐτύπην M. ἐτυπόμην.

2 Fut.

A. τυπῶ P. τυπήσομαι M. τυπῆμαι.

1 Fut.

A. ΤΥΨΩ.

M. τύψομαι

1. Aor.

A. ἔτυψα M. ἐτυψάμην.

Perfect.

A. ΤΕΨΤΨΑ.

pluperf.

A. ἐτετύπειν

P.	P.	{	μμαι 1.	} P.
			ψαι 2.	
			ωται 3.	
			τετύπα	

p-p-fut. — τετύψομαι
 1. aor. — ἐτύφθην
 1 fut. — τυφθήσομαι

P. ἐτετύμην

M. ἐτετύπειν

K

Obser=

Observations and Exceptions.

First Future.

¹ I. Properly speaking the *Future* is formed from the *present*, by putting σ before ω , as, ἀκούω *audio* ἀκούσω; or what has the power of σ , as, λέγω (λέγσω but now) λέξω; πλέκω (πλέκσω) πλέξω; βρέχω (βρέχσω) βρέξω, for ξ is a double letter equivalent to $\gamma\sigma$, $\kappa\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$. There is the same *ratio* of the Future-characteristick \downarrow , which is equivalent to $\beta\sigma$, $\pi\sigma$, $\phi\sigma$, vid. p. 1. *double consonants*. Those verbs which cannot change σ with the preceding consonant, into a *double one*, as above, are commonly such as have δ , τ , θ , ζ , before ω , which consonants are rejected in the Future *euphoniae gratiâ*, as, ἄδω *cano* (not ἄδσω, but) ἄσω; πλήθω *impleo* (not πλήθσω, but) πλήσω; &c. Some Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ or $\tau\omega$ are supposed to have ended in $\gamma\omega$, as, πρέττω *facio* (suppose πρέττω) and then the *future* (πρέττω, now) πρέξω, &c. Verbs in $\lambda\omega$, $\mu\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\rho\omega$ reject the σ , which the *Æolicks* express, as, ψάλλω *cano*, ψάλλω, *Æolicè* ψάλω; σπείρω *semino* σπείρω *Æol.* σπείρω; ὄρω

concito, ὄρω *Æol.* ὄρω; and thus the *Æolicks* do, except when the Characteristick is μ . Vid. Verwey *παραδια docendi Graeca*, p. 89, 90.

II. We read, for τύψω, τυπήσω; for βαλῶ, βαλλήσω, Aristoph. like contract verbs.

III. There are these *four* Futures, which change the *breathing*, viz. τρέφω *nutrio* θρέψω; τρέχω *curro* θρέξω; τύψω *sumum excito*, θύψω; ἔχω *habeo*, ἔξω; from whence ἐπέχω ἐπέξω.

IV. Observe 1) The *Æolicks* form κλαίω or κλάω *fleo* κλαίω; κλαίω *uro* καύσω 2) The *Doricks*, circumflex all Futures, as, κλάω *frango* κλασῶ for κλάσω; and change σ into ξ , as, γελαξῶ for γελάσω. 3) The *Atticks* reject σ , as, φροντιῶ, for φροντίσω, from φροντίζω *curo*, Aristoph. nub. 125. for νομίσω *eis*, *ei* they have νομιῶ *eis*, *ei*; Aristoph. nub. 422. and form *futures* in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, when they contract $\alpha\omega$ into $\acute{\omega}$, thus, ἐλάσω (ἐλάω) ἐλῶ, -ας, α.

Perfect.

² I. Yet φείσω *horreo* φείξω, πέφρακα; ἦκω *venio* ἦξα, ἦκα.

³ II. Yet *μασιζω flagello μασιζω, μεμάσικα.*

⁴ III. *Perfēts* in *ηκα* often cast away the first vowel of the *present*, as, *κάμνω laboro καμῶ, κέκμηκα* for *κεκάμηκα.*

IV. In *Disyllables* of the *first* and *second* Conjugation the *Atticks* change the *ε*, in the *penultimate* of this tense, into *ο*, as, *πέμπω mitto, πέπεμφα, Atticè πέπομφα; βρέχω irrigo βέρεχα Atticè βέροχα.*

Derivative Tenses.

1) *From the Present.*

⁵ **Second Aorist Active.**

I. In this Tense *Observe* 1) These *four* verbs change *ω* into *β*, as, *βλάπτω noceo ἔελαθον; θρύπτω frango ἔθρουθον; καλύπτω tego ἐκάλυθον; κρύπτω abscondo ἔκρυθον* ——— In these *two* verbs, *χ*, which is in the *Imperf.* is changed into *γ*, as, *σμύχω uro ἔσμουγον; ψύχω refrigero ἔψυγον* ——— In these *seven* Verbs *ω* is changed into *φ*, as, *ἀπλώ νεέτο ἤφον; βάπτω tingo ἔβαφον; θάπτω sepelio ἔταφον; σκάπτω fodio ἔσκαφον; βάπτω suo ἔββαφον; ῥίπτω jacto ἔρριφον; δρύπτω lacero ἔδρουφον.*

——— The *Penult.* of this Tense must be short; yet *disyllables*, which begin with a

vowel or *diphthong*, must of necessity make it long, as, *ἄδω cano, ἤδον; δίρέω invenio, ὄρον.* And also verbs which by a *concourse* of consonants, make it long by *Position*, as, *πέρω uasto, ἔπαρωθον; δέρω video, ἔδαρων.*

⁶ II. Except *λέγω dico; βλέπω video; φλέγω uro*, and the unusual *τέχω pario*, which make this tense the same with the *Imperfect*, *viz.* *ἔλεγον, &c.* *N. B.* *πλήσσω percutio* makes *ἐπλαγον* and *ἐπληγον; τίμνω scindo ἔταμον* and *ἔτεμον.* Also *ε*, in verbs *Trisyllable* of the *Fourth*, is retained, as, *ἀγγέλλω nuncio ἤγγελλον, 2. aor. ἤγγυγον* Luke viii. 20.

III. These Verbs generally WANT this Tense, *viz.* 1) ending in *ω pure*, *δύω, ἴω, ἕω;* [but *ἀκέω* has in the *Poets* *ἤκουον* :] and Verbs in *εω*, of the *contracts*, have it *only*, when, after contraction, *ω* is *pure*, and its *Theme* is scarce in use, as, *ἀμαρτέω pecco ἤμαρτον; βλασέω germino; εὐρέω invenio; &c.* Vid. *Westmon.* 57. 2) Some *Poly-syllables* in *ωσω* and *ζω*, as, *φυλάσσω custodio; φροντίζω curo.* 3) Others, as, *λήγω desino; &c.*

IV. The *Atticks* double in this Tense, as, *ἤγαγον* for *ἤγον* from *ἄγω duco; ἤεθρον* for *ἤρον* from *ἄρω apto*, hence *ἀ-*

εφρων ὀδ. ε. 252. ——— The Ionicks double the first letter, as, τέταρτον for ἕταρτον from τέρω *deleōto*, hence τεταρτόμην ① ἰλ. ι. 701. κέκερξθη for κερξθήθη, and this for κέρξθηθη (*imperative*) from κέρξομαι *clamor*, Lucian. Timon.

Second Future.

7 I. Active, this Tense ends in $\bar{\omega}$ circumflex, except in πίνω, *bibam*, Matt. xxvi. 29. N. B. Seeing this Tense is formed from Aor. 2. those verbs which want *that*, may well be supposed to want *this*.

8 II. Middle, ends in $\xi\muαι$, except βίομαι *vivam*, νέομαι *vadam*, which are in the Poets only; and also πίομαι, -εσαι *bibam*, Luke xvii. 8. ἕδομαι, -η, Atticē -ει; φάγομαι, -εσαι, -εσαι *edam*. Yet we read πιῆ from πιῶμαι, Aristoph. ἕδειται from ἕδομαι, Lucian. φάγη from φάγομαι, Gen. ii. 16. . . . We have in the infin. ἕδεσθαι, πῖεσθαι, φάγεσθαι, for ἕδεσθαι, πῖεσθαι, φάγεσθαι.

2) From the Future.

9 First Future Middle.

I. The Doricks form this Tense in every Conjugation

-ῶμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται, as, οἰσῶμαι, ῆ, οἰσεῖ), Theocr.

II. Thus the Atticks, out of their active futures in $\bar{\alpha}$ circumflex, if they come from verbs in ἴζω, make this tense in $\xi\muαι$, as, βαδίσομαι, ῆ εἶ) from βαδίζω; but if from verbs in ἄζω, or αω, then $\bar{\omega}\muαι$, $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}$), as, ἐργῶμαι, $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}$ ται, from ἐργάζομαι *operor*, Exod. xx. 9.

10 First Aorist Active.

I. Observe that five Verbs do not take the characteristick of the Future, as, ἔδωκα *dedi*; ἔθηκα *posui*; εἶπα *dixi*; ἤκα *misi*; ἤνεκα *tuli*.

II. The third person plural ends in -αν; but we find it in ασι like the Perfect, as, εἴξασι for εἴξαν, from εἴκω *cedo*, Aristoph. And on the contrary we find the Perfect in αν, like the first aor. as, πέφεραν for πεφείκασι Lycophr. sim. εἴρηκαν Rev. xix. 3. ἔβρωκαν John xvii. 7.

III. If αι be the penultimate of the Present, the α of the Future is not turned into η; but by the Atticks. Except αἴρω which always changes α into η in this Tense; and in other Moods where there is no Augment, it only resumes the α of the Future, not the αι of the Present, as,

as, pres. αἶρω, 1. aor. ἤρα; Imperat. ἄρον; Opt. ἄραιμι; Subj. ἄρω; Infin. ἄρει; Part. ἄρεις; without the σ subscribed.

IV. The *Poets* — sometimes double σ in this Tense, as, ἐγέλασα for ἐγέλασσα, from γελᾶω *rideo* — sometimes reject it, as, ἔχθρα for ἔχθρασα from χέω *fundo*, od. γ. 40. ἔκθρα, for ἔκθρα from κάω *uro*, vid. od. λ. 46.

3) From the Perfect.

Perfect.

¹² Passive.

I. Diffyllables — of the *First Conjugation*, which have τρε in the penultimate, change ε into α, as, σρέφω ἔσρεφα, ἔσρεμμαι — Of the *First and Second Conjugation* reject ε from ε, as, φέγω *fugio* πέφωχα, πέφυγμα.

II. Verbs — in αἰνώ and *Hyperdiffyllables* in υνω of the *Fourth*, change γ into μ [Atticè σ] before μαι, as, πέφαλκα, πέφαμμαι, Atticè πέφασμαι — *Diffyllable* in είνω, ἰνώ, αἰνώ reject ν as in the *Active*, and do not assume σ before μαι, as, κείνω κέικεκα, κέικεμμαι. — All verbs in δω, θω, ζω, σω, or τω, and ω pure, [if they have σ before

. . . ω 1. fut. act. . . . θήσομαι 1. fut. pass.] change κα into σμαι, -σαι, -σαι: EXCEPT ἔρρωμαι (although ῥωθῆσομαι) *corroboratus sum*; κέχημαι (altho' χρηθῆσομαι) *usus sum*; μέμνημαι (altho' μνηθῆσομαι) *memini* . . . On the contrary, from σώζω, σέρσο, σέσωμαι, altho' σωθῆσομαι. *Verwey* 134. *Vid. First Fut. pass. infra.*

III. Some Verbs, in ω pure of the *Third*, form this Tense
1) in σμαι, i. e. when the penultimate is long, as, ἤκηκα ἤκησομαι. 2) In μαι, i. e. when the penultimate is short, or doubtful, as, ἤροκα, ἤρομαι. 3) In σμαι and μαι, as, κέκλεικα κέκλεισομαι and κέκλειμαι.

¹³ Middle.

I. The *Atticks* double here, as, αἰκήκα for ἤκα from αἰκέω *audio*; ὄλωκα for ὄλα from ὄλλυμι *perdo*; ἐλήλυθα for ἤλυθα from the *unusual Theme* ἐλόθω *venio*. . . . The *Ionians* take away κ in the *Perfect* and make the *Penult.* short, as, γάω *nascor*, γήσω; γέγαα for γέγηκα . . . μάω, *promptus sum*, μήσω; μέμαα for μέμηκα . . . βάω, *gradior*, βήσω; βέβαα for βέβηκα. — From whence the *Participles*, γεγαώς, and γεγώς; μεμαώς, μεμώς; βεβαώς, βεβώς;

βῶς; ἑσαῶς, ἑσῶς, and its comp. *διεσῶς*: Ifocr. ad Dem. 1. *Du-Gard. Graec. Gram. p. 134.*

II. There are *three Tenses* which have the same *Characteristick-letter*, viz. Aor. 2. Fut. 2. and Perf. m. as, ὄρουγον, ὄρουγῶ, ὄρουγα, from ὀρύσσω *fo-dio*; ἔφραδον, φραδῶ, πῆφραδα, from φράζω *dico*. But the *Penult.* is sometimes different, as, ἔλιπον, λιπῶ, λέλοιπα, from λείπω *linquo*. N. B. The *Penult* is not changed, unless it be either, α, αι, ε, ει. *Vid. Text, Perf. m. and Voss. p. 146. Thomson. 80.* These are *Irregular* ἔρρωγα from ῥήσσω; μέμηλε from μέλει; δέδοικα from δείδω; εἴωθα from εἶθω.

III. These Verbs WANT this Tense, generally *Poly-syllables* in *σσω* and *ζω*, in *ω pure*. *Vid. not. 2. aor. act. suprâ.*

IV. Three *Verbals* from the Perf. m. retain the *Augment*, viz. ὄπωπῆ, *conspicius*, from ὄπλομαι *video*, p. m. ὤπα, *Atticè* ὄπωπα . . . *πειποιθεις, persuasio, fiducia*, from πείθω *persuadeo*, p. m. πέποιθα . . . *ἀντιπεπόνθεις jus talionis*, from ἀντιπάσχω, *adversor, vel re-pendo*, p. m. ἀντιπέπονθα. *Voss. 147.*

14 Pluperfect Middle.

I. This Tense, from *Attick*

Perfects, admits a temporal *Augment*, as, αἰκήκοα ἠκηκόειν; yet ἐλήλυθα ἐληλύθειν.

II. These are *augmented* in the Middle εῶκεν from εῶικα; ἐώλπειν from ἑολπα; ἐώργεν from ἑοργα.

15 First Aorist Passive.

I. This Tense sometimes assumes σ in the *Penultimate*, as, μέμνησθ' ἐμνήσθην, and sometimes rejects it, as, σέσωσαι ἐσώθην from σῶζω *servo*.

II. Some Verbs change η, in the *Penultimate*, into ε, as, εὔρεθην from εὔρηται; ἠρέθην from ἠρηται; ἐχέθην from ἐχηται; ἠνέθην from ἠνηται. Others retain both, as, ἔρρεθην or ἐρρήθην from ἐρρηται of ῥέω *dico*.

III. Those Verbs which in the *Perfect Passive* changed ε into α, here resume ε, as, ἤσεσθαι ἐσρέφθην from σρέφω *revertor*; σιμ. τρίπω *verto*; τρίφω *nutrio*, make -έφθην. *Hesiod. Theog. 192.*

16 First Future passive.

I. The σ of *Future actives* in ΣΩ, is retained before Θησομαι here, 1) in those verbs which end in δω, θω, τω, σσω, ζω, as, ἀνύτω ἀνύσω ἀνυθήσομαι; 2) when it follows a *short* or *doubtful* vowel in verbs

verbs *pure*; γνώω; and those which make ωννυμι from ω, as, τελέω *perficio* τελέσω, τελεοθήσομαι; [γνώω] νοσέω γνώσω, γνωοθήσομαι; [ρέω] ρώννυμι valeo ρώσω, ρωοθήσομαι. Except ανέω laudo, όρέω video, τίω honoro, &c. which cast off the σ of the Future *active* though a *short* or *doubtful* vowel is before it. But 3) σ is rejected when a *long* vowel

or *diphthong* is before σω in the *active Future*, as, φιλέω απο φιλήσω, φιληθήσομαι. Except ακέω audio; κναιώ seco; παίω ferio; παίω impingo; ραίω pecco; θραύω frango; κλείω claudio; σείω moveo; κείω jubeo; [οίω] fero; μνάομαι recorder; άκείω ακουθήσομαι; μνηοθήσομαι &c. Verwey 124.

Some Peculiarities relating to the

Persons of Verbs.

1) In General.

Observe 1) When the *first Person plural* ends in θα, the *first dual* ends in θου. 2) When the *first plural* ends in μιν, the *first dual* is wanting. 3) When the *third plural* ends in σι or ται, the *third dual* is the same with the *second*. 4) ν is added to the *third person* in ε or σι, before a vowel or diphthong; as, κατέδραμον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Acts 21. 32. *Poeticè* before a consonant. ιλ. γ. 61. 5) The *second* and *third persons singular Subjunctive Active*; and the *second person singular of Tenses* in μαι, have ι subscribed under these endings α, η, ω. 6) The *3d. pers. pl.* . . . of tenses in ω, and the *perf. end* in σι . . . ον remains ον . . . the *1. aor.* adds ν to α . . . σαν, is added to ει, in the tense which ends εν, εις, ει; and to the *Imperative τω*; also to η in the *pass. Aorists* . . . αι, οι, opt. act. take after them εν . . . The *Tenses* in μλω end in ηο.

2) In Particular.

I. In the **Indicative Middle** when the *first person* ends in *ομαι*, the *second* ends in *η* diphthong; But the *Atticks* make *ει*, in *βέλομαι volo*; *οίμαι puto*; *ὄψομαι videbo*^r; And hence *εἶ* for *εἶς es*, in *εἶμι sum*, from the old Theme *ἔομαι ἔει*, per *Crasin εἶ sum, es*.

II. In the **Perfect Passive**, SINGULAR, the *Persons* end, in the **FIRST** Conjugation, 1. *μαι* and *μαι*, 2. *ψαι*, 3. *παι*; in the **SECOND**, 1. *γμαι*, 2. *ξαι*, 3. *κλαι*; in the **THIRD**, 1. *σμαι*, 2. *σαι*, 3. *σαι*, others *ται*; in the **FOURTH**, 1. *μαι*, 2. *σαι*, 3. *ται*, but *μμαι* [*Atticè σμαι*], *νσαι*, *νλαι*. N. B. The *Second Person Singular* ends in *αι*, and generally takes before it, the *Characteristick* of its *first Future active*, yet *μέμνημαι*, *μέμνη*, *μέμνηται memini*. DUAL. the *second* and *third persons* end in *ον*, when *ται* is *pure* in the *third person singular*. The rest change the *smooth* consonants before *ται* into their *Asperates*. N. B. There is the same *ratio* of the *second person plural*. PLURAL, the *third person* is *ναι*, when *ται* is *pure* in the *third person singular*, but *σ* or a consonant before *ται*, then it is made by its proper *Participle* and the *Verb Substantive εἶμι*. N. B. There is the same *ratio* of the *third person plural* in the *Pluperfect*, with regard to its *third person singular*, i. e. *π* pure in the one makes *ν* in the other; otherwise by its *Participle* and *εἶμι* in its proper *Tense*. All which will appear from the following

Observations and Exceptions.

I. So we have *βέλει visne*, stoph. nub. 1. 1. 90. *γενήσεται*, Lucian 8. *ἔδει comedes* f. 1. for *γενήσῃ* 1. f. m. from *γι-* m. for *ἔδη*. *οἶει putas*, for *οἶη*, νομαι, ib. 259. So we have of *οἶομαι*, Lucian. 7. *ἢ τι*, Attice *εἰγαῖ* [1. fut. m. per *Syncop. et Crasf.*] for *εἰγάσῃ*, *πείσει*, atque *nunquid, morem* Exod. 20. 9. *geres, pro πείσῃ* f. 1. m. Ari-

PARADIGMS OF VERBS.

- 1) Of Barytonous Verbs.
- 2) Of Circumflex or Contracted.
- 3) Of Verbs ending in MI.

I. OF BARYTONS.

formed through the Roots.

	Pres.	I. Fut.	Perf. †	2. AOR.
Active	τύπῳ	τύψω	τέτυφα	
Passive *	τύπτομαι	---	τέτυμμαι	ἐτύπην
Middle	τύπτομαι	τύψομαι	τέτυπα	---
Deponent	δέχομαι	δέξομαι	δέδεγμα	---

Westmon. 55.

Observations and Exceptions.

† I. These three Tenses rightly understood will render the formation of the rest easy; they being cognate Tenses and made from them. Vid. Format. of Tenses, p. 61. N. B. In Forming through the Roots 1) the first syllable is unchanged, and in Poly-syllables sometimes the second. 2) The Reduplication in the Perf. is . . . the first letter of the verb beginning with a single consonant . . . together with the augment ε: but if the first letter be χ it changes into κ; ρ into π; and θ into τ. 3) The Penultimate-vowel in the Perf. is the same with the Pe-

ultimate-vowel of the Fut. . . . mostly in Barytons . . . always in Circumflex-verbs.

* II. Others form the passive, in these Tenses, viz. the Perf. Perf. first Aor. and first Fut. thus, τύπτομαι, τέτυμμαι, ἐτύφην, τυφθήσομαι.

III. Obs. 1) The Infinitive having no Variation, is only taken notice of in Conjugating. 2) The Participle is not declined after the Verb, there having been sufficient direction given about it, in the Ad-noun. Vid. p. 32. N. B. Every Tense hath its corresponding Participle.

Conjugated through the Moods and Tenses.

ACTIVE.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imp.	Infm.	Particip.
pres.	τύπῶ	τύπῶ	τύποιμι	τύπε	τύπειν	τύπων
imp.	ἔτυπον					
2. aor.	ἔτυπον	τύπῳ	τύποιμι	τύπε	τυπεῖν	τυπῶν
2. fut.	τυπῶ		τυποιμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν
1. fut.	τύψω	τύψω	τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
1. aor.	ἔτυψα	τύψῳ	τύψοιμι	τύψοι	τύψαι	τύψας
perf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφῳ	τέτυφοιμι	τέτυφε	τέτυφέναι	τέτυφώς
pl. p.	ἔτετύφειν					

PASSIVE.

pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι	τύποίμην	τύπε	τύπεισθαι	τυπόμενος
imp.	ἔτυπόμην					
2. aor.	ἔτυπη	τυπῶ	τυπέην	τύπηδι	τυπήναι	τυπείς
2. fut.	τυπήσομαι		τυπησόμεην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
perf.	πέτυμμαι	-μμένος ᾧ	-μμένῳ εἶην	-ψο	-φθαι	-μμένος
pl. p.	ἔτετύμην					
p. p. f.	τετύψομαι		-ψόμεην		-ψεσθαι	-ψόμενος
1. aor.	ἔτυφθην	τυφθῶ	τυφθείην	τύφθητι	τυφθῆναι	τυφθεῖς
1. fut.	τυφθήσομαι	-θήσομαι	-θήσόμεην		-θήσεσθαι	-θήσόμενος

MIDDLE.

N. B. The present and imperfect the same as the Passive.

2. aor.	ἔτυπόμην	τύπτομαι	τυπόμην	τύπε	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2. fut.	τυπέσομαι		τυπέσομαι		τυπέσθαι	τυπέσόμενος
1. fut.	τύψομαι		τυψόμεην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
1. aor.	ἔτυψάμην	τύψομαι	τυψάμην	τύψαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπῳ	τέτυποιμι	τέτυπε	τέτυπέναι	τέτυπώς
pl. p.	ἔτετύπειν					
1. f. 4 th .	σπερέσομαι		σπεροίμην		σπερέσθαι	σπερόμενος

Declined through the Persons.

ACTIVE.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.			
	1.	2.	3.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Indicative.									
τύπλ-	ω	εις	ει	εἶλον	εἶον	οἶμεν	εἶτε	εἶσθε	pref.
ἔτυπλ-	ον	εις	ει	εἶλον †	εἶτην	οἶμεν †	εἶτε †	οἶν	imp.
ἔτυπ-	ον	εις	ει	εἶλον †	εἶτην	οἶμεν †	εἶτε †	οἶν	2. aor.
τύψ-	ῶ	εἶς	εἷ	εἴτον	εἴτου	ἔμεν	εἴτε	ἔσθε	2. fut.
τύψ-	ω	εις	ει	εἶλον	εἶον	οἶμεν	εἶτε	εἶσθε	1. fut.
ἔτυψ-	α	εις	ει	αἶλον †	αἶτην	αἶμεν †	αἶτε †	αἶν	1. aor.
τέτυφ-	α	εις	ει	αἶλον †	αἶλον †	αἶμεν †	αἶτε †	αἶσι †	perf.
ἔτελύφ-	εἶν	εις	ει	εἶλον	εἶτην	εἶμεν	εἶτε	εἶσθε	pl. p.

Subjunctive.

τύπλ-	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ῆλον	ῆλον	οἶμεν	ῆτε	οἶσι	pr. imp.
τύπ-	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ῆλον	ῆλον	οἶμεν	ῆτε	οἶσι	2. aor.
τύψ-	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ῆλον	ῆλον	οἶμεν	ῆτε	οἶσι	1. f. 1. a.
τελύφ-	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ῆλον	ῆλον	οἶμεν	ῆτε	οἶσι	perf. pl. p.

Optative.

τύπλ-	οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτην	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	pr. imp.
τύπ-	οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτην	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	2. aor.
τύπ-	οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτην	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	2. fut.
τύψ-	οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτην	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	1. fut.
τύψ-	οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτην	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	1. aor.
τύψ-*	εἶα	εἶας	εἶα	εἶατον	εἶατην	εἶαμεν	εἶατε	εἶαεν	1. aor.
τέτυφ-	οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτην	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	perf. pl. p.

Imperative.

τύπλ-	ε	ἔτω	ἔτον	ἔτων	ἔτε	ἔτωσαν	pr. imp.
τύπ-	ε	ἔτω	ἔτε	ἔτων	ἔτε	ἔτωσαν	2. aor.
τύψ-	οἶ	ἄτω	ἄτον	ἄτων	ἄτε	ἄτωσαν	1. aor.
τέτυφ-	ε	ἔτω	ἔτον †	ἔτων	ἔτε †	ἔτωσαν	perf. pl. p.

* This Æolic aorist is frequently used by the Atticks in the 2^d, 3^d perf. sing. and the 3^d plur. N. B. Those persons marked with † have the accent on the antepenultimate.

The AUXILIARY VERB εἶμι Sum.

εἶμι is from ἔω, and regularly should be ἴημι; but the reduplication is cast off, and η is changed into ει, to distinguish it from ἴημι dico.

Conjugated, &c.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imper.	Infin.	Particip.
pref.	εἶμι	ᾗ	εἴην	ἴωι vel ἴωι, vel ἔσο	εἶναι	ῶν
imp.	ἦν					
1. fut.	ἔσομαι	ἔσωμαι	ἔσοίμην		ἔσεσθαι	ἔσοίμεν
pl. p.	ἦμεν					

Declined, &c.

Indicative.											
Singular.			Dual.			Plural.					
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.			
εἶμι	εἶς, εἶ ¹	εἶσι	εἶσθι	εἶσθι	εἶσθι	εἶμεν	εἶτε	εἶσι ²	pref.		
ἦν	ἦς	ἦσι	ἦσθε	ἦσθε	ἦσθε	ἦμεν	ἦτε	ἦσαν	imp.		
ἔσομαι	ἦ	ἦσσι	ἔσμεθα	ἔσθε	ἔσθε	ἔσμεθα	ἔσθε	ἔσονται	1. fut.		
ἦμεν	ἦσθε	ἦσθε	ἦμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦσθε	ἦμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦτο	pl. p.		
Subjunctive.											
ᾗ	ἦς	ἦ	ἦσθι	ἦσθι	ἦσθι	ᾗμεν	ἦτε	ᾗσι	pref.		
ἦμαι	ἦ	ἦσσι	ᾗμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦσθε	ᾗμεθα	ἦσθε	ᾗσσι	fut.		
Optative.											
εἴην	εἴης	εἴη	εἴησθι	εἴησθι	εἴησθι	εἴημεν	εἴητε	εἴησαν	pr. imp.		
οἴωμαι	οἴο	οἴοιτο	οἴοιμεθα	οἴοσθε	οἴοσθε	οἴοιμεθα	οἴοσθε	οἴοιτο	1. fut.		
Imperative.											
ἴσθι. &c. ἔσωσθε			ἔσθι			ἔσθε			ἔσωσθε. 7 | pref.		
Participle pref.											
N. — ῶν — ῶσα — ὄν			G. — ὄντος — ὄσης — ὄντος.								

Observations and Exceptions.

1) εἶς in Homer oftner than εἷς; εἶ often in Orators. 2) So its compounds declined, with the accent drawn back, as, πάρομαι adsum &c. 3) Per Sync. εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν. 4) Παρασοίμην afforem, ἀπεσοίμην abessem. 5) εἶ for ἴθι, as, πάροις huc ades. 6) We find ἦτω for ἔσω, Psalm. ciii. 31. 7) Per Syncop. ἔσων.

PASSIVE.

Singular.			Dual.			Plur.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.

Indicative.

τύπ-	ομαι	η	εἶσαι	ἴμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	όμεθα	εσθε	οἴσαι	pr. f.
ἔτυπ-	ομην	ε	εἶλο	ἴμεθον	εσθον	ἔσθην	όμεθα	εσθε	οἴλο	imp.
τύπ-	ην	ης	η		ἔλον	ἔτην	ήμεν	ἦτε	ἦσαν	2. aor.
τύπης-	ομαι	η	εἶσαι	ἴμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	όμεθα	εσθε	οἴσαι	2. fut.
τέτυ-	μμαι	ῖσαι	πῖσαι	ἴμεθεν	φθον	φθον	όμεθα	φθε	μμένοι	εἰσὶ
ἔτετύ-	μην	ῖο*	πῖο*	ἴμεθον	φθον	φθην	όμεθα	φθε*	μμένοι	ἦσαι
τέτυψ-	ομαι	η	εἶσαι	ἴμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	όμεθα	εσθε	οἴσαι	p. p. f.
ἔτύφθ-	ην	ης	η		ἔλον	ἔτην	ήμεν	ἦτε	ἦσαν	1. aor.
τύφθης-	ομαι	η	εἶσαι	ἴμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	όμεθα	εσθε	οἴσαι	1. fut.

Subjunctive.

τύπτ-	ομαι	η	ἦσαι	ἴμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	όμεθα	ἦσθε	οἴσαι	pr. im.
τύπ-	ω	ῆς	ἦ		ἦτον	ἦτον	όμεν	ἦτε	οἴσαι	2. aor.
τύπης-	ομαι	η	ἦσαι	ἴμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	όμεθα	ἦσθε	οἴσαι	perf. pl. p.
τέτυμ-	ω	ῆς	ἦ		ἦτον	ἦτον	όμεν	ἦτε	οἴσαι	
τύφθ-	ω	ῆς	ἦ		ἦτον	ἦτον	όμεν	ἦτε	οἴσαι	1. aor.
τύφθης-	ομαι	η	ἦσαι	ἴμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	όμεθα	ἦσθε	οἴσαι	1. fut.

Optative.

τύπ-	ομην	οιο	οἴλο	ἴμεθον	οισθον	οἴσθην	όμεθα	οισθε	οἴλο	pr. im.
τύπεί-	ην	ης	η		ἦλον	ἦτην	ήμεν	ἦτε	ἦσαν	2. aor.
τύπης-	ομην	οιο	οἴλο	ἴμεθον	οισθον	οἴσθην	όμεθα	οισθε	οἴτο	2. fut.
τέτυμ-	ομην	οιο	οἴλο	ἴμεθον	οισθον	οἴσθην	όμεθα	οισθε	οἴτο	perf. pl. p.
τέτυψ-	ομην	οιο	οἴλο	ἴμεθον	οισθον	οἴσθην	όμεθα	οισθε	οἴτο	p. p. f.
τύφθεί-	ην	ης	η		ἦλον	ἦτην	ήμεν	ἦτε	ἦσαν	1. aor.
τύφθης-	ομην	οιο	οἴλο	ἴμεθον	οισθον	οἴσθην	όμεθα	οισθε	οἴτο	1. fut.

Imperative.

τύπτ-	ε	ἔσθω		εσθον	ἔσθων		έσθε	ἔσθασθε		pr. imp.
τύπ-	ηθι	ἦτω		ἦτον	ἦτων		ἦτε	ἦτασθε		2. aor.
τύφθ-	ἦτε	ἦτω		ἦτον	ἦτων		ἦτε	ἦτασθε		1. aor.
τέτυ-	ψο	ἴφω		φθον	ἴφων		φθε	ἴφασθε		perf. pl. p.

N. B. † The accent on τυ; * on τε; ‡ on the antepenultimate.

MIDDLE.

N. B. The present and imperf. the same in all Moods as the Passive.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.

Indicative.

ἔτυπ-	όμεν	ε †	εἶο †	όμεθον	εσθον †	εσθην	όμεθα	εσθε †	οἶτο †	2. aor.
τυπ-	ἔμαι	ῆ	εἶπαι	όμεθον	εἶσθον	εἶσθον	όμεθα	εἶσθε	ἔνται	2. fut.
τυψ-	μαι	ῆ	εἴπαι	όμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	όμεθα	εσθε	οἴται	1. fut.
ἔτυψ-	όμεν	ω †	αὐτ †	όμεθον	ασθον †	ἀσθην	όμεθα	ασθε †	αὐτο †	1. aor.
τέτυπ-	α	ας	ε	αὐτον †	αὐτον		αμεν †	ατε †	ασι †	perf.
ἔτετύπ-	ειν	εις	εἰ	εἶτον	εἶτην		οἶμεν	εἶτε	εἴσασιν	pl. p.
ασπ-	όμεαι	ῆ	εἶται	όμεθον	εἶσθον	εἶσθον	όμεθα	εἶσθε	ἔνται	1. f. 4 th .

Subjunctive.

τύπ-	όμεαι	ῆ	ἦται	όμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	όμεθα	ἦσθε	οἴται	2. aor.
τύψ-	όμεαι	ῆ	ἦται	όμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	όμεθα	ἦσθε	οἴται	1. a. 1. f.
τέτύπ-	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ἦτον	ἦτην		οἶμεν	ἦτε	οἴσιν	perf. pl. p.

Optative.

τυπ-	όμεην	οἶο	οἶτο	όμεθον	οἶσθον	οἶσθην	όμεθα	οἶσθε	οἶντο	2. aor.
τυπ-	όμεην	οἶο	οἶτο	όμεθον	οἶσθον	οἶσθην	όμεθα	οἶσθε	οἶντο	2. fut.
τυψ-	όμεην	οἶο	οἶτο	όμεθον	οἶσθον	οἶσθην	όμεθα	οἶσθε	οἶντο	1. fut.
τυψ-	όμεην	οἶο	οἶτο	όμεθον	οἶσθον	οἶσθην	όμεθα	οἶσθε	οἶντο	1. aor.
τέτύπ-	οἶμαι	οἶς	οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτην		οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	perf. pl. p.
ασπ-	όμεην	οἶο	οἶτο	όμεθον	οἶσθον	οἶσθην	όμεθα	οἶσθε	οἶντο	1. f. 4 th .

Imperative.

τυπ-	ἔ	ἑσθω	εσθον	ἑσθων	εσθε	εσθασαν	2. aor.
τυψ-	αι	ἄσθω	ασθον	ἄσθων	ασθε	ἄσθασαν	1. aor.
τέτυπ-	ε	ἔτω	ετον †	ἔτων	ετι †	ἔτωσαν	perf. pl. p.

N. B. † The accent in these persons is on τυ.

The DEPONENT Form.

Conjugated, &c.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Infin.	Part.
pref.	δέχομαι	δέχωμαι	δέχοίμην	δέχε	δέχεσθαι	δέχομεν
imp.	ἰδέχομην					
2. aor.*	ἰδέχθην	δέχθῃ	δέχθειην	δέχθητι	δέχθῆναι	δέχθεις
2. fut.	δέχ-θήσομαι	θήσομαι	-θήσοίμην		-θήσεσθαι	-θήσομεν
1. fut.	δέξομαι	δέξωμαι	δέξοίμην		δέξεσθαι	δέξομεν
1. aor.	ἰδέξάμην	δέξωμαι	δέξαιίμην	δέξαι	δέξασθαι	δέξάμεν
perf.	δέδε-γμαι	-γμέναι ᾧ,	γμέναι ἔτην	-ξο	-χθαι	-γμέναι
pl. p.	ἰδεδένγμην					
p. p. f.	δεδιξομαι		δεδιξοίμην		δεδεξίσθαι	δεδιξόμεναι

* A few only have this Tense, as, πύθομαι interrogo ἐπυθόμην.

The two pages next following will give a *short view* of the Barytonous-Verb . . . 1) *Conjugated* through its Cognate and Variable Tenses. . . . 2) *Varied* or declined through its Personal Endings. So that if the *young Scholar* will but impress these two pages on his mind, he will more easily understand the *Regular Verb* in all its Varieties.

I. Conjugated

I. Conjugated through its variable Tenses.

ACTIVE.				
	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imperat.
pres.	τύπ-ω ¹	τύπ-ω ¹⁴	τύπ-οιμι ¹⁷	τύπ-ε ²¹
imp.	ἔτυπ-ον ⁵			
2. aor.	ἔτυπ-ον ⁵	τύπ-ω ¹⁴	τύπ-οιμι ¹⁷	τύπ-ε ²¹
2. fut.	τυπ-ῶ ²		τυπ-οῖμι ¹⁸	
1. fut.	τύψ-ω ¹	τύψ-ω ¹⁴	τύψ-οιμι ¹⁷	
1. aor.	ἔτυψ-α ³	τύψ-ω ¹⁴	τύψ-αίμι ¹⁹	τύψ-ον ²²
perf.	τέτυφ-α ⁴	τέλύφ-ω ¹⁴	τέλύφ-οιμι ¹⁷	τέτυφ-ε ²¹
pl. p.	ἔτελύφ-ειν ⁶			
PASSIVE.				
pres.	τύπ-ομαι ⁷	τύπ-ομαι ¹⁶	τυπ-οίμην ²⁰	τύπ-ε ²⁴
imp.	ἔτυπ-όμην ⁹			
2. aor.	ἐτύπ-ην ¹³	τυπ-ῶ ¹⁵	τυπέ-ην ¹³	τύπ-ηθι ²⁶
2. fut.	τυπήσ-ομαι ⁷		τυπησ-οίμην ²⁰	
perf.	τέτυμ-μαι ¹¹	-μμένθ ῶ ¹⁵	-μμένθ ἔην ¹³	τέτυψο ²⁵
pl. p.	ἔτελύμ-ην ¹²			
p. p. f.	τελύψ-ομαι ⁷		τετυψ-οίμην ²⁰	
1. aor.	ἐτύφ-θη ¹³	τυφ-θῶ ¹⁵	τυφ-θείην ¹³	τύφ-θηθι ²⁶
1. fut.	τυφθήσ-ομαι ⁷	τυφθήσ-ομαι ¹⁶	τυφθησ-οίμην ²⁰	
MIDDLE.				
N. B. The present and imperfect the same as the Passive.				
2. aor.	ἔτυπ-όμην ⁹	τύπ-ομαι ¹⁶	τυπ-οίμην ²⁰	τυπ-ε ²⁴
2. fut.	τυπ-ῶμαι ⁸		τυπ-οίμην ²⁰	
1. fut.	τύψ-ομαι ⁷		τυψ-οίμην ²⁰	
1. aor.	ἔτυψ-άμην ¹⁰	τύψ-ομαι ¹⁶	τυψ-αίμην ²⁰	τύψ-αι ²³
perf.	τέτυπ-α ⁴	τέλύπ-ω ¹⁴	τέτύπ-οιμι ¹⁷	τέτυπ-ε ²¹
pl. p.	ἔτελύπ-ειν ⁶			
1. fut. 4 th .	σπερ-ῶμαι ⁸		σπερ-οίμην ²⁰	
N. B. The figures in this page correspond with those in the opposite, and shew how each tense is declined.				

II. Varied through its Personal endings.

SING.			DUAL.			PLUR.			
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Indicative									
1.	ω	εις	ει	ετον	ετον	αμψ	ετε	υσι	
2.	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ἔτον	ἔτον	ἄμψ	ἔτε	ῶσι	
3.	α	ας	ε	ατον	άτην	αμψ	ατε	αν	
4.	α	ας	ε	ατον	ατον	αμψ	ατε	ασι	
5.	ον	ες	ε	ετον	έτην	αμψ	ετε	ον	
6.	ειν	εις	ει	ειτον	είτην	ειμψ	ειτε	εισαν	
7.	ομαι	η	εται	ομεθον	εοθον	εοθον	όμεθα	εοθε	ονται
8.	ἔμαι	ἦ	ἔται	ἔμεθον	ἔοθου	ἔοθου	ἔμεθα	ἔοθε	ἔνται
9.	όμεν	ε	ετο	ομεθον	εοθον	έοθην	όμεθα	εοθε	οντο
10.	άμεν	ω	ατο	άμεθον	αοθον	άοθην	άμεθα	αοθε	αντο
11.	μμαι	ψαι	πται	μμεθον	φθον	φθον	μμεθα	φθε	v.p.72.
12.	μμεν	ψο	πτο	μμεθον	φθον	φθην	μμεθα	φθε	v.p.72.
13.	ην	ης	η	ητον	ήτην	ημψ	ητε	ησαν	
Subjunctive.									
14.	ω	ης	η	ητον	ητην	αμψ	ητε	ωσι	
15.	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ἦτον	ἦτην	ἄμψ	ἦτε	ῶσι	
16.	ομαι	η	ηται	όμεθου	ηοθου	ηοθου	όμεθα	ηοθε	ωνται
Optative.									
17.	οιμι	οις	οι	οιτον	οίτω	οιμψ	οιτε	οιεν	
18.	οῖμι	οῖς	οῖ	οῖτον	οῖτην	οἴμψ	οῖτε	οῖεν	
19.	αιμι	αις	αι	αιτον	αίτην	αιμψ	αιτε	αιεν	
20.	οιμεν	οιο	οιτο	οιμεθον	οιοθον	οίοθην	οιμεθα	οιοθε	οιντο †
Imperative.									
21.	ε	έτω		ετον	ετων		ετε	έτωσαν	
22.	ου	άτω		ατον	άτων		ατε	άτωσαν	
23.	αι	άοθω		αοθον	άοθων		αοθε	άοθωσαν	
24.	ε	έοθω		εοθον	έοθων		εοθε	έοθωσαν	
25.	ψο	φθω		φθον	φθων		φθε	φθωσαν	
26.	ηθι	ήτω		ητον	ήτων		ητε	ήτωσαν	

† Change the first ο into α for the 1. aor. opt. mid. in all perf.

A Scheme exhibiting the correspondence of the GREEK tenses with the LATIN.

	Active.		Passive.		Middle.
Indicative.					
pres.	τύπω	Verber-o	τύπομαι	Verber-or	τύπομαι Verber-or
imp.	ἔτυπον	-abam	ἔτυπόμην	-abar	ἔτυπόμην -abar
2. a.	ἔτυπον	-avi	ἔτύπην	-atus fui	ἔτυπόμην -avi
2. fut.	τυπῶ	-abo	τυπήσομαι	-abor	τυπῆμαι -abor
1. fut.	τύψω	-abo	τυφθήσομαι	-abor	τύψομαι -abo
1. a.	ἔτυψα	-avi	ἔτύφην	-atus fui	ἔτυψάμην -avi
perf.	τέτυφα	-avi	τέτυμαι	-atus fui	τέτυπα -avi
pl. pl.	ἔτετύφην	-averam	ἔτετύμην	-atus eram	ἔτετύπευ -averam
p. p. f.			τετύφομαι	mox-abor	
Subjunctive.					
pres.	τύπῳ	-em	τύπῳμαι	-er	τύπῳμαι -er
2. a.	τύπῳ	-avero	τυπῶ	-atus fuerim	τύπῳμαι -aver- ^{im} _o
1. f.	τύψῳ	-avero	τυφθήσομαι	-atus fuerim	
1. a.	τύψῳ	-avero	τυφθῶ	-atus fue- rim	τύψῳμαι -aver- ^{im} _o
perf.	τετύφῳ	{ -averim -aviffem	τετυμένῳ	ῶ -atus fuerim	τετύπῳ { -averim -aviffem
Optative.					
pres.	τύποίμι	-arem	τυποίμην	-arer	τυποίμην -arer
2. aor.	τύποιμι	-averim	τυπέην	-atus fue- rim	τυποίμην -averim
2. f.	τυποίμι	-em	τυπησοίμην	-er	τυποίμην -em
1. f.	τύψοίμι	-em	τυφθησοίμην	-er	τυψοίμην -em
1. a.	τύψοίμι	-averim	τυφθείην	-atus fue- rim	τυψοίμην -averim
perf.	τετύφοίμι	-aviffem	τετυμένῳ	εῖην -a- tus fuerim	τετύποίμι { -averim -aviffem
p. p. f.			τεψοίμην	mox-er	

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
Imperative.			
pres.	τύπε Verber-a	τύπῃς Verber-are	τύπῃς Verber-are
2. a.	τύπε -ato	τύπηθῆς -are	τυπέσθῃς -ato ; -abis
1. a.	τύπον -ato ; -abis	τύφθηῖς -are	τύψαι -ato ; -abis
perf.	τέτυφε -averis	τέτυψο -atus esto	τέτυπε -a ; averis
Infinitive.			
pres.	τύπειν -are	τύπεσθαι -ari	τυπέσθαι -ari
2. a.	τυπεῖν -avisse	τυπήναι -atum esse	τυπέσθαι -avisse
2. f.	τυπεῖν -aturum esse	τυπήσεσθαι -atum iri	τυπεῖσθαι -aturum esse
1. f.	τύψειν -aturum esse	τυφθήσεσθαι -atum iri	τύψεσθαι -aturum esse
1. a.	τύψαι -avisse	τυφθήναι -atum esse	τύψασθαι -avisse
perf.	τέτυφέναι -avisse	τέτυφθαι -atum fu- isse	τέτυπέναι -avisse
p. p. f.		τετύψεσθαι mox-a- tum iri	
Participle.			
pres.	τύπων -ans	τυπόμενος qui -a- tur	τυπόμενος qui -a- tur
2. a.	τυπῶν qui -avit	τυπεῖς -atus	τυπόμενος qui -a- vit
2. f.	τυπῶν -aturus	τυπησόμενος -andus	τυπέμενος -aturus
1. f.	τύφων -aturus	τυφθησόμενος -an- dus	τύψόμενος -aturus
1. a.	τύψας qui -avit	τυφθεῖς -atus	τυψάμενος qui -a- vit
perf.	τέτυφώς qui -avit	τετυμμένος -atus	τέτυπώς } -avit
p. p. f.		τετυψόμενος mox -andus	qui } -averat

N. B. 1) Before the *Latin* endings in this *Scheme* put *Verber-*, as, *-abam* is *Verberabam* ; *qui -avit* is *qui Verberavit*, &c.
 2) The *Latin*s have no *Dual* number to answer the *Greek* ; but the *persons* of the *Plural* are used for it, as, *indic. pres. act. dual* τύπέτεον verberatis ; τύπέτεον verberant. *pl.* τύπόμενοι verberamus ; τύπέτε verberatis ; τύπεται verberant, &c.

A TABLE shewing how *Compound Verbs* are conjugated; and what changes produced by the *Augment*, in the *Indic*. From whence the *cognate Tenses* in other moods may be formed, dropping the *Augment*, Except in the *Perfect Pl. perf.* and *P. p. fut.* Vid. Thompson p. 268.

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
	INDIC.		inscribo.
	ἔγραψα		ἔγραψα
pres.	ἔγραψω	ἐγρήσομαι	ἐγρήσομαι
imp.	ἐνεγράψον	ἐνεγράφημι	ἐνεγράφημι
2. a.	ἐνεγράψον	ἐνεγράφη	ἐνεγράφημι
2. f.	ἔγραψάω	ἔγραφήσομαι	ἐνγράψομαι
1. f.	ἔγραψάω	ἔγραφήσομαι	ἐγρήσομαι
1. a.	ἐνεγράψα	ἐνεγράφη	ἐνεγράφημι
perf.	ἔγγεγραφα	ἔγγεγραμμαι	ἔγγεγραφα
pl. p.	ἐνεγεγράφαν.	ἐνεεγράφημι	ἐνεεγράφη
p. p. f.		ἔγγεγράσομαι	
	INDIC.		ejicio.
	ἐκβάλλω		ἐκβάλλω
pres.	ἐκβάλλω	ἐκβάλλομαι	ἐκβάλλομαι
imp.	ἐξέβαλλον	ἐξεβαλλόμεν	ἐξεβαλλόμεν
2. a.	ἐξέβαλον	ἐξεβάλην	ἐξεβαλλόμεν
2. f.	ἐκβαλάω	ἐκβαλήσομαι	ἐκβαλέομαι
1. f.	ἐκβαλάω	ἐκβαλήσομαι	ἐκβαλέομαι
1. a.	ἐξέβηλα	ἐξεβλήθη	ἐξεβηλάμεν
perf.	ἐκβέβηκα	ἐκβέβημαι	ἐκβέβηκα
pl. p.	ἐξεβεβλήκειν	ἐξεβεβλήμεν	ἐξεβεβόλειν
p. p. f.		ἐκβεβλήσομαι	

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
	Συστέλλω	INDIC.	contraho.
pref.	τυτέλλω	συστέλλομαι	συστέλλομαι
imp.	τυτέελλον	συνεσελλόμεν	συνεσελλόμεν
2. a.	τυτέεαλον	συνεσεάλλω	συνεσεαλόμην
2. f.	τυσαλῶ	συσαλήσομαι	συσαλῆμαι
1. f.	τυσελῶ	συσαλθήσομαι	συσελῆμαι
1. a.	τυτέσειλα	συνεσεάθην	τυνεσειάμην
perf.	τυτέεαλκα	συνέεαλμαι	συνέεολα
pl. p.	τυνεσεάλλειν	συνεσεάλλην	συνεσεόλειν.
p. p. f.		συνεσεάλλομαι	
	ὑπακῶ	INDIC.	obedio.
pref.	ὑπακῶ	ὑπακῶμαι	ὑπακῶμαι
imp.	ὑπήκου	ὑπηκούμην	ὑπηκούμην
2. a.	ὑπήκοον	ὑπηκέω	ὑπηκούμην
2. f.	ὑπακοῶ	ὑπακοήσομαι	ὑπακοῆμαι
1. f.	ὑπακέσω	ὑπακωθήσομαι	ὑπακέσομαι
1. a.	ὑπήκουσα	ὑπηκέθην	ὑπηκυσάμην
perf.	ὑπήκουκα	ὑπήκουμαι	ὑπήκουα
pl. p.	ὑπηκέειν	ὑπηκέσμεν	ὑπηκέειν
p. p. f.		ὑπηκέσομαι	
	ἄφιστημι	INDIC.	discedo : deficio.
pref.	ἄφιστημι	ἄφισαμαι	ἄφισαμαι
imp.	ἄφιστην	ἄφισάμην	ἄφισάμην
2. a.	ἄπέστην		ἄπεσάμην
1. f.	ἄποστήσω	ἄποσταθήσομαι	ἄποστήσομαι
1. a.	ἄπέστησα	ἄπεσάθην	ἄπεσησάμην
perf.	ἄφέστακα	ἄφέσταμαι	
pl. p.	ἄφεσάκειν	ἄφεσάμην	
p. p. f.		ἄφεσάσομαι	

OF THE RESOLUTION OF VERBS.

VERBS in conjugating and declining undergo several *changes* in their *beginning*, *middle*, or *ending*; and sometimes in all at once, which makes it difficult for the young scholar to reduce the verbs he meets with to their *Original Theme*. The way to do this, is for the most part to INVERT those Rules before learnt concerning the *Characteristicks*, *augment*, *repeated consonant*, and *formation of Tenses*. Consequently these ought to be perfectly understood, and the *terminations of Tenses* to be distinctly remembered. But to give some *general hints* here, respecting the Barytonous Verb.

I. In the *beginning* of 1) The *Simple* verb, reject the Syllabic-augment, or repeated consonant if found there; and change the Temporal-augment thus, viz. η into α or ε; and η into αι: but ω into ο, and ω into οι. When the verb begins with an immutable vowel or diphthong it remains the same. 2) The *Compound* verb, ε is to be rejected after those prepositions, viz. εις or ἐς, πρὸς, πρὸ, πρὸς, and ὑπὲρ: But when the verb has its beginning ἀνε-, διε-, κατέ-, μέτε-, παρε-, this ε must be changed into α; ἀμφε-, ἀντε-, ἐπε-, this ε must be changed into ι; ἀπε-, ὑπε-, into ο &c. *Vi.* Table preceding.

II. In the *middle* of the Verb, *add* those letters that were rejected; *cast off* those letters that were added; and *change* those letters for others that were before in the verb. This part will give the greatest trouble, and therefore remember 1) ξ has the force of κσ, γσ, χσ; and ψ of πσ, βσ, φσ. 2) Letters of the *same Organ* are often changed one for another, π for φ, κ for χ, τ for θ. 3) The *characteristicks* of the first fut. and perf. should be changed into the
Cba-

Characteristicks of the present tense, according to each Conjugation, i. e. ψ , ϕ into ω , β , ϕ , or $\omega\lambda$, in 1st. Conj. &c. 4) In the 1. aor. of the 4th. η must be turned into α ; and η diphthong into $\alpha\iota$; but ι after ϵ must be rejected. ——— In the 2. aor. hyperdissyllable the second of two consonants must be restored in $\chi\lambda$, $\lambda\lambda$, $\mu\nu$, $\pi\lambda$; and in the penultimate α be changed into ϵ , η , ω , $\alpha\iota$, or $\alpha\iota$; but ι into $\epsilon\iota$, \omicron into ϵ , υ into $\epsilon\upsilon$, &c.

III. In the end of the Verb, *change* the personal termination into ω or $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. N.B. 1) $\gamma\omicron\iota$ and $\delta\epsilon\upsilon$ in the 2. aor. act. come from Themes in $-\zeta\omega$, $-\sigma\omega$, $\tau\eta\omega$. 2) $\theta\lambda\omega$ and $\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ are terminations of the 1. aor. and 1. fut. pass. Those Verbs here which have ϕ before θ , come from Themes in $\beta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\omega\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, or $\omega\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, &c.

Those who would see more on this Subject, may consult a discourse at the End of *Schrev. lexic. de Resolutione Verborum*; and one vastly larger, of near 200 pag. by *Antesignanus* in Scot's universal Gram. viz. *de Thematis verborum et participiorum Investigandi ratione*. Instead of a multitude of Rules, the young scholar will accept the following illustrations of this Subject. *Suppose* He should meet with in Authors these following Verbs, $\epsilon\acute{\tau}\upsilon\psi\alpha\lambda\omicron$, $\epsilon\acute{\tau}\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\mu}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\acute{\kappa}\epsilon\kappa\alpha\phi\theta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\pi}\eta\rho\sigma\epsilon$.

1) $\epsilon\acute{\tau}\upsilon\psi\alpha\lambda\omicron$ 1. aor. mid. *reject* the augment ϵ in the beginning, and change the termination $\alpha\lambda\omicron$ into ω , or $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, then it will be $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\psi\omega$ or $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. *Change* the characteristick ψ into $\omega\lambda$ in this instance, and then we have $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\psi\omega\lambda$ or $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ the Theme.

2) $\epsilon\acute{\tau}\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ 1. aor. pass. *reject* the augment and *change* $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ into ω or $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, then it will be $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\phi\omega$ or $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. *Change* the characteristick ϕ into $\omega\lambda$, and then we have $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\phi\omega\lambda$ or $\acute{\tau}\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ as before.

3) ἔμεινε 1. a. act. *reject* the augment, and *change* the ending ε into ω, then it will be μένω; but the characteristick ν shews this verb to be of the *fourth Cong.* which in this tense assumes ι to make its penultimate long, *reject* this ι, and you have μένω *maneo*.

4) ἐκίκαφθε pl. perf. pass. plur. 2^d. perf. *reject* the augment with the repeated consonant εκε, and *change* θε into ομαι, then it will be κάφομαι. *Change* φ the charact. of the 1st. Conj. into π in this instance, and we have κάπλομαι from κάπλω *comedo*.

5) ἐξαλείψαι 1. aor. infin. act. *Change* the termination αι into ω, and ψ the characteristick of the 1st. Conj. into φ in this instance, and then it will be ἐξαλείφω *abstergo*.

6) ἐπιῆρσε 1. aor. act. *reject* the initial letters of the preposition, viz. ἐπ, *change* the augment η, in this instance, into α; and because the *Æolicks* retain σ in the fut. after λ, μ, ν, ρ which others reject [vid. Gram. p. 62.] therefore *change* σε into ω, then we have ἀρω *apto* fut. ἀρῶ, *Æol.* ἄρσω, a. 1. ἦρσα.

The Resolution of the

Perfect-middle.

Antesignanus, and *Vossius* after him, deduces this *Tense* from the *Present-act.* and, for the better resolution of it, observes ——— 1) That the *Characteristic-letter* of the *Perf. m.* must be reduced to the *Characteristic-letter* of the *Theme*, thus, change . . . γ into ω or τ; and δ into ζ . . . π and κ, into π, κ; likewise μ into μν, λ into λλ; but φ and χ remain the same. N. B. If you suppose the *p. m.* to come from verbs in -αω, or -εω, then α and ε must be restored to the *Theme* before ω. ——— 2) That the *Penult.* of the *Perf.*

Perf. m. is the same with the *Penult.* of the *Present*: EXCEPT *ο* which commonly must be changed into *ε*, and in the fourth Conj. into *ει* *αι* into *ει* and *η* into *αι*. Examples will make this evident, as,

1) I find the *p. m.* *πέπληγα*. Here first I reject the reduplication *πε*, and turn the final *α* into *ω*; which produces *πλήγω*. I then change the characteristic *γ* into *σ*, which gives the verb *πλήσσω* *percutio*, from whence this *p. m.* comes.

2) *κέχαδα*; [and by inserting *ν* *κέχανδα*] reject the *Redupl.* and change *α* into *ω*, and we have *χάδω*: change the characteristic *δ* into *ζ*, and it produces *χάζω* *recedo, capio*. N. B. *γ* is changed into *ζ*, when the *Fut. I.* is *ξω*, as, *κέκραγα*, from *κράζω*, *-ξω*, *clamo*.

3) *πέπορδα*; change the final *α*, and reject *πε*, as before: and because there is no direction about *ρδ*, suppose them to remain unchanged; and having changed *ο* into *ε*, [the verb not appearing to be of the fourth Conj.] we have *πέρδω* *pedo*.

4) *εφθορα*; reject the *Augment ε*, change *α* into *ω*, and the *Penult. ο* [*ρ* shewing the verb to be of the fourth Conj.] into *ει*; we have *φθέρω* *corrumpo*.

5) *μέμνηνα*; reject *με*, and change *α* into *ω*; then the *Penult. η* being changed into *αι*, we have *μáινω*, *insanio*.

6) *τέτορα*; change *α*, and reject the *Reduplic.* as before, and we have *τόρω*; *ο penult.* may be chang'd into *ει*, [*ρ* shewing it to be of the fourth Conj.] but then the verb would be *dissyll.* and make *τέρω*, which would produce *α* in the *Penult.* [vid. *Aor. 2. Formation.*] But since *circumflex verbs* retain the vowels and diphthongs in the *2. aor.* we may suppose the same in the *p. m.* and consequently putting *ε* before *ω*, this *perf.* comes from *τορέω* *perforo*, which verb agrees best with the Sense of the passage.

The other Method.

If we would resolve the *perfect middle* by the 2^d. *aor.* most of the foregoing Observations will be useful. For 1) We must reject the *reduplication*, and change the final α into ω 2) The *characteristic* of the *p. m.* and *aor. 2.* being the same, we must remember how to resolve the *characteristic* of the *aor. 2.* into that of the *Theme*, i. e. sometimes it is the same with the *Theme*; γ , [if $\xi\omega$ fut.] into δ , [if $\sigma\omega$ fut.] into ζ , ω , or $\tau\eta$. Also μ into $\mu\nu$; λ into $\lambda\lambda$; ϖ into $\pi\eta$; κ into $\kappa\eta$ 3) The *Penult.* must be changed; α into η , ω , α , or α ; &c. the reverse of the *aor. 2.* as directed in the *formation* of that *Tense* 4) Restore, in verbs which make ω pure, κ or $\eta\kappa$ before the *final* α , and that will give the *Perfect-aor.* by which *medium* we must come at the *Theme*.

Upon the whole; as we must refer to more *Tenses* than *one* for the *Formation* of the *Perf. m.* so to attend to both those methods may be of good service in the *Resolution* of this *Tense*. N.B. . . . 1) It hath the augment and ending letter of the *Perfect-aor.* 2) The *characteristic* of *aor. 2.* 3) Its penultimate vowel is directed by the *Pres.* or *Fut. 1.* *Indicative*.

II. OF CONTRACTS.

Vid. *Rules of Contraction*, p. 20.

VERBS *circumflex* or *contracted* rise out of the *Third* Conjugation of *Barytons*, and are distinguished into *three* *Classes*, by some called

THE

THE THREE CONJUGATIONS
OF CONTRACTS:

each distinguished from the other by the *vowel* before ω , viz. 1) $\Lambda\Omega$, as, τιμάω *honoro*. 2) $\text{E}\Omega$, as, φιλέω *amo*. 3) $\text{O}\Omega$, as, χρυσάω *deauro*.

Observe

I. Those verbs 1) CONTRACT *only* in the *Present* and *Imperfect* of all Moods, in the *rest* they follow the Conjugation of *Barytons*. 2) The contracted verb is oftner used than the *uncontracted*. 3) The *third Class* has no *Second Aorist*, *Second Future*, or *Perfect Middle*; neither the other *two*, unless the Theme is first contracted, and ends in ω impure; in which case they form those tenses after the manner of *Barytons*, as, from φιλέω contract φιλῶ, from whence derive ἔφιλον, φιλῶ, πέφιλα; sim. μυκάω *mugio*, contract μυκῶ; from whence ἔμυκον, μυκῶ, μέμυκα³.

II. Those Verbs commonly Form their *Future* and *Perfect* Tenses after this manner, changing the *short* vowel before $\Sigma\Omega$ and $\text{K}\Lambda$ into a *long* one, viz. α , ϵ into η ; \omicron into ω ⁴, as,

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|------|----------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1) | $\alpha\omega$ | ———— | $\eta\sigma\omega$ | ———— | $\eta\kappa\alpha$. |
| 2) | $\epsilon\omega$ | ———— | $\eta\sigma\omega$ | ———— | $\eta\kappa\alpha$. |
| 3) | $\omicron\omega$ | ———— | $\omega\sigma\omega$ | ———— | $\omega\kappa\alpha$. |

EXCEPT in the first Class, when ϵ and ι ; or λ and ρ pure come before $\alpha\omega$: then $\alpha\omega \dots \alpha\sigma\omega \dots \alpha\kappa\alpha$.

Observations and Exceptions.

² I. The *Poets*, 1) contract sometimes in the *Future*, as, ἔπιθέσομαι for ἐπιθεύσομαι *invocabo*, *od.* β. 143. 2) In the *First Class present tense*, they put *o* before *ω*, as, περῶσι for περῶσι from περῶω *transfo*, *od.* ζ. 272. ιλ. β. 542. sometimes after it, as, μνώνλο for μνώλο from μνάομαι *ambio*, *Theocr.* ειδ. κζ. 22. *od.* σ. 110. 3) Sometimes to serve the measure of the verse, they put *α* before *ω*, as, for γεγῶτ we find γεγαῶτες, &c.

II. *Dissyllables*, of the second Class uncomponded, are scarce found *contracted* in the first person singular, or the first and third plural; for instance, we don't read in the *present*, πνώ, πνήμεν, πνήσι; but πνέω, πνέομεν, πνέσι: Nor in the *Imperfect* ἔπνευ, ἔπνευμεν; but ἔπνεον, ἐπνέομεν we find also in the *Participle* πλέων πλέοντες without contraction, Luke viii. 23. Acts xxvii. 6. Some Verbs, of the first Class, after contraction in *ω*, receive, by *Epenth.* *c*, or another *ω*, or *ε*, or *α*, as in the third perf. pl. pres. ἔωσι: and in the *Participle* ὄων for ὠν, as, βοέων *clamans*, ιλ. β. 97.

III. The *Boeoti* in the third person plural of the *Imperfect* first Class for *ων* have *ασαν*,

from whence is contracted ἐγένων for ἐγένων, Gen. vi. 4. In the third Class ὄσαν and contracted ἔσαν, as, ἔδολιξσαν, Rom. iii. 13.

² IV. *Monosyllables circumflex* want the same Tenses, as, δέξω δέξω *facio*, &c. Except, χέω χέω *habeo*, σβέω σβέω *extinguo*, σπάω σπάω *evello, traho, sorbeo*; whose Aorists are ἔχον, ἔσβον, ἔσπον, -εξ, -ε.

³ V. Or, if you will, the 2. aor. is formed from the *imperfect*, by casting away the vowel before *ον*, as, ἐτίμαον ἔτιμον.

⁴ VI. But these retain the *short vowel* of the Theme before ΣΩ and ΚΑ, *i. e.* make

1) αω—ασω—ακα.

viz. when *ε* and *ι*; or *λ* and *ρ* pure come before αω, as, εἰώω *sino* εἰάσω εἰάκα; κοπιάω *laboro*—γελάω *rideo*, ἐρέω *amo*. And these ἀκροάομαι *audio*, δικάω *judico*, διφάω *quaero*, δέξω *facio*, θλάω *tundo*, κλάω *frango*, μαιμάω *vehementer cupio*, νάω *fluo*, πάω *possideo*, σπάω *vello*, ταλάω *suffero*, φθάω *pervenio*, φλάω *tundo*, yet σπαλάω *lascivio*, makes fut. ἴσω. Th. σπαλάω *luxus*, Jam. v. 5. — These make both ασω and ησω, *viz.* ἀλοάω *trituro*, ἀνιάω *contristor*, ἀεθόμαι

ἀφρόμαι *exsecror*, ἀφάω *contrecto*, ἰλάω *propitius sum*, κνάω *scalpro*, κρεμάω *suspendo*, μοιροῖομαι *fortior*, μυκῶ *mugio*, πελάω *propinquo*, πενώω *esurio*, πειροῖομαι *tento*, περῶω *transeo*.

2) εω——εσω——εκα.

viz. ἀρέω [or ἀρέσκω] *placeo*; ἀμφιέω [or ἀμφιέννυμι] —— αἰδέω *erubescere facio*, ἀχέω *dedecoro*, αἰλέω *molō*, ἀρκέω *sufficio*, ἐμέω *vomō*, ἔω *induo*, ζέω *ferveo*, κέω *cubo*, νεκέω *rixor*, ξέω *rado*, ὀλέω *perdo*, τελέω *perficio*, τρέω *tremo*. —— These make both ησω and εσω, *viz.* ἀκέομαι *fano*, αἰδέομαι *veneror*, αἰνέω *laudo*, βδέω *pedo*, κορέω *satio*, κηδέω *curro*, κήέω *irascor*, ὀζέω *oleo*, ποθέω *desidero*, πονέω *laboro*, σβέω *extinguo*, σερέω *privo*, φορέω *gesto*, γαμέω, -ησω *duco uxorem*, -εσω *uxorem do*. γαμέωσε), ἰλ. ι. 394. —— These make the Future ΕΥΣΩ, *viz.* νέω *nato*, θέω *curro*, πνέω *spiro*, πλέω *navigo*, ρέω *fluo*, χέω *fundo*.

3) ω——οσω——οκα.

viz. ἀρόω *aro*, ἐννώω *quatio*, ὀμώω *juro*, ὀνώω *vitupero* —— βώω *pasco*, makes βόσω and βώσω.

VII. It is not unusual to find some Verbs of different *Classes*, though the same in *Signification*, as, 1) of the Ist. and II^d. thus, γησέω and γηρέω *senesco*, ἐλεάω and ἐλεέω *misereor*, &c. 2) Of the II^d. and III^d. as, δηλέω and δηλόω *manifesto*; σαθμέω and σαθμώω *pondero*, &c. 3) Of the Ist. and III^d. as, βιάω and βιόω *vinco*, &c. 4) Of the Ist. II^d. and III^d. as, κνυζέω, κνυζέω, κνυζώω *gannio*. 5) Not a few are sometimes *Barytons*, sometimes *Circumflex*, as, βόσκω and βοσκέω *pasco*; γήθω and γηθέω *gaudeo*; γράφω and γραφέω *scribo*; διδάσκω and διδοσκέω *doceo*; τύπτω and τυπτεύω *tundo*, &c.

VIII. The *Atticks*, in the *optative present active*, after contraction, change μι into ην, as, for φιλοῖμι, they say φιλοῖην, ης, η. So *Isocrates* δι ὧν ἂν μοι δοκοῖς *per quae mihi videarīs*; for δοκοῖς. So we have in the same Author ἐνδοκιμοῖς and ἑπιτιμώης; *Isocr.* ad *Demon.* ἐπερωλώη, *Xen. mem.* ι. 9. διψώη *sitiret* ib. ι. 3. 5. ἀμελοῖω, ib. ι. 4. II.

IX. The *Dialect* of the *Imperative Ist. Conjugation*, *vid. Dor. and Att. Dialect.*

ACTIVE.

Conjugated through the Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imp.	Infin.	Particip.
I. Class in ΑΩ.						
pref.	τιμ-άω, ᾶ	-άω, ᾶ	-άοιμι, ᾶμι	-κε, α,	-άειν, ᾶν	-άων, ᾶν
imp.	ἐτίμασον, ὦν				τιμείν	τιμών
2. aor.	ἔτιμον	τίμω	τίμοιμι	τίμε	τιμείν	τιμών
2. fut.	τιμῶ		τιμοίμι		τιμήσειν	τιμήσων
1. fut.	τιμήσω		τιμήσοιμι		τιμήσασαι	τιμήσας
1. aor.	ἐτίμησα	τιμήσω	τιμήσαιμι	τίμησον	τιμήσαι	τιμήσας
perf.	τετίμηκα	-μηκω	-μηκοίμι	-μηκε	-μηκένας	-μηκώς
pl. p.	ἔτετιμήκειν					

II. Class in ΕΩ.

pref.	φιλ-έω, ᾶ	-έω, ᾶ	-έοιμι, ᾶμι	-εε, εε	-έειν, ᾶν	-έων, ᾶν
imp.	ἐφίλεον, ἔν				φιλεῖν	φιλῶν
2. aor.	ἔφιλον	φίλω	φίλοιμι	φίλε	φιλεῖν	φιλῶν
2. fut.	φιλῶ		φιλοίμι		φιλήσειν	φιλήσων
1. fut.	φιλήσω		φιλήσοιμι		φιλήσασαι	φιλήσας
1. aor.	ἐφίλησα	φιλήσω	φιλήσαιμι	φίλησον	φιλήσαι	φιλήσας
perf.	πι-φίληκα	-φίληκω	-φίληκοίμι	-φίληκε	-φίληκένας	-φίληκώς
pl. p.	ἔπεφίληκειν					

III. Class in ΟΩ.

pref.	χρυσ-όω, ᾶ	-όω, ᾶ	-όοιμι, ᾶμι	-οε, ε	-όειν, οῦν	-όων, ᾶν
imp.	ἐχρύσοον, ἔν				ώσειν	ώσαν
1. fut.	χρυσ-ώσω		-ώσοιμι	-ωσον	-ώσασαι	-ώσας
1. aor.	ἐχρύσωσα	χρυσ-ώσω	-ώσαιμι	-ωκε	-ωκένας	-ωκώς
perf.	κεχρύσωκα	-ώκω	-ώκοίμι			
pl. p.	ἔκεχρύσωνκειν					

Declined through the Persons.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
1.	2.	3.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.

Indicative.

1. τιμ-	άω, ω̃	άεις, ε̃ς	άει, ε̃	άε, ε̃	άε, ε̃	άο, ω̃	άε, ε̃	άε, ε̃	pref.
2. φιλ-	έω, ω̃	έεις, εις	έει, ει̃	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	έο, ω̃	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	
3. χρυσ-	όω, ω̃	όεις, οις	όει, οι̃	όε, οι̃	όε, οι̃	όο, ω̃	όε, οι̃	όε, οι̃	
1. ἐτίμ-	αον, ων	αεις, ες	αει, α	άε, α̃	άε, α̃	άο, ω̃	άε, α̃	αον, ων	imp.
2. ἐφίλ-	εον, εν	εεις, εις	εει, ει	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	έο, ω̃	έε, ει̃	εον, εν	
3. ἐχρυσ-	οον, εν	οεις, ος	οει, ο	όε, ο̃	όε, ο̃	όο, ω̃	όε, ο̃	οον, εν	

Subjunctive.

1. τιμ-	άω, ω̃	άης, ε̃ς	άη, ε̃	άη, ε̃	άη, ε̃	άω, ω̃	άη, ε̃	άω, ω̃	pref. and imp.
2. φιλ-	έω, ω̃	έης, εις	έη, ει̃	έη, ει̃	έη, ει̃	έω, ω̃	έη, ει̃	έω, ω̃	
3. χρυσ-	όω, ω̃	όης, οις	όη, οι̃	όη, οι̃	όη, οι̃	όω, ω̃	όη, οι̃	όω, ω̃	

Optative.

1. τιμ-	άοι, ω̃	άοις, ω̃ς	άοι, ω̃	άοι, ω̃	άοι, ω̃	άοι, ω̃	άοι, ω̃	άοι, ω̃	pref. and imp.
2. φιλ-	έοι, οι̃	έοις, οι̃ς	έοι, οι̃	έοι, οι̃	έοι, οι̃	έοι, οι̃	έοι, οι̃	έοι, οι̃	
3. χρυσ-	όοι, οι̃	όοις, οι̃ς	όοι, οι̃	όοι, οι̃	όοι, οι̃	όοι, οι̃	όοι, οι̃	όοι, οι̃	

Imperative.

1. τιμ-		αε, α	αέ, α	άε, α̃	άε, α̃	άε, α̃	άε, α̃	άε, α̃	pref. and imp.
2. φιλ-		εε, ει	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	έε, ει̃	
3. χρυσ-		οε, ο	όε, ο̃	όε, ο̃	όε, ο̃	όε, ο̃	όε, ο̃	όε, ο̃	

Particip. pref.

N. { τιμ-άων ᾶν, άεσα ᾶσα, άον ᾶν
 φιλ-έων ᾶν, έεσα ἔσα, έον ἔν
 χρυσ-όων ων, όεσα ὄσα, όον ὄν

Part. perf. of the 1st Conj. εἰσο κ †.

N. γεγ-αώς ώς, αυῖα ᾶσα, αός ώς
 G. αότος ᾶτος, αυῖας ᾶσης, αότος ᾶτος
 D. αότι ᾶτι, αυῖα ᾶση, αότι ᾶτι
 A. αότα ᾶτα, αυῖαν ᾶσαν, αός ώς.

† γεγ-αώς qui natus est. Sim. έεσ-αώς qui itetit, μεμ-αώς qui promptus fuit.

P A S S I V E.

Conjugated through the Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp	Infin.	Part.
I. Class, AOMAI.						
pref.	τιμ-άομαι, ἄμαι	άμαι, ὦμαι	αόιμην, ὦιμην	-άς, ὦ	-έσθαι, αἰσθῆναι	άς, ὦ-μενος
imp.	ἔτιμ-αομην, ὦμην					
2. aor.	ἔτιμην	τιμῶ	τιμείην	τίμηθι	τιμῆναι	τιμείς
2. fut.	τιμ-ήσομαι		-ησόμην		-ησεσθαι	-ησόμενοι
perf.	τέτιμ-ημαι	-ῶμαι	-ήμην	-ησο	-ήσθαι	-ημένοι
pl. p.	ἔτετιμῆμην					
p. p. f.	τετιμ-ήσομαι		-ησόμην		-ήσεσθαι	-ησόμενοι
1. aor.	ἔτιμηθην	τιμηθῶ	τιμηθείην	-ήθηθι	τιμηθῆναι	τιμηθεῖς
1. fut.	τιμ-ηθήσομαι		-ηθήσομην		-ηθήσεσθαι	-ηθήσομενοι

II. Class, EOMAI.

pref.	Φιλ-εύμαι, ἔμαι	-εάμαι, ἔμαι	είμην, ἔιμην	-ές, ἔ	-έσθαι, ἔσθαι	ές, ἔ-μενοι
imp.	ἔφιλιόμην, ἔμην					
2. aor.	ἔφιλην	φιλῶ	φιλείην	φίληθι	φιλῆναι	φιλείς
2. fut.	φιλ-ήσομαι		-ησόμην		ησεσθαι	-ησόμενοι
perf.	πέφιλ-ημαι	-ῶμαι	-ήμην	-ησο	-ήσθαι	ημένοι
pl. p.	ἔπεφιλῆμην					
p. p. f.	πέφιλ-ήσομαι		-ησόμην		ήσεσθαι	-ησόμενοι
1. aor.	ἔφιλῆθην	φιληθῶ	φιληθείην	-ήθηθι	φιληθῆναι	φιληθεῖς
1. fut.	φιλ-ηθήσομαι		-ηθήσομην		ηθήσεσθαι	-ηθήσομενοι

III. Class, OOMAI.

pref.	χρυσ-ομαι, ἔμαι	-όμαι, ἔμαι	οίμην, εἰμην	-ός, ὄ	ῶσθαι, ὄσθαι	ός, ὄ-μενοι
imp.	ἔχρυσ-ομην, ἔμην					
perf.	κέχρυσ-ομαι	-ῶμαι	-όμην	-ασο	-ῶσθαι	-οίμενοι
pl. p.	ἔκεχρυσόμην					
p. p. f.	κέχρυσ-όσομαι		-ασόμην		-άσεσθαι	-ασόμενοι
1. aor.	ἔχρυσ-όθη	-ώθῶ	-ώθειην	-ώθηθι	-άθηναι	-ώθεις
1. fut.	χρυσ-αθήσομαι		-αθήσομην		-αθήσεσθαι	-αθήσομενοι

Declined through the Persons.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.

Indicative.

1. τιμ-	ἄω, ᾧ	ἀη, ᾗ	ἀε, ᾗ	ἀό, ᾧ	ἀε, ᾗ	ἀό, ᾧ	ἀε, ᾗ	ἀό, ᾧ	pref.
2. φιλ-	ἔω, ᾧ	ἐη, ᾗ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	
3. χρυσ-	ὄω, ᾧ	ὄη, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	
1. ἐτιμ-	ἄω, ᾧ	ἄη, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄό, ᾧ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄό, ᾧ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄό, ᾧ	imp.
2. ἐφιλ-	ἔω, ᾧ	ἐη, ᾗ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	
3. ἐχρυσ-	ὄω, ᾧ	ὄη, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	

Subjunctive.

1. τιμ-	ᾄω, ᾧ	ᾄη, ᾗ	ᾄε, ᾗ	ᾄό, ᾧ	ᾄε, ᾗ	ᾄό, ᾧ	ᾄε, ᾗ	ᾄό, ᾧ	pref. and imp.
2. φιλ-	ἔω, ᾧ	ἐη, ᾗ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἐε, ᾗ	ἐό, ᾧ	
3. χρυσ-	ὄω, ᾧ	ὄη, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄό, ᾧ	
1. τετιμ-	ᾄμεθα	ᾄηται	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	perf.
2. πεφιλ-	ἔμεθα	ἔηται	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	
3. κεχρυσ-	ὄμεθα	ὄηται	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	

Optative.

1. τιμ-	ᾄοι, ᾧ	ᾄῃ, ᾗ	ᾄοι, ᾧ	ᾄό, ᾧ	ᾄοι, ᾧ	ᾄό, ᾧ	ᾄοι, ᾧ	ᾄό, ᾧ	pref. and imp.
2. φιλ-	ἔοι, ᾧ	ἐῃ, ᾗ	ἔοι, ᾧ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἔοι, ᾧ	ἐό, ᾧ	ἔοι, ᾧ	ἐό, ᾧ	
3. χρυσ-	ὄοι, ᾧ	ὄῃ, ᾗ	ὄοι, ᾧ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄοι, ᾧ	ὄό, ᾧ	ὄοι, ᾧ	ὄό, ᾧ	
1. τετιμ-	ᾄμεθα	ᾄητο	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	ᾄμεσθα	perf.
2. πεφιλ-	ἔμεθα	ἔητο	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	ἔμεσθα	
3. κεχρυσ-	ὄμεθα	ὄητο	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	ὄμεσθα	

Imperative.

1. τιμ-	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	ἄε, ᾗ	pref. and imp.
2. φιλ-	ἔε, ᾗ	ἔε, ᾗ	ἔε, ᾗ	ἔε, ᾗ	ἔε, ᾗ	ἔε, ᾗ	ἔε, ᾗ	ἔε, ᾗ	
3. χρυσ-	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	ὄε, ᾗ	

Part. Pref.

N.	{ 1. τιμ-ᾄω, ᾧ 2. φιλ-ἔω, ᾧ 3. χρυσ-ὄω, ᾧ }	-μεν, -μένη, -μενόν.	G.	{ τιμ-ᾄω, ᾧ φιλ-ἔω, ᾧ χρυσ-ὄω, ᾧ }	μένα, μένης, μένα.
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† Καυχ-άομαι, ᾄμαι makes the 2d perf. -ᾄσαι, fim. ᾄδον-άομαι, ᾄμαι, -ᾄσαι.

* Or as others κεχρυσῆ, κεχρυσῆται — ἦσθον, ἦσθον, — ἦσθε.

MIDDLE.

Conjugated, &c.

N. B. The pref. and imperfect the same in all Moods as the Passive.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imp.	Infin.	Part.
I. Clafs.						
2. aor.	ἐτίμησθην	τίμη-αμαι	-όμεν	-ῃ	-έσθ	-όμενος
2. fut.	τιμ-εμαι		-όμεν		-έσθ	-εμένος
perf.	τέτιμα	τετίμα	τετίμημι	τέτιμε	τετιμέναι	τετιμώς
pl. p.	ἐτετίμειν					
1. aor.	ἐτιμησάμην	τιμ-ήσωμαι	-ησάμην	-ησαι	-ήσασθ	-ησάμενος
1. fut.	τιμ-ήσομαι		-ησάμην		-ήσασθ	-ησόμενος
II. Clafs.						
2. aor.	ἐφίλισθην	φιλ-αμαι	-οίμην	-ῃ	-έσθ	-όμενος
2. fut.	φιλ-εμαι		-οίμην		-έσθ	-εμένος
perf.	πέφιλα	πεφίλω	πεφίλοιμι	πέφιλι	πεφιλέναι	πεφιλώς
pl. p.	ἐπεφίλειν					
1. aor.	ἐφιλησάμην	φιλ-ήσωμαι	-ησάμην	-ησαι	-ήσασθ	-ησάμενος
1. fut.	φιλ-ήσομαι		-ησάμην		-ήσασθ	-ησόμενος
III. Clafs.						
1. aor.	ἐχρυσώσαμην	χρυσ-άσωμαι	-άσωμαι	-ασαι	-άσασθ	-άσάμενος
1. fut.	χρυσ-άσομαι		-άσωμαι		-άσασθ	-άσόμενος

III. OF VERBS in MI¹.

Observe.

I. THESE Verbs in MI rise out of *unusual Themes* in αω, εω, οω, υω, by changing 1) ω into μι; 2) the *short* vowels before ω into *long* ones; and 3) by prefixing the *Reduplication*², [Except before verbs in υω, and

and a few others] as, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ makes $\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta\mu\iota$ *sto, statuo*, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ *pono, do*; but $\zeta\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ $\zeta\acute{\omega}\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$ *jungo*.

II. THESE Verbs agree with *Barytons*; except that 1) the *Present Tense*, *Imperfect*, and *Second Aorist* have a peculiar *Flexion*. N. B. The *Imperfect* is formed from the *Present* by changing μ into ν , prefixing the *Augment* when the Verb begins with a consonant, as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\lambda\omega$; but $\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta\mu\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\sigma\lambda\omega$ — The *Second Aorist* is formed from the *Imperfect* by rejecting the *Reduplication*, as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\lambda\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\lambda\omega$; but when there is no *reduplication*, the *Imperfect* and *Second Aorist* are the same, as, $\phi\eta\mu\iota$ *dico* $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\lambda\omega$. 2) They want the *Second Future*, *Second Aorist Passive*, and *perfect Middle*. N. B. Verbs in $\upsilon\mu\iota$ have no *Optative* and *Subjunctive* Moods, no *Middle Form*, and *Hyperdissyllables* no *Second Aorist* any where, but *dissyllables* make it the same with the *Imperfect*, as, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\iota$ *jubeo* $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega$. 3) Verbs in $\upsilon\mu\iota$ *Hyperdissyllable* make not the *Future* $-\upsilon\sigma\omega$, but borrow³, as, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\mu\iota$ *ostendo* makes not $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\upsilon\sigma\omega$ as from $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\upsilon\acute{\omega}$; but $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\omega$ as from $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\omega$: yet $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\iota$ *dissyllable* $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, as from $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$. 4) The *Variations* of particular *Tenses* vid. notes *infra*⁴.

Observations and Exceptions.

I. Verbs in $\mu\iota$ are not in all respects *analogous* and *regular*. They have a great affinity with *contract verbs*, in that 1) they want the *second future* and *perfect middle*, as *circumflex verbs* do; 2) they decline $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\omega}$, $-\eta\varsigma$ *Subj.* like $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $-\eta\varsigma$; and $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}$ $-\eta\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\iota$ *Opt.* like $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}$ $-\eta\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\iota$, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$; 3) They sometimes *borrow* tenses, and persons one of another; for instance, on the one hand, $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\chi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\acute{\omicron}\delta\omega\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ borrow the *second person* of Verbs in $\mu\iota$ and make $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota$ *sim.* in the *Imperative* $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ *vivo* makes $\zeta\eta\theta\acute{\iota}$ rather than $\zeta\acute{\alpha}$. On the other hand, we find in the

Imperfect after the manner of *Contracts*, ἐτίθειν, εἰς, εἰ, and in the plural -ον; ἐδίδον, εἰς, ε, plural -ον; ἐδίδον, εἰς, ε, plural -ον, and this Form is oftner than ἐτίθω, ης, η; ἴσω, ης, η; ἐδίδων, ως, ω; ἴππον παρεσέθει μετὰ πρὸς τὸ νομα, equum nomini addebat. Aristoph. Nub. 1. 1. 63. παρεδίδον, Acts 27. 1. *Sim.* In the *Present* we have παρεθήκει for παρετίθεισι; διδοῖς for δίδως, διδοῖ for δίδωσι. In the *Imperative* we have τίθει, [ιλ. a. 509.] ἴσα, δίδε oftner than τίθει, ἴσαθι, δίδοθι. *N. B.* Δός in the *Imperative*, and δέναι in the *Infinitive*, are *irregular*; for other Verbs in -ομαι make the *Imperative*, -ώθι, -ώτω &c. and the *Infinitive*, -ῶναι, as, βίωμι νοῦο, γνῶμι cognosco.

² II. The *Reduplication* is either 1) *proper*, i. e. when the first consonant of the Theme is repeated with *i*, as, δῶ δίδωμι; and a *smooth* consonant is put instead of an *asperate* beginning the Verb, as, θέω τίθημι not θίθημι. 2) *Improper*, i. e. when *i*, *asperated*, is only prefixed, without repeating the consonant, if the verb begins with *σ*, *π*, or a vowel, as, σάω ἴσημι *sto*; πάλω ἴπῃμι *volo*; ἔω ἴημι *mitto*. *N. B.* Some Verbs 1) after *reduplication* insert a letter, as, *μ* in πύμπλημι *impleo*, πύμπημι *incendo*. 2) Have no re-

duplication, as, φημι dico, σβήμι *extinguo*, ἄλωμι *capio*, ἴσημι *cognosco*, αἰνῃμι *laudo*, δοκίμωμι *probo*, &c.

³ III. *Sim.* τίθημι makes θήσω, as from θέω; ἴσημι σήσω, from σάω; δίδωμι δώσω, from δῶ, [The Poets make the future διδώσω, with the reduplication, od. w. 313.] ζέωμι makes ζέξω, from ζέγω; ζώνωμι ζώσω, from ζώω; &c.

⁴ IV. *Variations* in particular Tenses.

Present] Indic. ——— act. ——— third person plural is ἰσαῖσι; τιθεῖσι; διδοῖσι; ζέωνσι, and this we may observe in every Verb, that the third person plural of the Present and Future, is like the Dative plural of the Participle of the same Tense, as, τύπλων, τοῖς τύπλοισι; ἴσω τύπλοισι, ἴσαμαι, ἴσαμαι, τοῖς ἴσαμοις, ἴσαμοις, τοῖς τιθεῖσι; ἴσω τιθεμοις, τιθεῖσι. Voss. 183. ——— pass. middle ———

1) This tense is formed from the *present active* by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and the penultimate into its corresponding *short vowel*, as, τίθημι, τιθεμαι; but αἴημαι, from αἴημι *sto*, retains the *long vowel* of the active; and a few others. 2) In the same forms, some verbs are found, *except as to the accent*, after the manner of *contracts*. Thus in the second person singular of this Tense

Tense we have ἴση, τίθη, for ἴσασαι, τίθεσαι. So in the Imperative of the same Forms we have ἴσω, τίθε, δίδε, for ἴσασο, τίθεσο, δίδοσο; i. e. they reject the σ, and contract, as, ἴσαι, ἴσω; &c.

Imperfect] Indic. — act. — The persons of this Tense are scarce in use; yet in the third person singular we have ἴση, and ἐτίθη. N. B. The singular number, and third person plural are otherwise formed, as if from contracts, vid. not. I. 3. supra. — pass. middle. — In the second person singular we have ἴσω, ἐτίθε, ἐδίδε, for ἴσασο, ἐτίθεσο, ἐδίδοσο.

Second Aorist] Indic. — act. — These three Aorists ἔθλω, ἔδων, and ἦν nisi, with their compounds, have in the penultimate of the Dual and Plural a short vowel, like the imperfect: But others retain the long vowel of the singular as may be seen in ἔσλω; for all verbs from αω have η, from οω, ω, as, ἔγνωσαν ποτε-

runt, not ἔγνωσαν. Luke I. 22. ἐπέγνωσαν. Otherwise this tense is declined as the Imperfect. Verwey 153.

First Aorist] Indic. — act. — ἔθηκα and ἔδωκα are irregular, and don't form any cognate tenses. For in the Subjunctive we have θήσω and δώσω which are either Aorists or futures, John xvii. 2. προθήσωσι Isocr. Areop. p. 249. vid. not. subj. mood supra] Opt. θήσαιμι, Infin. θήσαι.

Perfect] Indic. — act. — τέθεικα Boeoticè, for τέθηκα, yet the Poets use it regularly τέθηκα Theocr. eid. 11. 37. ib. 17. 50. ἔσαα Ionicè, for ἔσηκα, whence in the Infinitive ἐσαίνειν, [Atticè ἐσαίνειν] Participle ἐσαὺς ἐσὺς, Poeticè ἐσηὺς. — ἐξεσκήναι infin. perf. act. or ἐξεσηκέναι dementatum esse. N. B. From the Perf. ἔσηκα is made another Verb, viz. ἐσῆκω permaneo, from whence the Pluperf. m. εἰσῆκεν for ἐσῆκεν, Acts. 9. 7.

ACTIVE.

Conjugated through the Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imp.	Infin.	Particip.
I. Clafs.						
pref.	ἴς- ημι	- ᾧ	- αῖω	- αθι	- άνααι	- άς
imp.	ἴσω					
2. aor.	ἔσω	σᾶ	σαίω	σῆθι	σεῦαι	σας
1. fut.	σ- ήσω		- ήσοιμι		- ήσειν	- ήσων
1. aor.	ἔσησα	σήσω	σήσοαμι	σήσον	σήσααι	σήσας
perf.	ἔς- ηκα	- ήκω	- ήκοιμι	- ηκε	- ηκέναι	- ηκώς
pl. p.	ἔσηκειν					
II. Clafs.						
pref.	τίθ- ημι	- ᾧ	- εἶω	- ετι ^a	- έναι	- εις
imp.	ετίθω					
2. aor.	ἔθω	θᾶ	θειω	θές ^b	θεῖναι ^c	θεις
1. fut.	θ- ήσω	- ήσω	- ήσοιμι		- ήσειν	- ήσων
1. aor.	ἔθηκα					
perf.	τέθ- εικα	- εἶω	- εἶκοιμι	- εικε	- εικέναι	- εικώς
pl. p.	ἔτεθεικειν					
III. Clafs.						
pref.	δίδ- ωμι	- ᾧ	- οῖω	- οθι	- όναι ^d	- ος
imp.	εἰδών					
2. aor.	ἔδων	δᾶ	δοίω	δός	δύναι	δός
1. fut.	δ- ώσω	- ώσω	- ώσοιμι		- ώσειν	- ώσων
1. aor.	ἔδωκα					
perf.	δέδ- ωκα	- ώω	- ώκοιμι	- ωκε	- ωκέναι	ωκώς
pl. p.	ἔδεδώκειν					
IV. Clafs.						
pref.	ζούγν- υμι			- υθι	- ύναι	- ύς
imp.	εζούγνυ					

^a θι regularly; but τι to prevent a Cacophony. ^b The 2d Clafs ες, the rest form after the 2d aor. pass. of Barytons; but one verb makes δός. ^c Sim. εἶναι misse; but εἶναι τιχισσε, γνῶναι νομισσε, θῆμιν for θεῖται. Ion. εγγ. 61. ^d Διδῶν Ionicè & Poeticè, δίδων Doricè, Theocr. εἰδ. κθ. 9.

Declin'd through the Persons.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	1.	2.	3.

Indicative.

1. ἴσ-	ἡμι	ἡς	ἡσι	α	α	α	α	α		
2. τῖθ-	ἡμι	ἡς	ἡσι	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	μεν	ε
3. διδ-	ωμι	ως	ωσι	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
4. ζεύγυ-	υμι	υς	υσι	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
1. ἴσ-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	α	α	α	α	α		
2. ἔτῖθ-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	μεν	ε
3. ἔδιδ-	ων	ως	ω	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
4. ἐζεύγυ-	υν	υς	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
1. ἔσ-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ
2. ἔθ-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	μεν	ε
3. ἔδ-	ων	ως	ω	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο

pref.

imp.

2. aor.

Subjunctive.

1. ἴσ-	ῶ	ᾶς	ᾶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ		
2. τῖθ-	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	μεν	ῆ
3. διδ-	ῶ	ῶς	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ
1. σ-	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ
2. θ-	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	μεν	ῆ
3. δ-	ῶ	ῶς	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

pref.

and imp.

2. aor.

Optative.

1. ἰσαί-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡ	ἡσαν, εν
2. τῖθῖ-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ἡ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	μεν	ῆ
3. διδοί-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ἡ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆσαν, εν
1. σαί-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ἡ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ
2. θῖ-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ἡ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	μεν	ῆ
3. δῖ-	ἡν	ἡς	ἡ	ἡ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ

pref.

and imp.

2. aor.

Imperative.

1. ἴσ-		αθ	α	α	α	α	α	α	α	
2. τῖθ-		ετι	ε	τω	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
3. διδ-		οθ	ο	τω	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
4. ζεύγυ-		υθ	υ		υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
1. σ-		ῆθ	ῆ		ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ
2. θ-		ἔς	ε	τω	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
3. δ-		ός	ο		ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο

pref.

and imp.

2. aor.

Participle.

ref. and np.	N.	1. ἴσ-	ᾶς	ᾶσα	ᾶν	2. aor.	N.	1. σ-	ᾶς	ᾶσα	ᾶν
		2. τῖθ-	ῆς	ῆσα	ῆν			2. θ-	ῆς	ῆσα	ῆν
		3. διδ-	ῶς	ῶσα	ῶν			3. δ-	ῶς	ῶσα	ῶν
		4. ζεύγυ-	υς	ῦσα	ῦν						

* Τιθέμεσι, διδόμεσι. Xen. mem. 2. 1. 28. ζευγόμεσι Ionicè; but not ἰσαίμεσι.

P A S S I V E.

Conjugated through the Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Infin.	Part.
I. Clafs.						
pref.	ἴσ-αμαι	-ῶμαι	-αίμην	-ασο ^c	-ασθαι	-άμεν [⊕]
imp.	ἴσάμην					
1. fut.	ἴσθησομαι *		-αθησοίμην *		-αθήσεσθαι	-αθησόμεν [⊕]
1. aor.	ἴσθη ^a	ἴσθῶ ^a	ἴσθηην	ἴσθηις	ἴσθῆναι	ἴσθεις
perf.	ἴσ-αμαι	-ῶμαι, ῶ, ᾶται	-αίμην, αἶο, αἶτο	-ασο	-ασθαι	-αμέε [⊕]
pl. p.	ἴσάμεν ^b					
p. p. f.	ἴσ-άσομαι		-ασοίμην		-άσεσθαι	-ασόμεν [⊕]

II. Clafs.

pref.	ἴθ-εμαι	-ῶμαι	-είμην	-εσο ^c	-εσθαι	-έμεν [⊕]
imp.	ἴθέμην					
1. fut.	ἴθησομαι *		-ιθησοίμην *		ἴθησεσθαι	-ιθησόμεν [⊕]
1. aor.	ἴθη ^a	ἴθῶ ^a	ἴθηην	ἴθηις	ἴθηναι	ἴθεις
perf.	ἴθ-εμαι †	-ῶμαι, ῶ, ᾶται	-είμην, εἶο, εἶτο	-εστο	-εσθαι	-εμέε [⊕]
pl. p.	ἴθέμεν ^b					
p. p. f.	ἴθ-έσομαι		-εισοίμην		έσεσθαι	-εισόμεν [⊕]

III. Clafs.

pref.	ἴδ-εμαι	-ῶμαι	-αίμην	-ασο ^c	-ασθαι	-όμεν [⊕]
imp.	ἴδάμην					
1. fut.	ἴδησομαι *		-αδησοίμην *		-αθήσεσθαι	-αθησόμεν [⊕]
1. aor.	ἴδη ^a	ἴδῶ ^a	ἴδηην	ἴδηις	ἴδηναι	ἴδεις
perf.	ἴδ-εμαι	-ῶμαι, ῶ ᾶται	-αίμην, αἶο, αἶτο	-ασο	-ασθαι	-ομέε [⊕]
pl. p.	ἴδάμεν ^b					
p. p. f.	ἴδ-όσομαι		-ασοίμην		-όσεσθαι	-ασόμεν [⊕]

IV. Clafs.

pref.	ἴζέον-εμαι			-υσο	-υσθαι	-ύμεν [⊕]
imp.	ἴζέονμην					

* Declin'd like τυφθήσομαι, τυφθησοίμην; but here the Syllable before θήσομαι is short. ^a Like ἴτυφθη, τυφθῶ, &c. ^b Like ἴτετύμην. † Those three following tenses should end regularly in -έμαι, -έμην, -έσομαι. ^c Vid. not. IV. pref. pass. z. suprâ.

Declin'd through the Persons.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.													
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.											
Indicative.																				
1. ἴσ-	α	α*	α	α	α	α	α	α	α	pref.										
2. τίθ-	ε	μαι	ε*	ε	ται	ε	σθον	ε	σθον		ε	σθον	ε	σθον	ε	σθον	ε	σθον	ε	σθον
3. θιδ-	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο		ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
4. ζεύγν-	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ		υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
1. ἴσ-	α	α	α	α	α	α	α	α	α	imp.										
2. ἱτίθ-	ε	μαι	ε	ε	ται	ε	σθον	ε	σθον		ε	σθον	ε	σθον	ε	σθον	ε	σθον	ε	σθον
3. ἱθιδ-	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο		ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
4. ἱζεύγν-	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ		υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
Subjunctive.																				
1. ἴσ-	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	pref. and imp.										
2. τίθ-	ῶ	μαι	ῆ	ῆ	ται	ῶ	μειθον	ῆ	σθον		ῆ	σθον	ῶ	μειθα	ῆ	σθε	ῶ	νται		
3. θιδ-	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο		ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο
4. ζεύγν-	ῶ	υ	ῶ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ		ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ
1. ἴσ-	ῶ	μαι	ῆ	ῆ	ται	ῶ	μειθον	ῆ	σθον	ῆ	σθον	ῶ	μειθα	ῆ	σθε	ῶ	νται	perf.		
2. τίθ-	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο			
3. θιδ-	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο	ῶ	ο			
4. ζεύγν-	ῶ	υ	ῶ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ	ῶ	υ			
Optative.																				
1. ἴσ-	αῖ	αῖ	αῖ	αῖ	αῖ	αῖ	αῖ	αῖ	αῖ	pref. and imp.										
2. τίθ-	εῖ	μαι	εῖ	εῖ	ται	εῖ	μειθον	εῖ	σθον		εῖ	σθον	εῖ	μειθα	εῖ	σθε	εῖ	νται		
3. θιδ-	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ		οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ		
4. ζεύγν-	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ		υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ		
1. ἴσ-	αῖ	μαι	εῖ	εῖ	ται	εῖ	μειθον	εῖ	σθον	εῖ	σθον	εῖ	μειθα	εῖ	σθε	εῖ	νται	perf.		
2. τίθ-	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ			
3. θιδ-	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ	οῖ			
4. ζεύγν-	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ	υῖ			
Imperative.																				
1. ἴσ-		α†	ά							pref. and imp.										
2. τίθ-		ε†	σο	έ	σθω															
3. θιδ-		ο†	ο	ο	ο															
4. ζεύγν-		υ	υ	υ	υ															

* Vid. not. IV. pref. pass. 2. supra. † Vid. not. IV. pref. pass. 2. supra.

A P P E N D I X.

1) Concerning verbs in -υμι and -σκω.

I. In -υμι.

It was observed before that *Hyperdiffyllables* in -υμι, did borrow tenses, not from *Barytons* in -υω; but from remote *primitives*. To understand what those *primitives* are, we must observe, this sort of verbs is made from those in -αω, εω, οω, by putting νυ, or υ before ω, and changing ω into μι, as, 1) κορέ -ω, -ννυμι *satio*; σβέ -ω, -ννυμι *extinguo*; πετά -ω, ννυμι *pando*; κερύ -ω, -ννυμι *miscuo*.

N. B. In verbs in οω, ο changes into ω, as, ζό -ω, ζώννυμι *cingo*; ρό -ω, ρώννυμι *roborro*. 2) Some are formed from *diffyllables* of the second Conjugation by inserting νυ only, as, ζέγ -ω, -ννυμι *jungo*; δείκ -ω, -ννυμι *ostendo*; ἄχ -ομαι, -ννυμαι *doleo*. *N. B.* Some *Themes* out of use are now expressed in αω, as, [πήγω now] πήσσω, πήγνυμι *compingo*; [πλήγω now] πλήσσω, πλήγνυμι *plango*; [ρήγω now] ρήσσω, ρήγνυμι *rumpro*; [φερίγω now] φερίσσω, φερίγνυμι *sepio*. 3) Some come from Verbs after *contraction*, inserting νυ or υ be-

fore ω, as, σαρ -έω, -ῶ, σάρενυμι *sterno*; ὄμ -όω, -ῶ, ὄμνυμι *jiro*; κιν -έω, -ῶ, κίνυμι *moveo*. Voss. 214.

2) In -σκω.

These Verbs have a near agreement with those in μι both in *number*, *origin* and *formation*. They may be distinguished into four Classes like them, as rising out of the three *Contracts*, and those in υω, by putting σκ before ω, as, γηγέσκω from γηγέω *senesco*; ἀρέσκω from ἀρέω *placeo*; βόσκω from βόω *pasco*; μεθύσκω from μεθύω *ebrius sum*.

Observe

I. 1) Many prefix the *reduplication*, as, διδεδέσκω from δεξέω *fugio*. 2) In the *Penultimate* α and ε are sometimes changed into η; ο into ω, as, θνήσκω *morior*, from θνάω; βρώσκω from βρώω *comedo*. 3) In a *few* verbs ι is put for ε, as, εὐερίσκω from εὐερέω *invenio*; seldom ι for ο, as, αἰλίσκω from αἰλόω *capio*.

II. They form their tenses from the *primitive Theme*. 1) the *Future* and *Perfect* in $\sigma\omega$ and $\kappa\alpha$, dividing the $\sigma\kappa$ of the present, as, $\gamma\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\alpha\kappa\alpha$; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, $\omega\kappa\alpha$. N. B. They commonly reject the *reduplication*, as, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$ *cognosco* $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\sigma\omega$ yet $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$

doceo $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$, σ and κ being as it were *transposed*. 2) The second aorist [if any] from verbs in ω , is formed after the third Class of verbs in $\mu\iota$, as, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\eta\lambda\omega\eta$; $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\beta\rho\omega\eta$; $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\gamma\omega\eta$. In other tenses they follow the *analogy* of the *Theme*.

2) Concerning Verbals.

Verbals are made either 1) from the first person of the Present, and aor 2. of the Indic. Active: or Perfect of the Indic. middle 2) from the first, second, and third persons of the Perfect Passive; casting away the Augment, and changing the Termination, and sometimes altering the accent, thus.

Active-verbals.

1) From the Present come Verbals in $-\epsilon\alpha$, $-\iota\varsigma$, (but not $-\sigma\iota\varsigma$), as η *βασιλεία* *regnum*, from $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ *regno*; η *δουλεία* *servitus*, from $\delta\omega\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ *servio*; η *δύναμις* *potentia*, from $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ *possum*.

2) From aor. 2. in $-\epsilon\alpha$, as, η *ἰδέα* *idea*, *forma*, *cogitatio*, from $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$ *vidi*.

3) From both Tenses in $-\eta$, $-\eta\varsigma$, $\delta\epsilon$ neuter Θ , as, η *λήθη* *oblivio*, from (the Poe-

tic-verb) $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$ *lateo*; η *λάχη* *fortis*, from aor. 2. $\lambda\alpha\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ *fortitum esse* $\acute{\omicron}$, η *συνεχής* *continuus*, from $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ *constringo*, *unà teneo*; $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\varsigma$ *defectus*, from aor. 2. $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ *defecisse* $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\Theta$ *genus*, from the old verb $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ [whence the Latin verb *geno*]; $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\Theta$ *passio*, from aor. 2. $\pi\alpha\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, of $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omega$ *patior*.

4) From the Perfect, η *δοχὴ* *doctrina* of $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\chi\alpha$, the perf. of $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$ *doceo*.

Middle-verbals.

Θ , $\omicron\iota$, or the like characteristic of the Perfect middle shew that those Words are derived from it, which end in α , η , Θ , $\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$, ξ , and ψ , as 1) in $-\alpha$ η *φθορὰ* *corruptio*, from $\epsilon\phi\theta\omicron\rho\epsilon\alpha$ *corrumpi*; $\kappa\epsilon\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ *tonfio* (pro $\kappa\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$) from $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\rho\epsilon\alpha$, of $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\omega$ *tondeo*. 2) in $-\eta$ η *πληγὴ* *plaga*,

plaga, idus, from *πέπληγα percussit*, of *πλήττω*; *ἡ φυγή fuga*, from *πέφυγα*, of *φεύγω fugio*. . . . 3) in *-ος* *ὁ λοιπός reliquus*, from *λείοιπα*, of *λείπω relinquo*; *ὁ τομός qui secat*, *ὁ τόμος, tomus, frustum*, of *τέτομα*, from *τέμνω secō* 4) in *-ιμος* *ὁ σπόριμος qui seminari potest*, from *ἔσπορα sevi*, of *σπείρω sero* 5) in *-εις* *ὁ σπορέυς sator*, from the last verb 6) in *-ανον* *ξόανον statua*, from *ἔξοα*, of *ξίω sculpro*; *πόπανον libum*, of *πέπιω coquo* 7) in *ξ* or *ψ* *ἡ φλόξ flamma*, of *φλέγω uro*; *ἡ ρῶξ fissura* from *ἔρρωγα*, of *ρήσσω rumpo*, *findo*; *ὁ παραβλήψ strabus*, from *παραβέλωπα* [ο into ω] of *παραβλέπω obliquis oculis intueor*.

Passive-verbals.

Obf. . . . 1) Most Verbals are made from the perfect Passive, and from each Person in the Sing. . . . 2) Verbals from this Tense are distinguished by the characteristick letter of the Person, i. e. . . μ, for the first person, as, *πεῖγμα negotium*, from *πέπεσμαι egi*, of *πέριτω ago*; *ποίημα poema*, from *πεποίημαι*, of *ποιέω facio*. . . σ, ξ, ψ, for the second person, as, *ποίησις poesis*, from

πεποίησαι; *πεῖξις actio*, from *πέπεσσαι egisti* τ for the third person, as, *ποίησις Poeta*, from *πεποίηται*; *πεσκέα, α, ον, agendus, a, um*, from *πέπεσκειαι actus est, egit*. . . . 3) A Verbal of the first Person in *-μα* signifies chiefly the thing done . . . of the second Person in *-ις*, doing . . . of the third Person in *-της, -της, -τωρ, -τικός, -τηλος*, the Agent 4) One Verbal is often made from another by changing the end, viz. *ης* and *ος* into *ια*, as, from *δυσυχής infelix* is made *δυσυχία infelicitas*, from *φίλος* comes *φιλία*. *ης*, is sometimes *εια*, as *ἀμελής negligentis*, *ἀμέλεια negligentia*: *της* is *τεια*, as, *ψαλῆς cantor*; *ψάλλεα fidicina*. *ις* is turned into *ια*, especially in words compounded with *α, δυς, ευ*, as, *ἀταξία confusio*, *ἐυταξία disciplina*, from *τάξις ordo*; *δυσπεψία difficultas concoctionis*, from *πέψις concoctio* 5) Many Verbals are formed from the Genitive of other Verbals, as, N. *σωτήρ* G. *σωτήρος, servator*, whence *σωτήριος salutaris*, and *σωτηρία salus*; *τραῦμα, -αῖα vulnus*, whence *τραυματίας saucius*; *γράμμα, -ατος litera*, hence *γραμματικός scriba*; *μνημων, -ονος memor*, hence *μνημοσύνη memoria*. Verwey, P. 215. Reyner MS.

IV. The Analogy of the PARTICLE.

PARTICLES, *as in the Latin*, are distinguished into *four Sorts*, viz. ADVERB, INTERJECTION, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION.

1) Of an Adverb ¹.

I. *Adverbial Particles* ² used in *Composition* are 1) *αυ, ει, ζα, λα, βς*, and sometimes *δα, λι*; which *increase* the Signification of words they are joined to, and draw back the Accent, as *βέπαις puer grandis*; *ζάθει* *admodum divinus*; *αρίζηλ* *praeclarus*, *εργ.* 7. 2) *κη* and *νε* *deprive*, as, *νήπι* *infans*. 3) *α*, [for *άνδ* *sine*] *deprives*, as, *άερα* *invisibilis*: [for *άγαν* *valdè*,] *increases*, as, *άξυλ* *plenus ligni*: [for *άμα* *simul*] *conjoins*, as, *άκοιτις* *consors lecti*, *άλοχοσ, σ, ή, υχορ, ιλ.* *α.* 114. Sometimes *α* is *redundant*, as, *σάχυς, άσαχυς* *spica*. Sim. *σαφίς, ή*; and *άσαφίς* *uva passa*. 4) *ευ* carries a *good sense*, signifying *facility* or *benignity*; *δυσ* an *ill sense*, signifying *difficulty* or *ill will*, as, *ευάλω* *captu facilis*, *δυσάλω* *captu difficilis*: *ευμενής* *benevolus*, *δυσμενής* *malevolus*.

II. Two *Negative Adverbs* strongly deny *άπαξ* and *δις* in the Epistle of *Jude* are used in a *Sense different* from their common acceptation, viz. v. 5. *άπαξ* not *semel*; but *certo, omnino*: v. 12. *δις* not *bis*; but *penitus*. *Paff. G. Gram.* 238.

III. Those *Adverbs* which refer to the *MANNER*, *TIME*, and *PLACE* of Things are such as these following, viz.

1) Modal.

εὖ	bene	ὁμῶς	una, simul	ἤκα	leniter
λάξ	calce	ὡσεὶ	}	χεδὸν	ferè
ἰφί	fortiter	ὡσπερ		ficut	μόλις
ἐπὸς	temere	ὡδὲ	fatis	μόγισ	vix
εἰκῆ	} frustra	ἄλις	}	σπερδῆ	}
μάτιω, μάψ		ἄχει		usque		γὲ	saltem
πῶς *	quomodo	μέχει	}	ἐνεκα	}
ὡς *	ceu, ut	ἄγαυ		valde		χάειν	gratia
ὅτως	quasi	μάλα	}	χωρὶς	seorsim
ἔτω, ἔτως	} sic	λίαν		etiam	εἴτα	deinde, postea
ἔτωσι		} similiter	ἕ	omnino	ἐξῆς	deinceps
ὁμῶς	}		πάνυ	rurfus	Ἑλλῶσις	Græcè
ὁμοίως			αὖ		Ῥωμαῖσι	Latinè

Affirming.

Denying.

Doubting.

ναὶ	nae	ὄ, ἐκ,	}	non	ἤ	an
ἤ	ita	ἔχι, μὴ		ne	ἀρα	forte
γέ, δὴ	} quidem	ἔδὲ, μὲδὲ	nequaquam	ἴσως, τάχα	fortasse	
μὲν, τοι		atque a-	μήπω	}	ὄσον	circiter
ὄ μὴ ἄλλὰ	deo	μήπωγε	minime			

2) Temporal.

νῦν, νυνὶ	nunc	ἄρτι	nuper	ἄρλον	cras
πρὶν	priusquam	ἕως	quamdiu	διὺ	}
χθὲς ἐχθὲς	heri	τέως	tamdiu	πολιῶ χρόνον		diu
αἰὲ, πάντοτε	semper	ἤδη	jam	ἅπαξ	semel
αὖ	} rurfus	θαμά	crebrò	δις bis,	τεῖς ter
παλίην		ῥίπῃ	sero	olim	πολλάκις	saepe
ἔτι adhuc, postquam	ut primum	σάλας	statim	ὑστερον	posterius
ἄμα	donec	ἐυθύς	hodie	πρότερον	prius
ἕτε		σήμερον		ἔδέποτε	nunquam

3) Local.

3) Local.

<i>a loco.</i>	<i>ad locum.</i>	<i>in loco.</i>
πόθεν — UNDE [-θεν, poet. θε]	πόσε, πῆ — QUO [-δε, σε, ζε.]	ποῖ, πῶ — UBI [-σι, θι, αι, ει, οι]
ἐξουθεν de coelo	ἐξουόσε in coelum	ἐξουόθι in coelo
οἴκαθεν domo	οἴκαδε domum	οἴκοι domi
Ἀθηνῶθεν ex Athenis	Ἀθλιώζε Athenas	Ἀθλιώθι Athenis
ἐκεῖθεν illinc	ἐκεῖσε illuc	ἐκεῖ illic
ἄνωθεν superne	ἄνω * sursum	ἄνω supra
κάτωθεν inferne	κάτω deorsum	κάτω infra
χαμόθεν humo	χαμᾶζε ad terram	χαμαὶ humi

III. Some *Adverbs* are of *fo* near *Affinity* to one another, that beginning with a *vowel* they are INDEFINITES; with *π*, they are INTERROGATIVES, with *τ*, REDDITIVES, as,

<i>Indef.</i>	<i>Interrog.</i>	<i>Reddit.</i>
ἤ, ὅπῃ } qua via, ratione	πῆ } qua via? ra- tionem?	τῆδε, } hac via, ταύτῃ } rationem
ὧ } quatenus, qua- propter.	πῶ } quatenus? quapropter?	τῶ } quatenus, ea- propter
ὅτε, ὅποτε } quando	πότε } quando?	τότε } tunc
ἤνικα } quando	πλῆνικα } quando?	τλῆνικα } tunc
ἀθεν, ὅπόθεν unde	πόθεν unde?	τόθεν inde
ὅθι ubi	πόθι ubi?	τόθι ibi
ὅσον quantum	πόσον quantum?	τόσον tantum
ὅτιον qualiter	ποτίον qualiter?	τότιον taliter
ὅσάκις quoties	ποσάκις quoties?	τόσάκις toties

IV. Some *Adverbs* form degrees of COMPARISON, by making 1) the *Comparative* in *τέρω*; the *Superlative*

lative in τάτω, as, ἄνω, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω. 2) The Comparative in ον, with τῆ, ος, λλ preceding, circumflexing the penultimate; and the Superlative in ισα, as, ταχὺ celeritèr, θᾶττον or θᾶσσον, τάχιστα; μάλα valdè, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα; ἥκα paululùm, ἥσσον or ἥττον, ἥκιστα.

2) Of an Interjection³.

I. Rejoicing ἰὸ ἰο; Grieving ἰὲ, ὦ heu, ὦ, oh. II. Laughing, ἂ, ἂ ha ha be; Crying αἶ, ἔι, ἰὼ hei, hoì. III. Wishing εἰ, si, εἴθε ο si, utinam; Rejecting ἀπαγε apage. IV. Praising εἶα eja, εὖγε euge; Condemning ὦ φῆ, Φεῦ vab. V. Admiring ὦ oh, βαβαί, παπαί paphae, αἰβοῖ id; Deriding ἰὲ hui. VI. Calling ὦ O, ὦ ταν heus amice, ὦ γαθε ehodum bone vir, Xen. VII. Silence, ἦ, ἦ, σιώπα, au, au, st; Aristoph. nub. 105. VIII. Swearing μὰ, νὴ per, ἦ μὴν certe, quidem. IX. Threatning εἰαί vae. X. Shewing ἴδε, ἰδὲ en, ecce.

3) Of a Preposition⁴.

I. There are eighteen Prepositions; six Monosyllables, and twelve Dissyllables: three of which are without a tone; the rest Oxytons, as,

MONOSYLLABLE.	|	εις, Atticè ἐς in, erga, adversus
	|	πρὸ ante, prae, pro
ἐν, poet. ἐνὶ in, inter, intra	|	πρὸς ad, a, coram, prope
ἐξ, ἐξ e, or ex	|	σὺν, Atticè ξὺν cum

DISSYLLABLE.

		ἐπι super, de, in, propter, &c.
		κατά de, e, ex, in, adversus
ἀμφί, Ionicè ἀμπί	de, circum	μετά cum, post, in, inter
ἀνά	per, in, adversus	πρὸς a, ex, apud, juxta
ἀντί	pro [h. e vice] propter	περὶ de, pro, propter, circa
ἀπό	a, ab, ex, de	πρὶν super, prae, propter
ἄρα	propter, per, in	ὑπὸ sub, ab.

II. Of these Prepositions in *Composition* 1) Six both *increase* and *lessen* the force of the Verb to which they are joined, viz. ἀντί, ἀπό, ἄρα, κατά, πρὸς, πρὸς; 2) One *lessens* viz. ὑπὸ; 3) Five *increase*, viz. εἰς, ἐκ, περὶ, σὺν, ὑπὲρ; 4) μετά signifies *change*; 5) Two or Three Prepositions together very strongly *inforce* the Signification of the Verb. N.B. Prepositions compounded with one another pass into *Adverbs*, as, παρὰ extra, foris.

4) Of a Conjunction 10.

I. Copulatives ἔτι *et*, τε *que*. II. Conditionals εἰ, ἀντί *si*; from whence εἰάν, contractè ἢν *si*; sometimes ἐπεὶ *sin minus*, poeticè εἴκε *si*. III. Causals ἵνα, ὡς *ut*, ἐπεὶ *quoniam*, γὰρ *enim*, poeticè ὄφρα *ut*, ὅπως, ὥστε *ut*, ὅτι *quia*, διό, διόπερ, διότι *quia*, propterea *quod*, εἴπερ *quoniam*, ἅτε *quippe*. IV. Disjunctives ἢ *vel*, and its compounds ἢτοι, ἢγὰρ *sive*; μηδέ, εἰδὲ, ἔτε *nec*. V. Discretives πλὴν *praeterquam*, ἢ *quam*, γὰρ, δὴ *saltem*, poeticè ἄφαρ, ἀτὰρ *sed*; ἀλλὰ *sed*, ἕως *tamen*. VI. Illatives ἄρα, ἔν *igitur*, διόπερ *quapropter*, πίνω, poeticè πικαρεῖν *igitur*. VII. EXPLETIVES 11 are particles brought into a sentence to favour its connexion with the preceding, or add some new force, and beauty to the Expression, such as, ἀν, ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα, γε, θω, κεν, κε, νυ, νω, περ, ποι, πω, πω, τει; which have the force of *quidem*, *utique*, *porro*, or the like.

Obfer-

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ Adverb.

I. *Adverbs* are almost innumerable, being used to describe the manner and qualities of *Actions*. Those mentioned above are mostly *Simples*. Derivatives, and Compounds must be left to reading and Observation.

II. Those are used *Adverbially*, viz. 1) *Neuter adnouns*, as, ὀξύ *acutè*, ταχύ *celeritèr*, and in the Plural by the *Poets*, as, ἀεισά *optimè*, δεινὰ βλεπεῖν, i. e. *torva tueri*, Virg. *Æn.* 6. 467. But here is an *ellipsis*, q. d. καὶ δεινὰ πρᾶγματά. N. B. We find those two *Masculine adnouns* used *adverbially*, viz. εὐθύς, ἰθύς *reëta, statim*. 2) *Nouns* and *Adnouns*, especially *Feminines*, in the — GEN. — as, ἄπλοχῆς *in superficie*, ὀλίγῃ *propere* as, πρὸς δὲ *diligenter*, ἰδίᾳ *privatim*, ταύτῃ, *eatonic. ea de causa, ideo*, Xen. mem. 1. 7. 3. τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ *cum, tum, partim, partim*. — Acc.

φέρω, εἶμι; ὄφελον, -ες, 1, [2. aor. from ὀφείλω *debeo*.] q. d. o si debuissē, o si debuisses, &c. utinam ego.

III. *Adverbs* 1) in ΩΣ, generally come from the *genitive plural*, by changing ων into ως, as, from σοφὸς *sapiens*, G. σοφῶν, comes σοφῶς *sapienter*; βαρὺς *gravis*, βαρέων — βαρέως *graviter*; πρέπων *decens* πρεπόντων — πρεπόντως *decenter*. 2) In ΔΟΝ, come from *Nominatives*, as, from ὁμόθυμοι *unanimes*, ὁμοθυμαδὸν *unanimitèr*; ἀγέλη *grex*, ἀγελῆδον *gregatim*. 3) In ΔΗΝ, ΕΗΣ, ΙΣΤΙ come from *verbs*, as, ἀρπάξω *raptim*, from ἀρπάζω *raptio*; ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, *deinceps*, from ἐχομαι *adhaereo*; Σκυθῆσι *more Scythico*, from Σκυθίζω *Scythas imitor*. 4) *Numerals* beyond τρις *ter* generally end in -άκις, as, τετρακίς *quater*, πεντάκις *quinquies*, &c. — Gentiles in —, as above; ἰνὸς *canine*, βόσι *more bovis*.

² Adverb. — Participles.

IV. *Examples*, as, λαλῶν *valde manifestus*; ὑψηλῶν *altae cervicis*; λάβρον *mium vorax*; δαφνοῦς *valdè cruen-*

cruentus; λιλαίομαι valdè volo. N. B. ἡμι signifies *semi*, as, ἡμιθανής *semimortuus*. 2) νῆ and νε are *poetical particles*, and very seldom increase, yet νήδυμος valdè *dulcis*, νήχυτος latè *fluens*. 3) Α often assumes ν before a vowel, as, ἀξιῶ dignus, ἀνάξιῶ indignus. Before a consonant sometimes γ or μ instead of ν, as, ἀγνώεω ignoro; ἀμβροστῶ immortalis. N. B. εἶ also assumes γ, as, εἰργασθε valde *sonorus*: ἄγαν retains or casts off ν, as, ἀγαννιφός valde *nivosus*; ἀγάκλυτος *percelebris*; ἡγάθετος [η for α] *admodum divinus*.

V*. Πῶς and ὡς σοφὸν δὲ εἶδὲ ὁπωσιῶν, *verum ne tantillum sapientem*, Xen. mem. i. 6. 11. — ὡς ἔκ αἰτυχήσεις, *quoniam non ferēs repulsam*, Aristoph. nub. 426. τὰ ἄνω quae *supra sunt*, Aristoph. nub. 231.

VI. Two Negatives in Greek very strongly deny, as, εἰ δὴ ἄθε ποιῆν εἶδὲν ye *can au nothing*, John xv. 5. Sometimes more, as, ἐκέτι εἰ μὴ Φάγω ἐξ αὐτῆς I *will not any more eat thereof*, Luke xlii. 16.

3 Interjection

Greek are Interjections to the Class of usually.

4 Preposition.

In composition.

5 I. These both increase and

lessen, as, 1) ἌΝΤΙ, ἀντιᾶξιῶ existimatione *par*, — ἀντινομία *contrarietas legis*. 2) ἈΠΟ, ἀπεκτείνω extendo — ἀπομανθάνω *dedisco*. 3) ΔΙΑ, διαμένω *permaneo* — Διαμειδιάω *subrideo*. 4) ΚΑΤΑ, κατεσθίω *devero* — καταφρονέω *contemno*. 5) ΠΡΟΣ, προσάχω valde *affligor* — προσάπλομαι *leviter tango*. 6) ΠΑΡΑ, παρεκβάλλω *longe projicio* — παράνομος *violator legis*.

6 II. One lessens, viz. ὙΠΟ, ὑποδέδω *subvereor*.

7 III. Five increase, as, 1) ἘΙΣ, εἰσακώω *exaudio*. 2) ἘΚ, or ἐξ, ἐξίσταμαι *sum in ecstasi*. 3) ΠΕΡΙ, περικαλλής *perpulcher*. 4) ΣΤΕΝ, στενελέω *perficio*. 5) ὙΠΕΡ, ὑπερμαίνομαι *supra modum insanio*.

8 IV. ΜΕΤΑ signifies change, as, μεταβαλέω *mutare concilium*; μετανοεῖν *resipiscere*.

9 V. Two or three Prepositions together in Composition, as, λαμβάνω *capio*, καταλαμβάνω *praecurro*, ἀντιπροκαταλαμβάνω *ante prebendo tenentem*.

10 Conjunction.

EXPLETIVES; χίλι' ἄρ' ἐν πεδίῳ πυρρὸ καίετο, *mille utique in campo ignes ardebant*, il. 9. 558. Notandum istud ἄρ', *singularem hic vim habere in connectendâ sententiâ*. Tot ignes

ignes apparebant: utique mil-
le in campo ignes, &c. *Tolle
hanc particulam; perit continuo
tota sententiae venustas.* Dr.
Clark in loc. *Quae interdum
nihil significant, sed orationem
explent; addunt tamen emphasin
quandem et venustatem contex-
tui.* Westmon. 124. The notion

we must then conceive of the
Greek *Expletives*, is, that they
are not absolutely necessary to
the Sense, tho' they convey
a certain degree of *force*, and
elegance very distinguishable
by a nice *Critick*. *Repub. of
Letters, Jan. 1729. p. 55.*

FIGURES OF WORDS.

I. METAPLASMUS adds,
takes away, transposes and
changes LETTERS, 1) Adds;
*Prothefis*¹, to the beginning,
as, μικρὸς for μικρός. *Epen-
thefis*², to the middle, as, πό-
λις, for πόλις. *Paragoge*³, to
the end, as, ἦθα, for ἦς. 2)
Takes away; *Aphaeresis*, from
the beginning, as, αἶα, for
γαῖα; κῆν⊙, for ἐκῆν⊙.
*Syncope*⁴, from the middle,
as, οἶμαι, for ὄιομαι. *Apoco-
pe*⁵, from the end, as, ἔει,
for ἔειον. 3) Transposes and
changes; *Metathefis*⁶, trans-

poses, as, γυνὸς, for γόνυος.
*Antithefis*⁷, changes, as, πόρ-
σω, for πόρρω.

II. OTHERS, viz. 1) *Sy-
naloepha* or *Thlipfis* is the cut-
ting off one Vowel before or
after another, as, τᾶμα, for
τὰ ἐμᾱ *mea*. 2) *Imefis* di-
vides a word, as, ἄπο' μὲν
φίλα εἶματα ΔΥ'ΣΩ, *tuas qui-
dem vestes exuero*, ιλ. β. 261.
3) *Diaeresis* divides one syl-
lable into two, as, παῖς, for
παῖς. 4) *Crafsis*, vid. p. 19.
of Contraction suprà.

N O T E.

¹ s commonly in verbs. ² i after ε, and υ after ο frequent in the Poets,
and Ionicks. ³ θ commonly in verbs; φι and φιν in Nouns, which are
therefore undeclined, as, σήθισφι pectus, -oris, -ora, &c. ⁴ Most commonly
in Nouns of the third Declension, especially taking out ε, δ, τ. ⁵ Espe-
cially in Nouns of the III^d. in all cases singular. ⁶ Especially before and
after ρ. ⁷ Often ττ, for σσ.

The End of ANALOGY.

IV. OF SENTENCES,

O R

S Y N T A X.

SYNTAX is the right *putting together* of Words to express our Thoughts; and teaches how to *Construct*. It is either *regular* or *figurative*.

I. OF REGULAR SYNTAX.

Regular Syntax explains the most usual Methods of Construction in CONCORD and GOVERNMENT.

Observations and Exceptions.

N.B. In order to shorten under the title *Examples*, the following rules, and render them less burthenome and separated from the said notes by a line. The *Letters* to the memory, the *Examples* will refer to these *Examples*: the *Figures* will correspond, as render'd into *Latin* or *English*, before, with those in the *Notes*, at the head of the notes, Notes.

In

In Concord.

THE construction of words in *Concord* is mostly the same as in the *Latin Syntax*. Thus in

The first Concord.

THE Nominative ¹ case and Verb agree in NUMBER and PERSON, as, ἐγὼ ᾧ λέγω ὑμῖν ^a, *Matt. v. 22*. οἱ πολλοὶ νόμον τὸ ἐθῶ ποιῶσι, ^b, *Demosth. de fals. legat.* ——— But, 1) when the verb wants the *first person dual*, the Nominative dual is join'd to the first plural of the Verb, as, νὼ ἐξιμῶ ^c, *Soph. 2*) a *Neuter plural* has a Verb singular oftentimes ³, as, τῶ ἀργυρέῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα ^d, *Diodor.*

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

^a *But I say unto you.* ^b *Vulgus habet consuetudinem pro lege.* ^c *Nos duo Eximus.* ^d *Pecunia obediunt omnia.*

¹ I. The nominative case 1) of the first and second persons is very often omitted. 2) of the third person also, especially before such verbs as these, λέγεσι, φασί, εἰώθασι, φιλεῖσι; understand ἀνθρώποι. So before Verbs of nature, as, ἐβρόνησε τονυίτ, ἤσχε-

ψε fulguravit, understand Θεὸς or φύσις.

II. That which is subject of discourse may supply the place of Nominative to the Verb, as, 1) an infinitive with the neuter article, thus, ἴδιον παντὸς ἀγαθῆ, τὸ ὠφελεῖν *proprium est bonorum omnium, aliis prodesse.* Gregor. 2) A proposition, which is to be consider'd as one single thing, as, τὸ πᾶσιν ἀρέσαι, δυσχερέσαι ἐσιν, *omnibus placere difficultimum est.* Aristot. *sim. ipsum quidem illud peccare, quo*

quo verteris, unum est, i. e. ipsum peccatum, Cic. parad. 3. vid. Perf. Sat. I. 27. 3) A Genitive sometimes Attice, as, εἶθέ μοι τέττε τῷ ἀγαθῷ γῆραιονῶ, i. e. (verbatim) utinam illius boni mihi nunc fiat. sim. venit mihi Platonis in mentem, Cic. But in both languages there seems to be an Ellipsis, which may be supplied thus, Σπίλαυσις τέττε τῷ ἀγαθῷ, fruitio illius boni; ——— recordatio Platonis.

² III. These are supposed equal to a nominative plural, viz. 1) A collective noun, or noun of MULTITUDE, as, ὡς φάσαν ἡ πλεθὺς, sic dixerunt multitudo, ιλ. β. 278. sim. nec supplex turba timebant, Ov. Met. i. 93. N. B. These are plural in signification, and may be join'd to a verb plural, viz. ἕκαστος unusquisque ιλ. α. 606. λαὸς populus, Exod. xvi. 4. and γυνή in that passage, 1 Tim. ii. 14. respects the whole sex, rather than any particular woman. 2) Two nominatives singular, and, if they are of different persons, the verb respects the worthiest, as, σπέρμα καὶ καρπὸς διεφέρθη, semen et fructus differunt, Aristot. ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ τὰ δίκαια ποιήσομεν, Xen. N. B. 1) Sometimes we find two singulars with a dual, as, Διφύτην ἐξέσαντε Ἀτρείδης καὶ Ἀχιλλεύς, disjuncti sunt litigantes Atrides

et Achilles, ιλ. α. 6. 2) Sometimes a plural with a dual, as, ποταμοὶ συμβέλλετον, fluvii confluunt, ιλ. δ. 452. But here only two rivers are intended. 3) ἄμφω is often join'd with a plural, as, ἄμφω δ' ἄμα ἐξέπνευσαν ἄθλιον βίον, ambo simul efflaverunt miseram animam, Eurip.

IV. Observe 1) In placing words in a sentence, the verb is generally last; and sometimes a verb singular, though it refers to more NOMINATIVES than one, and of different numbers, yet may regularly agree with the nearest, as, ὡς οἱ Πυθαγόριοι καὶ Πλάτων ἔλεγον, Aristot. 2) The verb, standing between two nominatives of different numbers, may agree with either of them, as, ἔθνη πολυανθρώποτατον ἐσιν Ἄραβες, Arabes sunt gens multis constans hominibus. Phil. πρῶτον γὰρ Θεοὶ καὶ νόμισμα ἔκ ἐσι, nam primo, Dii nobis non est receptus mos: vel non sunt pro recepto more. Aristoph. nub. 247.

³ V. Observe, 1) a neuter plural is sometimes found with a verb plural, as, δαιμόνια πιστεύουσι, the Devils believe, Jam. ii. 19. sometimes with a verb singular and plural in two clauses of the same period. as, ἐξ ἧ τὰ ἄλλα ἤρτηται, καὶ δ' ἧ λέγονται, ex quo alia pendunt, ἔσ propter quod dicuntur,

tur, Aristot. met. 2. τὰ πρόβατα τῆς φωνῆς με ἀκούει, ἢ ἀκούουσίν μοι, *my sheep hear my voice, and they follow me*, John x. 27. 2) As to the difficulty in the Construction of a neuter plural with a verb singular, we may relieve it possibly, by supposing — that the verb does not immediately respect the Nominative express'd, but *some one whole kind*, or *totum*, of those things, which the Nominative distributes into parts, and represents as *many*. Thus we say ζῶα τρέχει *animalia currunt*, i. e. ἅρ' τι τρέχει, τὰ ζῶα τῶ ἁγῶος εἶδη, or ζῶα ὡς πολλῶν ἐν τρέχει. We may say πῶς ἐστὶ πρόβατα δόξης σου, and refer the verb singular to *ποιμνιον* understood; we have both express'd in Jer. xii. 20. — or else we may suppose, that the verb respects *some one individual* of those, which the nominative represents as *many*. This expresses things with greater Emphasis and certainty, when the affirmation or verb is applicable even to an individual; in which case we must understand some such word as ἕκαστος. We have both in

that passage of *Ælian*, ὅταν εἰς Πέρσας ἐλαύνῃ βασιλεύς, πάντες αὐτῷ Πέρσαι, καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμιν ἕκαστος προσκομίζει, *quum rex in Persia equitat, omnes ei Persæ pro suis quisque facultatibus munera offerunt*, l. 1. c. 31. 3) We have, but very seldom, instances of *masculine and feminine plurals* with a verb singular, as, 1) MASC. οἱ ἔσιν, οἵτινες ἀπέχονται συμποσίων ἢ Κρητῆς, *non sunt qui a simposiis abstinent præter Cretenses*, Plato; i. e. ἕκαστος vel εἷς ἐστὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἵτινες &c. vid. the passage from *Ælian*. above. Μελιγάρυες ὕμνοι ὑσέρων ἀρχαὶ λόγων τέλλεται, *hymni dulcisoni sunt laudis posterioris principia*, Hesiod. 2) FEM. ἀρχεται ὀμφαὶ μελέων, *resonant voces modulorum*. Ἦν δ' ἄρα [for ἦσαν] Ἀταλάντη σρωμναὶ μὲν αἱ δοραὶ τῶν τεθνησμένων, τροφή δ' τὰ τῶτων κρέα. *Atalantæ autem pelles ferinae strata et lectus erat, cibus vero bestiarum carnes*. τῆς δ' ἦν τρεῖς κεφαλαί, *hujus erant tria capita*, Eurip. Οὐκ ἂν ἐξεφέετο ποῖς μὲν αἱ τεύχεα, ποῖς δὲ τὰ πτεροῦ, *non enascerentur bis quidem pili, illic vero penna*, Arist.

The Second Concord.

THE Noun ¹ and Adnoun agree in GENDER ², NUMBER ³ and CASE, as, χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν ^a, Menand. φθείρσιν ἢ ἔτη χρηθ' ὀμιλίαι κακαί, 1 Cor. 15. 33.* ——— But 1) a plural adnoun of any gender frequently turns its noun into a genitive ³ with the article, as, τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοῖς καλοῖς αἰρετώτερον ἐστὶ καλῶς διαθαιεῖν, ἢ ζῆν αἰσχροῦς ^b, i. e. τοῖς ἀνδράσι καλοῖς, Isocr. in Paneg. 2) A neuter adnoun with the article has the force of a Noun, as, ἔπε τὸ συμφέρον ἐκεῖ τὸ εὐσεβές ^c, Epictet. 3) A noun is often used for an adnoun ⁴, as, ἐλλὰς φωνή ^d, i. e. ἐλληνική, Lucian.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

^a *Vir bonus est commune bonum.* * *Bonos mores colloquia corrumpunt mala.* ^b *Viris bonis multo optabilius est honeste mori, quam turpiter vivere.* ^c *Ubi emolumentum, ibi religio.* ^d *Graeca lingua.*

¹ I. That which may be Nominative to the verb, may be consider'd as noun to the adnoun; and then the adnoun will be in the neuter gender. Vid. concord the first, not. II.

² II. 1) Two or more nouns require an adnoun of the plu-

ral number, and most worthy gender, as, ἐὰν ᾖ ἀδελφός, ἢ ἀδελφὴ γυμνοὶ ὑπάρχωσι, *if a brother or sister be naked*, Jam. ii. 15. N. B. In things the most worthy gender is the neuter, as, αἱ δωρασεῖαι καὶ ὁ πλῆθος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἐστὶν αἰρετά, *potestas et divitiae propter honorem Expetendae sunt*, Aristot. eth. 4. sim. *Divitiae, decus, & gloria in oculis sita sunt*, Sallust. But in both languages there is an *Ellipsis*, in the one of *negotium*, in the other χρῆμα. 2) The Greeks commonly join a neuter adnoun to a masculine or feminine noun, as, ὀρθὸν ἢ ἀλήθια

Θεα αἰ, *veritas semper recta, et justa est*, Soph. *sim. triste lupus stabulis*. Virg. *Ecl. III. 80.* But here is the same *Ellipsis*. We have it at length in *Epidictus*, viz. αἰθάνατον χρεῖμα ἢ ἀλήθεια, ἢ αἰθδιον, *immortalis res, et sempiterna est veritas.* 3) The Atticks use compound and derivative adnouns in Θ, as commons. So many are taken in Θ pure, ρΘ, & μΘ; and sometimes when they have a different feminine ending, as, ζῶν αἰώνιΘ, *eternal life, i. e. αἰώνια*, Rom. vi. 23.

III. The adnoun agrees with its noun, although there should come between them an infinitive, particularly εἶναι and γίνεσθ, as, ΔαρειΘ εἰλεγω ἐν ταῖς μάχαις, ἢ ᾧ τὰ δεινά γίνεσθ φρονιμώτερο, *Darius dicebat se in praeliis, et periculis fieri prudentiorem*, Plutarch. Ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστὶ τὸ ἄπεικίσι, ἢ φαύλοισι εἶναι, *in nostra potestate est, probi an improbi simus*, Aristot. *Eth. 3. sim. natura beatis omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti* Claudian.

3 IV. τὰ μὴ καθαρεῖ τῶν σομάτων ὀκόσον ἀνθρέψης, μάλλον βλάβεις, *impura corpora quo plus nutritiveris, eo magis laeseris*, Hippocr. *Seet. 2. aphor. 10.* *Sim. nigrae lanarum co-*

lorem bibunt, Plin. 1. 8. Observe further, 1) If the adnoun passēs into the genitive it alters the Sense, as, ξύλα τῶν μεγάλων signifies *ligna quaedam ex magnis*; but τὰ μεγάλα τῶν ξύλων *ligna quaedam magna.* 2) A neuter adnoun in the singular may have the same structure, as, τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τῆ χαρᾶς, *immensum gaudium*, Heliod. 3) Two adnouns may be so used, as, τὰ μέτρια τῶν κακῶν, *medicria mala* — And one of them a participle, as, χαῖρε μὲν ἄπὸ τῶν συμβαίνουσι τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ἢ λυπῆ μετεπίως ἄπὸ τῶν γενομένων τῶν κακῶν, *gaude ob quae contigerint bona, et moderate dole ob mala quae inciderint*, Isocr. *ad Demon.* 4) Those following passages are reckon'd similar in construction, viz. ἐς τῆτον ἀνᾶκῆς ἠλθομεν, *ad hoc necessitatis devenimus, eis ποῦτον ἀνάσας ἐληλύθασι τινες, eo dementiae quidam devenerunt*, Isocr. *de jugo.* Ἐς τῆτον ἦκε μανίας, *hucusque insaniae processit*, Demosth. But here is an *Ellipsis* of μέτρον, or some such word, *sim. eo insolentiae processit, i. e. ad tantam insolentiam*, Plin.

4 V. In sacred writers oftener in the Genitive, as, οἰκονόμοΘ ἀδικίας, *dispensator injustus*, Luke xvi. 8.

Of the Relative Adnoun.

THE Relative $\delta\epsilon$, η , θ , as to case, is 1) govern'd of the Verb that comes after it, if it be not the Nominative to it, or 2) is determined by some other word in the same clause with it, as, μακάριος ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἐλπίζει ἐπ' αὐτὸν^a, Pf. xxxiv. 9. Μακάριον τὸ ἔθνος, ὃ ἔστιν Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς αὐτῶν, λαὸς ὃν ἐξελέξατο^b, Pf. xxxiii. 12. — Yet the Relative is frequently put (*Atticè*) in the same oblique case with its *Antecedent*, without any regard to the verb which follows it, as, ἐν ταῖς ἐπιτολαῖς σε, αἷς ἠγάπησα^c, Pf. cxix. 47. Χρῶμαι βιβλίους, οἷς ἔχω^d, i. e. ἀ ἔχω.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

^a Blessed is the man, who trusteth in him. ^b Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, the people whom he hath chosen. ^c In thy commandments, which I have loved. ^d Utor libris, quos habeo.

I. These are sometimes used after the manner of the Relative, viz. ὅστις hic, ἐκεῖνος ille, ὅσος, ἡλικὸς quantus, οἷος qualis, also πόσοι quot, ποσὸς quotus, ποταπὸς cuius, ποσαπλάσιος quotuplex, &c. as, χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοι ἀνδρὶ gratificans viro qualis tu es, Xen.

Ἐλεφάντων ἐμβρυον ἡλικὸν μέσχος, Elephantorum embryon quantus vitulus, Aristot. Westm. p. 128.

II. Sometimes the Relative does not seem to agree with the Antecedent, or Consequent, as, χήρα πτωχῇ ἔβαλε λεπτὰ δύο, ὃ (sc. ῥήμα) ἐστὶ κοδραίνης, vidua paupera injecit duo minuta, quod est quadrans, Mar. xii. 42. Τότε γὰρ δὴ ἔγωγε καὶ πρώτον κατέμαθον, ὅτι τῷ ἄρα ἡ ἰσηγορία, ὃ ὑμεῖς τότε ἐποιεῖτε, ac eo tempore primum e quidem animadverti aequalem dicendi potestatem id esse, quod tunc a vobis fieret, Xen. Cyrop. i. 3. 9. vid. 1 John ii. 8. where

where δ relates to $\chi\rho\eta\mu\alpha$ understood. ἀπήγειλαν ἕδεν, ὧν [pro ἐκείνων ἄ] ἐωρεάκασι, *nihil renuntiarunt de iis, quae viderunt*, Luke 9. 36.

III. The Relative sometimes agrees with the preceding sentence, when it is put in the neuter gender, as, μὴ μεθύσκεθε οἴνω, ἐν ᾧ ἔσιν ἀσωτία, *nolite inebriari vino, in quo beluina quaedam est feritas*, Eph. v. 18. Another adnoun may have the like structure, as, ὁ μὲν (sci. Philip) δόξης θηρομαεῖ, καὶ τῆτο [pro ταύτῳ] ἐζήλωκε *ille gloriae cupiditate ardet, et ad hanc obnixè contendit*, Demosth. Olynth. 2. Sim. *in tempore ad eam veni, quod omnium rerum est primum*, Ter. heaut 2. 3. 23.

— The Relative is sometimes put in the Dative, and has the force of a Genitive, as οἷς for ὧν. Vid. Isocr. Sylvan. c. 5. 2.

IV. The Antecedent sometimes imitates the Case of the Relative, as, ἀγούτες παρ' ᾧ ξενιοθῶμεν Μνάσωνί τινι Κύπριῳ, *adducentes secum apud quem hospitaremur, Mnasonem quendam Cyprium*, for Μνάσωνά τινα Κύπριον, or, as Mr. Blackwall, for ἀγούτες Μνάσωνα παρ' ᾧ Μνάσωνι; which repetitions are sometimes found in the purest authors, more particularly in Caesar. Sac. class. v. 1. p. 118. Acts xxi. 16.

V. The Antecedent and Relative both in the Nominative, as, τοῖσδ' ὁμοῖος ὄραται, *talis sum qualem me vides*, for ὁμοῖον, Theocr. εἰδ. κβ. 59.

VI. The Relative is often placed before the Antecedent, especially when in the same case, as, ἔμεινεν ἐν ᾧ ἦν τόπω, *mansit in quo erat loco*, i. e. ἐν τόπῳ ᾧ ἦν, John xi. 6.

In Government.

I. The Construction of Nouns.

Apposition.

RULE I. When two Nouns come together without any sign between them, and belong both to the same thing, they are put in the same case [whether Nom. Gen. &c.] by Apposition, as, Ἀσωπὸς πόλις^a, Ptolem. — And with the Article, as, ὁ Ζάρεξ τὸ ὄρος^b.

A Geni-

¶ Genitive.

RULE II. 1) When two Nouns of a different signification come together, THE LATTER OF THE TWO NOUNS is usually put in the Genitive case, and govern'd of the former, as, τῷ Θεῷ μακροθυμία^c, 1 Pet. iii. 20. 2) A Noun and Adnoun, signifying the quality of a substance, are put in the Genitive after a noun, as, ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς^d.

Observations and Exceptions.

Rxamples.

A GENITIVE.

I. ^a *Agorus oppidum.* ^b *Zarrex mons.* II. ^c *Dei longanimitas.* ^d *Vir magnae virtutis.*

II. This Genitive is varied 1) often by a possessive Adnoun, as, δακρὴν κεφαλῆ, *caput servile*, i. e. δάκρυ *servi*, Theogn. 2) Sometimes by a preposition with its case, as, ἀσφαλεῖς ταῖς πολιτείαις αἱ πρὸς τυράννων λίαν ὀμιλίας, *Nimiae Tyrannorum familiaritates Rebus Publicis tutae non sunt*, i. e. αἱ τυράννων λίαν ὀμιλίας, Isocr. ἐκ τε τῆς πᾶσι βίῃς ἀτυχίας, i. e. τῆς βίῃς, *et in vitae calamitate*, Isocr. ad Demon. 12. 3) Sometimes by a Dative, especially after a noun taken adnominally, and signifying relation, affection or contrariety, as, οἱ ἦσαν κοινωνοὶ τῷ Σίμωνι, *qui erant socii Simonis*, i. e. τῷ Σίμωνος, Luke v. 10.

APPPOSITION.

I. Observe 1) The noun in apposition is sometimes suppress'd, as, Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου, *subaud. υἱός. Alexander Philippi filius.* — and with a participle, as, Περῶσα ἢ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ ὄρει, *subaud. κειμένη πόλις, Prusa ad Olympum montem sita urbs*, Ptolem. 2) The proper name of a place, especially of a City, is put sometimes after its Appellative in the Genitive, as, Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, i. e. Ἀθῆναι, *Urbs Athenae*, Demosth.

III, This

III. This may be express'd *over or against unclean Spirits,* 1) by a Nominative, and a Dative, as, ἀνὴρ μέγας ἀρεταῖς, *vir magnus virtute.* Sim. *Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis,* Ovid. *trist.* II. 424. 2) Seldom in the Accusative, as, ἀνὴρ μέγας ἀρετῶν, *subaud. κατὰ.*

IV. Ἐξουσία πνευμάτων [Genitivus Objecti,] *the power of,* *Matt. x. 1.* So βλασφημία τῷ πνεύματι, *Blasphemy against the H. Ghost,* *Matt. xii. 31.* Whitby.

V. A noun alone by its self in the Genitive serves to express the Abomination of the mind, as, τῆς ἀναίδειας, *O impudentiam;* suppl. ᾧ or φεῦ.

II. The Construction of Adnouns.

Α Genitive.

RULE I. Adnouns with a Genitive, 1) an Adnoun alone in the neuter gender, put substantively¹, as, τὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ εὐμάρτυρες², *Demosth.* 2) Partitives, *or* such as are used² partitively, Indefinites, Interrogatives, and certain Numerals, as, ἕκαστος ὑμῶν^b. εἰς ἀνθρώπων^c. ἐν τῶν πλοίων^d. 3) COMPARATIVES³ which will admit *than* after them in *English*, as, δειλότερος^e λαγῶν^e. ——— SUPERLATIVES⁴, a Genitive plural, as, ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις νόσων πασῶν ἀναίδεια^f, *Eurip.* 4) Those which imply desire, care, memory, knowledge, parsimony, accusation, and their contraries, as, διψαλέος^g αἵματός^g, *Nazianz.* ——— Also signifying dignity, power, excellence, participation, immunity, emptiness, &c. as, ἐπαίνος ἀξιόσυνος^h, *Xen.*

Α Dative.

RULE II. Adnouns admit a Dative 1) signifying trust, obedience, clearness, decency, profit, facility, affection,

affection, nearness, equality, and their contraries, as, ἔστιν ἄλλῃ ἕτως ἄτ' εὐχρηστον, ἕτε καλὸν ἀνθρώποις, ὡς ἡ τάξιςⁱ, Xen. 2) Compounded with σὺν and ὁμοῦ^s, as, ὁμοψυχῶς ἐμοὶ^k, σωτήροφος ἐμοὶ.^l

An Accusative.

RULE III. Adnouns admit an Accusative⁶, where we may easily supply κατὰ, διὰ, πρὸς, &c. as, πατέρα Ῥωμαῖ^m. τὴν ἢ ψυχὴν φιλόστοⁿ. Isocr. ad Demon.

Various Structure.

RULE IV. Adnouns signifying 1) likenesses, and unlikenesses, contrariety, propriety or community require a Dative, seldom a Genitive, as, ὁμοίός ἐστιν ἀνθρώπῳ^o, Luke vi. 48. "ὁμοῖ^o ὑμῶν^p" John viii. 55. 2) plenty or want, a Genitive, sometimes a Dative, seldom an Accusative, as, πλεῖν μὲν γὰρ γαῖα κακῶν^q, Hesiod. εργ. 101. "εὐπορος πᾶσι^r", Thucyd. Πέρσης τὴν σοφίαν^s, Synesf.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

I. ^a Dei benevolentia. ^b Unusquisque vestrum. ^c Nemo hominum. ^d Unum navigatorum. ^e Lepore timidior. ^f Maximus omnium in hominibus morbus est impudentia. ^g Cupidus sanguinis. ^h Laude dignus. II. ⁱ Nil est hominibus vel ad usum

commodius, vel ad speciem pulchrius, ordine. ^k Unanimis mecum. ^l Connutritus mihi. III. ^m Patria Romanus. ⁿ Animo verò sapientiae studiosus. IV. ^o Similis est homini. ^p Similis vobis. ^q Plena terra malorum est. ^r Omnibus affluens. ^s Sapientiam praestans.

A GENITIVE.

¹ I. . . . 1) τὸ χρηστὸν τῆς θεῆς, *Benignitas Dei*, Acts, 2. 4. τὸ ἀκριβὲς τῶν πραγμάτων, *accurata actionum ratio*, Isocr. id Demon, 5. . . . 2) The Greeks do not always observe this structure, for we read τοσούτον οἶνον ἔπινεν, *tantum vini hausit*, Demosth. Δημοσθένης πλείον ἔλαβον οἶνος ἔδραπνήσε, *Demosthenes plus olei quam vini absumpsit*, Plutarch. And therefore they say, εἰς πᾶσιν μανίαν, and εἰς πᾶσιν μανίας τινὲς ἦκασι, *eo dementiae quidam deveniunt*, vid. Conc. 2. not. III. 4.

² II. These have sometimes the force of Partitives, 1) Comparatives, as, οἱ νεώτεροι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *juniores homines*, Isocr. 2) Superlatives, as, ἔχρατοι ἀνδρῶν, *ultimi hominum*, od. α. 23. 3) The article, as, τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ εὐφρονῆσι, *homines qui sapiunt*, Isocr. 4) Demonstrative pronouns, as, πολλοὶ τέτοις χαίρουσι τῶν λόγων, *multi delectantur illis orationibus*, Isocr. in Helen. 5) And these ὅσις quisquis, τοῖστος talis, ποῖος qualis, πῶτερος uter, πολλοὶ multi, πλείοι plurimi, ὅσοι qui, ἕτεροι alii, ἄλλοι alii, &c.

III. Adnouns have frequently a Genitive after them by vertue of 1) ἕνεκα understood, as, μακάριος τῆς πίστεως,

beatus propter fidem. ἄθλιος τῆς τύχης, *miser propter fortunam*, sim. *ingratusque salutis*, Virg. aen. x. 666. *lassus maris, et viarum militiaeque*, Hor. Carm. II. 6. 7. 2) Χάριον suppressed, as, μακάριε τῆς θεᾶς, *felix qui videris*, Lucian.

³ IV. Observe as to COMPARATIVES, 1) The Genitive after them may be varied by a preposition with its case, as, φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν τῶν φωτῶν, *wiser than the children of light*, Luke xvi. 8. 2) Or the Genitive may be changed into the case agreeing with the verb, and interposing some such particles as, ἢ, ἢπερ, ἤπερ, as, ἔδέν ἐστι κλήμα σεμνότερον ἢ ἀρετῆ, *nulla possessio honorabilior quam virtus.* Ἀρείοσιν ἢ ἔπερ ὑμῶν ἀνδράσιν ἀμίλησα, *cum fortioribus viris versatus sum, quam vos sitis*, il. α. 260.

3) After ἢ THAN is sometimes elegantly added κατὰ, εἰς, πρὸς, ὅσως, ὡς, as, μείζον ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπον, *majus quam quod homini conveniat*, Plato. —

Also an Infinitive, as, τὸ νόσημα μείζον ἢ φέρειν, *morbus major (est) quam quod ferri potest*, Soph. 4) Καὶ μὴ for ἢ is sometimes put after the Comparative, as, βέλτιον ἔψιμαθῆ καλέεσθ, ἢ μὴ ἀμαθῆ, *praestat serò doctum, quam planè indoctum nominari*, Theocr. He means 'tis better to learn late than never. 5) μᾶλλον added

added to the positive gives it the force of the comparative, as, μακάριόν ἐστι διδόναι μᾶλλον ἢ λαμβάνειν, *beatius est dare quam accipere*, Acts xx. 35. 6) As the *Latins* use *eo, quo, tanto, quanto, multo, longe, &c.* So the *Greeks* do those following, to give a greater intention and force to Comparatives, as, πολλῶν, πολλῶν, πολὺ, μηδὲν, ποσῶν, ὅσῳ, μᾶλλον, πάνυ, λίαν, μικρῶ, ὀλίγῳ, thus, εἰ πολλῶ μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς, ὀλιγόπιστοι, *non multo magis vos, exiguae fidei*, Matt vi. 30. Προσθήκειν ἡγάξιμαι ποσῶν τὰς βασιλείας βελτίους εἶναι τῶν ἰδιωτῶν, ὅσῳ πᾶρ ἢ τὰς τιμὰς μείζους αὐτῶν ἔχουσι, *existimo decere reges tanto meliores esse privatibus sunt, Hoc. ad Nicocl. 88* ἴσασιν ὅσῳ πλείον ἤμισα πάντες, *neque sciunt quanto plus dimidium sit toto*, ερρ. 40.

4 V. Observe as to SUPERLATIVES, 1) The Genitive after them may be varied by the Preposition, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ, and *Poetice* μετὰ, with its case, as, πρῶτος ἐν ποιηταῖς, *jummus inter poetas*. Ἐγὼ μετὰ πάντων ἀτιμοτάτη Θεὸς εἶμι, *ego inter omnes inbonoratissima Dea sim*, ἰλ. α. 516. 2) We find these particles set before superlatives, viz. ὡς, ὅτι, either absolutely, or with δύναμαι, or δυνατὸν, or οἶόν τε, as, ὡς βέλτιστα, *quam potuit optime*. Ἄνὴρ ὡς δυνατὸν

ἀεισος, *vir longe optimus*, Xen. . . . N. B. It often happens [especially Atticè] that a passage is rendered obscure by a Genitive, which stands at too great a distance from the Comparative and Superlative that governs it. In such a case, when you cannot presently account for that Genitive, consider whether there be not some Comparative or Superl. in the Sentence to which it may be referred, as, ὁ γὰρ τότε ἐνθάς πόλευσθε, ἀνὸς τῆ καλλιῶ δόξαν ἐπέκειν, ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ᾧ τὸ βίον ἀφθονωτέροις, ἢ εὐωνοτέροις διήγαγην ὑμᾶς, τὸ νῦν εἰρήνης, *bellum enim quod tum incumbebat praeterquam quod (id enim valet ἀνὸς) illustrem gloriam afferebat, in majore nos rerum ad vitam pertinentium abundantia, et annonae vilitate, quam praesens ista pax, constituiebat*. Here τὸ εἰρήνης is governed of the comp. ἀφθονωτέροις and εὐωνοτέροις. Demosth. pro Cor. Viger. 33.

VI. The Degrees of Comparison are sometimes used one for another, as, 1) the Positive for the Comparative. thus, καλὸν, πὸ μὴ ζῆν ἐσιν, ἢ ζῆν ἀθλίως, *melius est non vivere, quam misere vivere*, Menand. Unless you would understand μᾶλλον. 2) The Comparative for the Superlative, as, μείζων ᾧ τῶν ἢ ἀγάπη, ἰ. e. μεγίστη, *the greatest of these*

is charity, 1 Cor. xiii. ult. Οἶδε ἀγαγῶναι τὴν καλλίονα (i. e. καλλίστην) discernere novit quae sit pulcherrima, Lucian. dial. 3) The Superlative for the Comparative, as, ὄσω κρείττισον κημάτων ἐνθάδε; quanto praestantius est salutare concilium opibus? Soph. Antig. for κρείσσον. Τὰ ἄρρνεα κυμῆμα κινήτικώτατα ἐστὶ τῶν θήλειων, *Mares in utero agilius moventur quam foeminae*, Aristot. de generat. animal. 4. Νῦν δὲ ἔστις ἄλλη δυστυχεσάτη γυνὴ ἐμῆ πένθυκεν, *nulla me inferior foemina nata est*, Eurip. in Androm. Πρῶτός μὲν ᾧ, for πρῶτερος, *prior me erat*. John i. 15.

A DATIVE.

VII. Compounded with ὄμῃ sometimes a Genitive, as ὄμογάσελος Ἑκτόρος εἰμι, *uterinus-frater Hectoris sum*, il. φ. 95. Sometimes with σὺν a Gen. as, Ἑρώδης σὺν Ἡρώδῃ, *brought up with Herod*, Acts 13. 1.

AN ACCUSATIVE.

VIII. Sim. *Omnia Mercurio similis vocemque, coloremque*, i. e. *per omnia*, Virg. aen. 4. 558. N. B. 1) This Accusative is especially the Noun signifying form, manner, country, name, art, object, measure, number, part,

or member. 2) Sometimes this is varied by a Dative, as, Ἀλεξανδρῶς τῷ γῆρι, *genere Alexandrinus*, Acts xviii. 24. subaud. ἐν. Seldom by a Genitive, as, αὐθάδης φρενῶν, *mente superbus*, Æschyl. subaud. ἐν.

VARIOUS STRUCTURE.

IX. Obs. 1) Adnouns expressing *Guilt* govern a Genitive, seldom a Dative of the thing, as, ἔνοχος ἱεροσυλίας, *guilty of sacrilege*, Aristot. — ἐνοχος τῇ προδοσίᾳ, *guilty of Treason*. N. B. Αἴτιος has only a Genitive, as, αἴτιον τῆς θανάτου, *worthy of Death*, Luke xxiii. 22. 2) The noun of *price* is joined to adnouns in the Genitive, sometimes Dative, as, αἵματος ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετὴ ὠνία, *Virtus venalis est sanguine*, Æschin. ὁ τῷ νομισματι ὠνία, *quae numismate venalia sunt*, Aristot. 3) The noun signifying the *Cause* in the Dative, sometimes Gen. or Acc. as, σωμαχομένη πνεύματι μεγάλῳ, *detenta febris magna*, Luke iv. 38. μακάριος τῆς τύχης, *felix propter fortunam*, Aristoph. subaud. ἔνεκα.

APPENDIX.

X. Pronouns are used in the same sense as adnouns,

thus we may say, ΠΑΤΗΡ
 ——— μῆ, or ἐμὸς, or ἐμῶν
 τῆ, *pater meus* ——— σῆ, or
 σὸς, or σεαυτοῦ, *pater tuus* —
 ὑμῶν, or ὑμέτερος, *pater vester*
 ——— ἡμῶν, or ἡμέτερος, *pater*
noster. N. B. Πρὸς βίαν μῆ,
ad coactionem mei, i. e. *me in-*
uito, Soph. Χαίρει δέ μοι ἦτορ,
gaudetque mihi Cor. ιλ. ψ. 647.

XI. ὅμοιος adn. *qualis* has
 the force of ὁμοίως *similis* . . .

and sometimes of δύναται *potest*
 ἔχ' οἶόν τε εἶναι fieri *non*
potest, Aristoph. nub. 198. οἶον
 τε εὐρίσκειν, *potest inveniri*, Luc.
 ἔδεν οἶον, *nihil vetat*. ἔχ' οἶον,
non solum. εἴγε οἶόν τε ἴω, *si*
modo possibile sit. Luc. dial. 12.

XII. The Atticks frequently
 join, by way of pleonasm, τις
 to such words of quality, vid.
 Sylvan. Isocr. ad Dem. 17.

III. The Construction of Verbs.

Α Nominative.

RULE I. Verbs signifying 1) Being¹, as εἶμι, ὑπάρ-
 χω, τυχεῖν, γίνομαι, &c. 2) Gesture²; and 3) Passives
 of Calling, also ἀκῶ³ in this sense; take a Nominative
 after them, as well as before them, as, ἡ ἀμαρτία
 ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνομία^a, 1 John iii. 4. Στῆ δ' ὀρθὸς^b, ιλ. ψ. 271.
 ἐσθλὸς ἀκῶ^c, Theocr. — N. B. 1) The Nominative
 after a verb substantive is changed *Atticè* into a Geni-
 tive plural, as, κρείστος ἐστὶ τῶν πλεσίων, for πλεσις^d.
 2) After τυχεῖν is elegantly placed ——— a noun with
 the participle ὦν, as, Σωκράτης τυχεῖν ὦν σοφός^e, —
 or another participle⁴ without ὦν, as, Σωκράτης τυχεῖν
 πεπαισμένον^f.

Β Genitive.

RULE II. A Genitive is found after 1) εἶμι⁵ imply-
 ing, possession, property, or duty, as πλάττ' ἧ ἐστὶν ὑπερέ-
 ζειν^e, Aristoph. 2) Verbs of beginning⁶, ending⁶, de-
 firing⁶,

firing⁶, wanting, abstaining⁶, excelling, being distant, differing, wandering, &c. as εἰδέν διαφέρει ἀρχῶν ἀγαθῶς ἀγαθῶ πατρὸς^h, Xen. 3) Verbs of filling⁷, separating, depriving⁷, esteeming, or traffick, absolving, accusing, condemning, admonishing; besides an accusative of the nearer noun, or subject of transition, as, τιμᾶμαι πόδε πλείσθⁱ, Demosth. Πεινῶντας ἐπέπλησεν ἀγαθῶν^k, Luke i. 53. Διώκω σὲ — φόνε^l, Demosth.— or γράφω*, suppl. κατὰ.

¶ Dative.

RULE III. These take after them a Dative 1) all verbs put *acquisitively*, as, γράφω ὑμῖν¹, 1 John iii. 12. 2) Verbs of profiting, trusting, obeying, affirming, objecting, rejoicing, and their contraries; also of following, striving⁸, encouraging, worshipping, answering, agreeing, discoursing together, as, λυσιτελεῖ τῇ πόλει^m, Isocr. Ἐπομαι πῖς πελαιοῖςⁿ. 3) Verbs compounded with σὺν and ἐμῶ mostly, as, συγχαίρειν χρητὴ πῖς φίλοις^o, Liban. vid. Acts xxiv. 26. 4) χράομαι, *utor*; and ἐστὶ in the sense of ἔχω, as, ἴσοις ἐκ ἣν ἄλφιστα^p, Aristoph. 5) ἔστι has sometimes two Datives⁹, as, ἐκ ἣν βελομένη μοι ταῦτα^q, *cit. apud Scot.* 648.

¶ An Accusative.

RULE IV. These require an Accusative, 1) Verbs *Transitive*, as, νεκρὸν ἰατροῦειν, ἢ γέροντα νεφετεῖν ταῦτῶν ἐστὶ^r, Diog. 2) When κατὰ, διὰ, περὶ, &c. may be supplied, as, ἐπαινῶ σε ταῦτα^s, Plat. particularly after Verbs of asking, teaching, admonishing, concealing, clothing, witnessing, adjuring, which by reason of the prepo-

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preposition suppress'd, are said to govern two Accusati-
ves ¹⁰, as, ὀρκίζω σε τὸν Θεὸν ^t, Mark v. 7.

Various Structure.

RULE V. Observe 1) Verbs of *Sense* ¹¹ frequently a GEN. but those of *Sight* an ACC. and likewise the rest *Atticè*, as, τέτων γύσσαδι ^u, Xen. 2) Verbs of re-
membring ¹², forgetting, admiring ¹², trying, getting,
distributing, enjoying, caring, neglecting, despising, ap-
prehending, more frequently a GEN. sometimes an
ACC. as, τις ἐκ ἀν ἀγάσαιτο τὴ ἀρετῆς ^w, Demosth. pro
Ctesiph. 3) Verbs of communicating or sharing a
DAT. of the person; a GEN. ¹³ seldom ACC. ¹³ of the
thing, as τῆ βαρῆς μεταδιδόναι πῖς φίλοις δᾶ ^x, Xen.
4) Verbs of changing a GEN. of the thing receiv'd
and an ACC. of the thing given, as, ἀμειβε χρύσεια
χαλκείων ^y ιλ. ζ. 236. 5) Verbs of praying ¹⁴ sooth-
ing, reproaching, dwelling with, a DAT. or ACC.
as, πρόσδξαι τῷ πατρὶ ^z, Matth. vi. 6. 6) Verbs of
speaking or doing, with adverbs, or accusative of
adnouns which have the force of *benè* or *malè*, an
ACC. of the person, *of* or *to* whom it is said or done;
sometimes a DAT. ¹⁵ as, καλῶς ποιᾶτε τὰς μισῆνας
ὑμᾶς ^{aa}, Matt. v. 44. 7) To some verbs is added a
noun, of cognate signification or original, in the ACC.
or DAT. ¹⁶, as, ἐχάρησαν χαρὰν μεγάλῃ ^{bb}, Matt. ii. 10.
Rev. 17. 6. 8) Verbs of commanding a GEN. ¹⁷.
In the Poets a DAT. sometimes an ACC. as, τῶν οἰκε-
τῶν ἀρχεῖν ^{cc}, Hocr.

V E R B S

Compounded with Prepositions.

RULE VI. Verbs, by reason of the prepositions wherewith they are compounded, govern cases; if *transitive*, the case of the more distant noun, with an accusative of the nearer: if *intransitive*, the case *only* of the nearer. Busb. 168. Compounded with 1) ἀπό, ἐκ, πρὸ, ἀνά *ab*; κατὰ *contra*, *de*, a Genitive, as, ἀπολέλυσαι τὴν ἀσθενίαν^{dd}, Luke xviii. 12. 2) Ἐν, εἰς, πρὸς, σὺν, ἀντὶ *contra*, μετὰ *cum*; παρὰ *juxta*, a Dative, as, ἐμμένειν τῇ πίσει^{ee}, Acts xiv. 22. 3) Παρά, μετὰ, διὰ, and others signifying, *praeter*, *trans*, an Accusative, as, ὄψαβαίνετε τὴν ἐπιβολὴν^{ff}, Matt. xv. 3.

V E R B S

Passive, Middle, Impersonal.

RULE VII. Observe 1) PASSIVE verbs govern — a Genitive with ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, πρὸς, ἐν, &c. as, ἕως ὑπὸ οἴνῳ λαφύρεται^{gg}, Hocr. ad Dem. 15. — sometimes a Dative with ὑπὸ, παρὰ, or without a Preposition^{hh}, as, τὶ πέπρακται πῆς ἄλλοις^{hh}, Demosth. — Sometimes they retain the Accusativeⁱⁱ which their Actives have after the acquisitive Dative, as, ὁ ἰππιδόθῳ ἐγὼⁱⁱ, 1 Tim. i. 11. 2) MIDDLE Verbs imitate the Construction of the other Forms, according to their sense, whether *Active* or *Passive*, as, βιάζομαι πὸν ἐχθρὸν, and βιάζομαι ὑπὸ τῶ ἐχθρῷ^{kk}. 3) IMPERSONALS^{oo} have the same structure as *Personals*, when the sense remains the same. These require 1) a Dative ἐστὶ, ἐνεσι, ἔξει, χωρεῖ, ἐγχορεῖ, ὑπάρχει, ἐνδέχεται, *licet*.

licet, concessum est, as ἔξεσι σοι ἔχειν αὐτῷ^l, Matt. xiv. 4. 2) A Dative of the Person with a Genitive of the thing, these, viz. δᾶ, δᾶται, ἐνδᾶ, προσδᾶ, &c. also ἐλλάπει, χρῆ, *opus est*, as, χρῆ σοι φίλων^{mm}, Eurip. 3) An Accusative of the person with an infinitive χρῆ and δᾶ, *opus est*, as, ὅτι δᾶ αὐτὸν ἀπελθεῖνⁿⁿ, Matth. xvi. 21.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

I. ^a Sin is a transgression of Law. ^b Stetit verò rectus. ^c Dicor bonus. ^d Croesus est dives, vel ex divitibus. ^e Socrates est sapiens. ^f Socrates ambulat. II. ^g Divitiarum est insolescere. ^h Bonus Princeps nihil differt a bono patre. ⁱ Aestimo hoc magni. ^k He hath filled the hungry with good things. * Accuso te caedis— Accuso [reum ago] te hujus criminis. III. ^l I write unto you ^m Prodest civitati. ⁿ Veteres sequor. ^o Cum amicis gaudendum est. ^p Quibus non erat farina, i. e. qui non habebant quo viverent. ^q Haec non placuerunt mihi. IV. ^r Mortuum curare, et senem crudire idem est. ^s Laude te propter haec. ^t I adjure thee by God. V. ^u Haec gustare. ^w Quis non admiretur virtutem. ^x Molestiam cum amicis communicare oportet. ^y Permutavit aurea (i. e.

arma) aeneis. ^z Adora patrem. ^{aa} Do good to them which hate you. ^{bb} They rejoiced with great joy. ^{cc} Imperare servis. VI. ^{dd} Absoluta es infirmitatis tuae. ^{ee} Persistere infide. ^{ff} Transgredimini mandatum. VII. ^{gg} Mens a vino corrumpitur. ^{hh} Quid ab aliis factum est. ⁱⁱ Which was committed to me. ^{kk} Laedo inimicum, or laedor ab inimico. ^{ll} Licet tibi habere eam. ^{mm} Opus est tibi amicis. ⁿⁿ How he ought to go.

A NOMINATIVE.

¹ I. BEING. as, πολλάκις μικρὰ μεταβάσεις μεγάλων κακῶν αἰτίαι γέγονασι, saepe parvae mutationes causae magnorum malorum fuerunt, Isocr.

² II. GESTURE. as, ἐν τῶν κοινῶν ἑπιμελειῶν ἀπαλλάττει, μὴ πλεσιώτερον, ἀλλ' ἐνδοξότερον, a negotiis et curis publicis ne discedas

discedas divitiis abundantior; sed laude et gloria clarior, Isocr.

3 III. PASSIVES OF 1) Calling, as, Matt. xxi. 13. 2) Appearing, as, *ἔρωτι τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλῶ πρέσβηται, amori, quae non pulchra sunt, ea pulchra videntur,* Theocr. eid. 5. 19. 3) And *ἀκείω* in this sense; also with — a nominative, and infinitive, as, *ἀκείει εἶναι μουσικός, dicitur esse musicus* — an adverb, and nominative of a participle, as, *καλῶς ἀκείει ἐνεργεῖων, laudatur propter beneficentiam.*

4 IV. Sim. *Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, i. e. pendent,* Ov. *quos semper videas bibentes esse in Thermopolio, i. e. bibere,* Plaut. curc. 2. 3. 13. *est, ut scis, quasi in extrema pagina Phaedri his ipsis verbis loquens Socrates, i. e. loquitur,* Cic. de Orat. — N. B. The participle of the verb substantive is sometimes redundant, especially with another verb or participle, as, *χάειν ἤνπερ τυχεράνων ὑπεχώμω;* which is no more than, *χάειν ἤνπερ ὑπεχώμω, gratiam quam pollicitus sum,* Soph.

A GENITIVE.

The Genitive after verbs is not properly govern'd by them; but by some noun or prepositi-

on, which custom hath dropp'd, vid. Synt. fig.

5 I. 'EIMI', Observe 1) an infinitive follows *ἐσι* in this sense, and *ἐσι* is suppress'd, as, *τῆς ἀρετῆς μάλλον τὸ εὖ ποιεῖν, ἢ τὸ εὖ πάσχειν, virtutis est potius beneficia conferre quam accipere,* Aristot. eth. sim. *non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.* Virg. ecl. 4. 108. vid. Acts i. 7. 2) The pronoun *possessive* is added in the neuter gender Nominative to *ἐσι*, as *σὺν ἐσι τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν, tuum est ea, quae decent, facere,* Isocr. — also with *ἔργον*, as, *ἐμὸν δὲ ἔργον ἐσι, meum igitur officium est,* Isocr. de pace 279. ed. Cantab. *τὸ λοιπὸν δὲ ἔργον ἡμέτερον, ἀνδρείως κείναι περὶ ὄλων, quod superest, nostrarum jam partium fuerit, de summa rerum dimicare.* 3) The Genitive after *ἐσι* with the preposition, as, *πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐσι νῦν ἔχοντι, viri prudentis est,* Aristoph. Ranis, *δειλῶ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς, stolidi viri est,* aur. carm. 28. 4) When *ἐσι* has the force of *licet, fas est, potest, fieri potest,* it takes after it an infinitive, as, *κατηγορεῖν ἔκ ἐσι καὶ κείναι ὁμῶς accusare et judicare simul fas non est,* Menand. Sim. *cernere erat, i. e. licebat,* Virg. aen. 6 596. *De nostris moribus bene sperare est,* Plin.

6 II. Beginning; also with a preposition, as, *ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεθα, a Jove ordiamur,* Arat.

Arat. 2) *Ending*; sim. λῆγ' ἔειδ'⊙, *quiesce a contentione*, *il. α. 210. desine mollium tandem querelarum*, Hor. od. 2. 9. 17. N. B. παύω *cesso* is read with an Accusative, as, παύσω πὸν λόγον, *finem faciam dicendi*, Xen. ἀλλ' ἔπαυσε τῶν πολλὰς. *imo vero multos ab his vitiiis revocavit*, Xen. mem.

1. 2. 2. 3) *Desiring*; To this Class are refer'd *desideratives* in εἶω, as, ὀφείω αὐτῆς, *cupio videre tumultum*, *il. ξ. 37.* N. B. Ποθέω, ἄποποθέω, *desidero, amo*, an Accusative only, *vid. 1 Pet. ii. 2.* 4) *Wanting*; ἔργωιο χαρίζων, *opere vacans*, *εργ. 21.* 5) *Abstaining*; as, χρῆ ἀγνώσειν οἶνς καὶ ψέδολογίας, *castitatis gratiā a vino, et mendacio abstinendum est*, Plutarch. — Sometimes the Genitive is found with the preposition ὑπὸ.

7 III. 1) *Filling*; sim. *implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguiſque ferinae*, Virg. *aen. 1. 219. erroris ambo ego illos et dementiae complebo*, Plaut. *amph. 1. 2. 8.* 2) *Depriving*; also with two Accusatives, as, ὑποστρεῖ με Πασίων τὰ χεῖματα, *Passion privat me bonis*, *Isochr. in Trap.*

A D A T I V E.

WHERE the *Latins* use the Ablative, the *Greeks* commonly use the Dative.

8 I. *Striving*; τοῖς οἰκείοις πολεμῶσι, *cum suis domesticis bellum gerunt*, *Isochr. sim. solus tibi certet Amyntas*, *Vig. ecl. 5. 8. ib. aen. 1. 479. ib. 4. 38. Ov. in Helen, 189.*

9 II. Sometimes after ἐστὶ two datives with καὶ, for σὺ, between them, as, εἰδέν ἐστὶ ἔμοι, καὶ σοὶ περὶ γυμνασίου, *nihil est mihi tecum negotii*, *Demosth. vid. John ii. 4.*

10. AN ACCUSATIVE.

Sim. χρῆ αἰτεῖν τῆς θεῶς ἀγαθὰ, *deceat petere bona a Deo*, *Æsch. in Ctesiph. μήτι χολωσάμεθ' ῥέξη κακὸν ἡμῶν Ἀχαιῶν, cavendum igitur ne iratus afficiat aliquo malo filios Achivo-rum*, *il. ε. 195. καθὼς ἔχετε ἡμῶν τύπον, sicut habetis nos exemplum*, *Phil. iii. 17.* But here ὡς or εἰς, or some such particle, is suppress'd before the latter accusative. Ταῦτ' εἰ με λέγῃσιν ἀπασιῶνες (subaud. πάλι), *haec si de me dixerint, cum obviam eunt*, *Aristoph. nub. 451.*

V A R I O U S S T R U C T U R E.

11 I. Verbs of *Sense* sometimes an accusative with the genitive, as, τῆτο πολλῶν ἀκούω, (ad verbum) *hoc multorum audio*, i. e. ὑπὸ ὀρ ἐκ πολλῶν, *a multis*, Xen.

II. κλῶμι *audio* is read with a dative in the Poets; and

είδω *video* with a genitive in Xenophon. mem. 1. 11. Leeds p. 121.

¹² III. 1) *Remembring*; Acc. εἰν τῶ παρεληλυθότα μνημονεύης, ἄμεινον ἢ τῶν μελλόντων βελέυη, *si praeterita recordatus fueris, poteris etiam melius de rebus futuris deliberare*, Isocr. ad Nicocl. 2) *Admiring*; θαυμάζω μελίτη, *I wonder at Melitus*, Xen. apolog. 11. Sim. *justitiaene prius mirer, belline laborum*, Virg. aen. 11. 126. ib. 280.

3) *Despising*; φιλοσόφων καταγελῶντα, *deriding the Philosophers* Luc. dial. 8.

¹³ IV. Of *communicating*, &c. 1) a Gen. as, ἵνα δὴ μετέχη τῶν πραγμάτων, *ut cum ipsis factorum particeps esset*, Plat. 2) an Acc. εἰ μετέχης τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί, *non adeptus es mecum aequales plagas*. Aristoph. Plut.

¹⁴ V. As, Θεοῖσιν ἐπὶ ξάμενος, *precatu8 Deos*, Aur. carm. 49. . . . But δέομαι *precor* oftener a genitive, as, δέομαί σε μή με βασανίσης, *obsecro te, ne me torqueas*, Luke viii. 28. Gal. iv. 12. δέομαι τὸβλω γ' ὑμῶν τελλί πάνυ μικρόν, *vos igitur rogo rem prorsus exiguam*, Aristoph. nub. 428. Also in the Sense of *opus habeo, indigeo*, as, φυλακῆς περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἡγήσατο δεῖδξ (infin. praef. pro δεέδξ) *corporis sibi custodia opus esse existimavit*, Xen.

paed. 7. 20. πρὸς τῷ μελείων δεῖδξ *ωπεαιδόμενος ἕτως sic ad mediocritatem institutus*, Xen. mem. 1. 2. 1.

¹⁵ VI. A Dative, as, καλῶς ποιεῖτε πῶς μισθῶν ὑμᾶς, Luke vi. 27. N. B. λέγω and ποιῶ compounded with εἰν or κακῶς an Acc. only of the person, as, εὐλόγησε τὸν Θεόν, *he blessed God*, Luke ii. 28. τὸς ἄλλης κακοποιεῖν, Ceb. Theb.

¹⁶ VII. A Dat. as, πολλαῖς τιμαῖς ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς, *he honour'd us with many honours*, Acts xxviii. 10.

¹⁷ VIII. Sim. *et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum*, Hor. 3. 30. 12.

———— A Dat. πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει, *pluribus imperat*, ιλ. α. 281. ——— An Acc. as, σεκτεγγεῖ πάντα ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου, *omnia gerit (vel molitur) pro Philippo*, Demosth. N. B. Many Verbs, according to their different signification, have a different structure, as, βασιλένω *impero*, a Gen. as, βασιλένω τῆς Ἀσίας, *Asiam guberno*, Isocr. ——— but signifying *regem constituo*, an Acc. as, βασιλεύσον αὐτοῖς βασιλέα, *make a king for them*, 2 Kings viii. 20. And so of others.

Appendix.

It is observ'd to be a peculiar structure in the Greek, to join a Noun and Verb together, so as to express the force of both by another

Verb of the same signification with that Noun, taking no notice of the Verb it is join'd with, as, ποιῆσθαι φάσιν is not *facere apparitionem*, but *apparere*: ποιῆσθαι μετέβασις is not *facere transitionem*, but *transire*. So κοινὸν ἡγήσαμην is *κοινωσάμην profanans*, Heb. x. 29. ἀρπαγμὸν ἡγήσασθαι is *ἀρπάξαι rapere*, Philipp. ii. 6. σκέυη ἀρπαγῶν ποιησάμην, *vasa rapuit*, Thucyd. 8. p. 212. ποιῆσθαι συνουσιασμένον, *cum eis concumbere*, Plutarch. in Pædag. ἐγχείρησιν ποιῆσθαι, *aggredi*, Chabrius. Πολὺ μάλιστα λαμβάνειν ἀφορεῖν, this ought not to be render'd *verbatim*, viz. *longè maximam accipere differentiam*; but *quam plurimum differre*. Isocr. ad Demon. p. 1. vid. G. Sylvanus in loc.

PASSIVES.

¹⁸ I. A. Dative without a preposition; Sim. *quae mihi probantur*, Cic. *non intelligor ulli*, Ov. trist. 5. 10. 37. *figitur huic*, i. e. ab hoc, Ov. met. 12. 268. Virg. aen. 1. 330.

II. Many Actives which signify passively have a passive construction, as, ἀπαλλάττω ἑαυτὸν σὺν σοῖ, *liberor a te*. Δὴν ἀκράτεια πονηρῶς ἔχω, *a mero male habeo*, i. e. *ebrius sum*, Lucian. sim. *nihil enim valentius a quo intereat*, Cic.

acad. 1. — So passives signifying actively have an active construction, as, ποιῆσθαι ἐαυτῶ φίλον, *amicum sibi facere*, Xen. ἐφοβήθησαν τὸν λαόν, *They feared the people*, Luke xx. 19. sim. *quae si quis gravabitur*, Quintil.

¹⁹ III. We may say passively *μωρὸς ἔπιβόλαι τῶ ἀρχῶν*, because we say actively *μωρῶ ἔπιβόλαι τῶ ἀρχῶν*, *stulto imperium non committimus*. Sim. Acts xxi. 3. Rom. iii. 2. 1 Cor. ix. 17. In the same manner we may account for ἐγὼ τῶ διαταγῆ ἐπιτεροῦμαι, *mibi delatum est arbitrium*: But here seems to be an ellipsis of κατὰ, καὶ, &c. sim. *inscripti nomina regum flores*, we may say actively *inscribo flori nomen regis*; so passively, *flos inscribitur nomen regis*, Virg. ecl. 3. 106. *ut qui nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur*, Hor. Ep. 2. 2. 125.

IMPERSONALS.

²⁰ I. Many of the Passive form are used 1) absolutely, as, ἀποχρόντως εἴρηται, *sufficienter dictum est*. νενομισαί γε, *sancitum quidem est*, Aristoph. 2) with a gen. and preposition, as, ἤκουσα ὑπὸ ἐκείνων, *auditum est ab illis*. 3) with an Infinitive and Dative, or Accusative, as, εἰμαρται ᾧ ἐκείνω ὑπὸ τέττα φονδύλωαι, *in satis est illi ab*

ab hoc occidi, Lucian. γυμνός εισιέναι νομίζεται, *nudos ingredi mos est*, Aristoph. Vergara de construc. c. 14.

II. Δεῖν δεῖσθαι is put absolutely with the Gen. μικρῶ, ὀλίγῳ, &c. as, μικρῶ δεῖν, *parum abstulit*, Lucian. — also with another infinitive following, as, μικρῶ δεῖν ξηρόν εἶναι, *pro-*

pe abstulit quin aridum esset, Lucian.

III. What the *Latins* express by *opus est*, the *Greeks* do by impersonals; δεῖ, and προσδεῖ with a Genitive, as, δεῖ δὴ χρημάτων, *pecuniâ sane opus est*, Demosth. ἢ λόγῳ προσδεῖν ἠγχῆμαι, *non arbitror opus esse verbis*. id.

The Construction of VERBALS.

INFINITIVES.

RULE I. The Infinitive 1) agrees with the Accusative which comes before it, its sign THAT before the case, as, εἶπεν ἀπὸν Φωνηθῆναι^a, Mar. x. 49. 2) is govern'd of an Adnoun, Participle or VERB², as, ἄξιον κληθῆναι^b, Luke xv. 19. διωάμεθα γινῶναι^c, Acts xvii. 19. 3) with the neuter article has the force of a Noun in all cases³, as Nom. τὸ φρονεῖν *sapientia*; Gen. τῆ φρονεῖν *sapientiae*; Dat. ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν in *sapientiâ*; Acc. τὸ φρονεῖν *sapientiam*. 4) is used with the Article where the *Latins* have GERUNDS⁴, and SUPINES, as — Ger. τῶν νικῶν ἕνεκα^d, Lucian. ἐν τῷ χρῆσθαι^e, Aristot. rhetor. 1. πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με^f, Matth. xx. 12. — Sup. τὸ ἐξήλθετε θεάσασθαι^g, Matth. xi. 7. ποιεῖν αἰσχρὸν^h, Isocr. 5) with the verb μέλλω, *futurus sum*, is us'd for the future of all Voices⁵, as, ὁ μέλλεις ποιεῖν, μὴ λέγεⁱ, Bias. 6) with ὡς or ὥστε it is taken for the Indicative pres. and perf. as, ὡς ἰδεῖν τὸν ἐχθρὸν*.

PARTICIPLES.

RULE II. Participles 1) govern the cases of their verbs⁶, as ἐστὶ πεπραγμένον αὐτῷ^k, Luke xxiii. 15. 2) may have their force express'd by either ——— an infinitive⁷, as, οἱ Πέρσαι λέγονται ἐδίδόντες κάρδαμον, καὶ πίνοντες ὕδωρ^l, i. e. ἐδίδαν, and πίναν, Xen. ——— or finite Verb, and the particle⁸, *quod, ut, dum, or cum*; and sometimes *si, nisi, etsi*, as, τέκτων γὰρ ὢν ἐκ ἔπραττες ξυλουργικά^m, Proverb. 3) are, with the article, frequently and elegantly used for nouns⁹, as, ὁ κεκτημένⁿ, is the same as, ὁ δεσπότης dominus. 4) are sometimes best construed adverbially¹⁰, as, πολήσας εἰσήλθεⁿ, Mark xv. 43. 5) join'd with λανθάνω, τυγχάνω, or φθάνω, may be render'd¹¹ by a Verb; and λανθάνω by *clam, imprudenter*; τυγχάνω by *fortè*, and φθάνω by *prius*, as, ἔλαθεν ἐκπλεύσας^o, Bruti epist.

OTHERS.

RULE III. Verbals, ending 1) in -ικ^o, and -τή-
μα^o, and denoting action or capacity, a Genitive¹²,
as, καθάπερ ἐστὶ φυλακτικὸν σώμα^l ὑγίαια, ἔτω τ^s
ψυχῆς φυλακτικὸν καθέστηκε παιδεία^p, Aristot. in pro-
oem. Rhet. ad Alex. 2) in -τέον¹³, sometimes called
Adverbs of *Position*, and signifying necessity of doing,
a Dative or Accusative, as, πῶς μὲν ὑπάρχεισι νό-
μοις χρησέον, καινὰς δ' εἰκὴ μὴ θετέον^q, Demost. contra
Lept.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

I. ^a *He commanded that he should be called.* ^b *worthy to be called.* ^c *may we know* ^d. *vincendi causa.* ^e *in utendo.* ^f *ad me sepeliendum.* ^g *quid existiis visum.* ^h *turpe factu.* ⁱ *quid factururus sis, ne dixeris, i. e. quid facies.* * *verbatim, ut vidisse inimicum, i. e. ut vidit.* II. ^k *is done to him.* ^l *Persae dicuntur edere nasturcium, et bibere aquam.* ^m *faber cum sis, non tamen tractas fabrilia.* ⁿ *went in boldly, clam enavigavit.* III. ^p *ut sanitas corpus, sic doctrina et disciplina animum conservat.* ^q *latis legibus utendum est; novae vero non temere ferendae sunt.*

i. e. *ἑαυτὸν*, Plato. 3) the infinitive may be resolv'd — by *ἵνα ut, as, ἢ ἐξαγαγόντες ἡρώτων ἐξελεῖν τὸ πόλεως, et e-ductos rogabant, ut e civitate egrederentur, Acts xvi. 39. sim. dederatque comam diffundere ventis, i. e. ut diffunderent, Virg. aen. 1. 323. Thus an infinitive passive may be resolved, as, ἢ αἰδῶν ἐδέετο τῷ ἱεργῷ μὴ βρωθῆναι, lusciniæ orat accipitrem, ne ab eo devoraretur, Æsop. fab. 3. — by ὅτι quod, as, λέγω Σωκράτην γεγονέναι σοφόν, dico Socratem fuisse sapientem, or quod Socrates fuit sapiens. 3) When the case after the Infinitive relates to the same person, as the Nominative before the finite Verb, then it is put in the Nominative, as, Περικλήης ἔφασε μέγχι τῷ βρωμῷ φίλον εἶναι, Pericles dicebat se usque ad aram amicum esse, i. e. φίλον, Plutarch. sim. retulit Ajax esse jovis pronepos, Ov. met. 13. 141, 4) The case after the infinitives εἶναι, and γίνεσθαι commonly the same with the preceding noun, as, ἐφ' ἡμῖν, ἐστὶ τὸ ἐπιεικέσι ἢ φαύλοις εἶναι, in nostra potestate est, probine an improbi simus, Aristot. eth. 3. vid. 2^d conc. not. III. suprâ.*

INFINITIVES.

¹ I. Observe, 1) Sometimes with a Nominative, as, πρὸς τὸ ἀγαθοὶ φαίνεσθαι, ut strenui videantur, Xen. N.B. The Acc. before the Infin. comes especially after Verbs signifying *Event, exhortation, &c.* as, ἐνδέχεται, contingit, Luke xiii. 33. 2) The accusative of the Person is often suppress'd, as, ἥφῃ ζητεῖν, dixit se quaerere,

² II. One infinitive may be govern'd of another, as, ποιῆσαι, νησεύειν, *efficere ut jejunent*, Luke v. 34. *sim. quod jussi ei dare bibere*, Ter. andr. 3. 2. 4.

III. We find often before infinitives, πρὶν, ὡς, ὥς, ἐφ' ὅσω, ὥτε, as, πρὶν ἀλέκτορα φωνῆσαι, *priusquam gallus cecinerit*, Marc. xiv. 72. But here seems to be an *Ellipsis* of some Verb signifying event, as, συμβαίνει accidit, ἐνδέχεται licuit, thus, πρὶν ἢ συνελθεῖν αὐτῶς [*subaud. συνέβη*] *priusquam illi convenissent*, i. e. *priusquam accidit illos convenire*, Matt. i. 18.

— For πρὶν is sometimes put πᾶρ, as, πᾶρ γ' ἐμὲ ἰδέσθαι, *priusquam ille me videret*, Theocr. eid, κε. 215.

³ IV. Observ. 1) More instances to illustrate this rule, ἐκ τῶ ὄραν γίγνεσθαι τὸ ἐρᾶν, *ex aspectu nascitur amor*, Proverb. τὸ φιλεῖν ἀκαίρως, ἴσόν ἐσι τῷ μισεῖν, *intemperatè amare simile est od'ò*, So: rat. ἅπαντες ἐσμεν εἰς τὸ νουθετεῖν σοφοί, *omnes in monendo sapientes sumus*, Eurip. 2) κατὰ τὸ δύνασθαι εἶδέναι, *quantum et fieri potest, et ego intelligere possum*.

3) The Dative article τῷ with an Infinitive [by reason of a preposition understood importing the *cause* or *end*, as, ὅτι,] may be rendered by *quod*, *quoniam*, or *quia*, as, ἔπινω μόνον τῷ, *μη̄ καθυφεῖναι ταῦτα σέμ-*

νόνομαι, ἔδδ' τῷ γομφεῖς ἀποφυγεῖν, &c. *non ergo ob id solum gloriator, quod haec non omiserim, et quod absolutus fuerim*, &c. Vergar. Gramm. 215. μη̄ μόνον τῷ Φάδῃς εἶναι, *non modo quod falsa sint*, Viger. 5. τῷ μεγαλόψυχος εἶναι, *ut sis magnanimus*, If. ad Demon. 15.

⁴ V. Observ. 1) Δεινὸς λείπειν, *dicendi peritus*, *sim. cantare periti*, Virg. ecl. 10. 32. ib. 5. 1. σω̄ τῷ πίνειν, *inter bibendum*. ἅμα τῷ λέγειν, *inter dicendum*. οἷα ἐλάλει πρὸς τὸν πλῆν, *qualia loquebatur inter navigandum*, Lucian. Thus we find participials with an infinitive, as, ὄπισθ' ἀμφοῖν πολεμίζειν, (al. πολέμοιο) *bellandi peritus*, Il. β. 611. κακῶς ὄπισθ' ἀμφοῖν ἱπποῦεν, *minus equitandi peritus*, I-focr. *sim. nos numerus sumus*, ἔσφραγες consumere nati, Hor. epist. 1. 2. 27. 3) Πηνεῖα δὸς πεσέειν, *prorum da cadere*, Il. ζ. 307. *sim. da sternere corpus*, Virg. aen. 12. 97. i. e. *da corpus sternendum, or ut sternatur*. N. B. The adverb μεταξὺ with a participle has the force of the Gerund in *DUM*, as, κλεῖπον Ἀλέξανδρ' μεταξὺ δειπνῶντα ἐφένδουσε, *Clitum Alexander inter coenandum interfecit*, Lucian. so μεταξὺ λόγων, *inter confabulandum*; μέλαξὺ δείπνῃ, *inter coenandum*. 4) The force of the former supine is exprest'd by the Infinitive after verbs signifying motion

to a place, as, ἐκ ἡλθον βα-
 λῆν εἰρήνῳ, ἀλλὰ μάχαιεσθαι,
*non veni missum (vel ad mittendum)
 pacem sed gladium, Mat.*
 x. 34.

⁵ VI. Observ. 1) Thus μέλλω
 βαλεῖν, *futurus est jacere i. e. jaciet*,
 Rev. ii 10. ὅταν μέλλῃ εἰσάξειν,
*quando futurus est introducere, i. e. quando
 introducturus est.* 2) Hither is refer-
 r'd that passage in Demosth. τὸ μέλλον
 αἰεὶ σωσίσειν, ἢ καθορῶμεν *quid
 profuturum sit, non semper prospicimus.*
 3) Μέλλω is also join'd to infinitive pas-
 sives, as, ἀνδρῶν ἀνααιρεῖσθαι μέλλουσα,
cum philomela occidenda esset, Ætop. 3.
 N. B. When the Infinitive is active it is ex-
 pressed in Latin by the Participle in *rus*
 passive, by the Particip. in *-dus*.
 Vid. Sylvan. in Isocr. ad Demon. p. 12.

PARTICIPLES.

⁶ I. But when the Participles are used for adnouns, they govern a genitive case, as, τῶν δ' εἰδώς, *arcu peritus*, ιλ. β. 718. διδασκόμενῳ πολέμοιο, *discens praeliari*, ιλ. π. 811. δεχόμενῳ φωτὶς, Lucian. in pseud. unless you suppose an *Ellipsis* of τεχνῶν in the first instance; of ἔργα in the second; &c.

II. The participles of impersonals are used elegantly

in the accusative neuter; but there is an *Ellipsis* of κατὰ, thus, τὸ γε δοκῶν ἐμοί, *ut mihi quidem videtur*. So ἐξόν, ἐόν, παρὸν signifying *cum liceat*, as, ἐξόν αὐτῷ περὶ τῆς νίκης ἄπο τῶν ἴσων ἀνταμιλλᾶσθαι, *cum ei liceret aequis viribus de victoria contendere*, &c. Vigerus, p. 173.

⁷ III. Observ. 1) This structure obtains especially after verbs of knowing, remembering, esteeming, shewing, ending, persevering; and others signifying some affection of the mind, as, ὄϊδα ἰδῶν, *scio me vidisse*, Lucian. ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν, *desiit loqui*, Luke v. 4. μέμνημαι ποιήσας, *memini me fecisse*, Lucian. αἰσθάνομαι λαμαρτῶν, *sentio me errasse*. Sim. *sensit medios delapsus in hostes*, i. e. se delapsum esse, Virg. aen. 2. 377. 2) The participle thus put for the infinitive, sometimes agrees with the noun following the verb, as, ἦθοντο δ' οἱ πολλοὶ πεφύγοιτο Ἀντωνίῳ, *intellexit autem Vulgus Antonium fugisse*, Plutarch. 2) To this perfect Middle σύννοϊδα *consciūs sum*, the participle is added in the Nominative or Accusative, and even Dative, as, ἐγὼ ἔτε μέγα ἔτε μικρὸν σύννοϊδα ἑμαυτῷ σοφὸς ὢν, *ego neque in magnis neque in parvis alicujus sapientiae mihi consciūs sum*; he might have said σοφῶ ὄντι, Plato in apolog.

log. σύννοια ἐμαυτῷ μὴ προσποι-
μένῳ, *consciū sum mihi me non
simulare, seu fingere*, Xen. paed.
σύννοια ἐμαυτῷ ἀδικῶν; ἀδικῶν-
τι; ἀδικεῖν; ἀδικεῖν; *consciū
sum mihi injuriae*, Varenn. ap.
Scot. 647. Sim. *sed non sustineo
esse consciū mihi dissimulanti*.
Quint. inst. 3. 6. p. 223. ed.
Hack.

⁸ IV. Obs. 1) For brevity's
fake the participle is us'd in-
stead of a verb, and the co-
pula ἔ, as, ἐπανασάντες ἐπε-
βέβησαν ζυνοῦσαι αὐτὸν λαβόν-
τες, *insurrexerunt, et consulta-
runt ut caperent et vincerent
illum*, Lucian. ἀνασᾶς, ἄρα
ἀπῆλθε, *he rose up, and took
up* (viz. that whereon he lay)
and departed, Luke v. 25. 2)
Sometimes for lengthening a
sentence, a participle with the
verb substantive εἶμι, τυγχάνω,
γίνομαι is put instead of the
verb, as, ἔ σιωπῆσας ἔση, for
ἔ σιωπήσεις; *annou tacebis?*
Soph.

⁹ V. Οἷς μὲ τῆ ἐσυχᾶν πα-
ραγίνε) τὸ φρονῆν, *quibus vita
cum felicitate obtingit etiam pru-
dentia*, Plut. So τὸ βεβηκὸς fir-
mitas; ἡ τεκῆσα mater; ἡ βα-
σιλεύσα, regina, or urbs regni
primaria; μέδων rex, impera-
tor; ὁ ἀρχων Princeps; this
last is so frequently used as a
Noun, that it hath almost lost
the name and nature of a Par-
ticiple, Duport. praelect. in
Theophratt. p. 402. N. B.

The Participle παρῶν, joined
with several Nouns, is often
rendered by a Pronoun, as,
πρὸς τῷ παρῶσαν ἡλικίαν ἔ πρέ-
πει, *isti aetati non convenit*,
Isocr. ad Dem.

¹⁰ VI. Frequent in the Sa-
cred Classics, to give an
emphasis to the expression, as,
ὑπομένων ὑπέμεινα τὸν Κύριον,
I waited patiently for the Lord,
Psal. xl. 1.

¹¹ Observ. 1) ἔεις βλάβησα
λέληθε, *contentio latenter nocet*,
Aur. carm. 59. So ἔλαθεν εἰς
μέσος ἐμπεσὼν τὸς πολεμίς, *im-
prudenter in medios hostes inci-
dit*, Thucyd. We have also
this construction, viz. ἔλαθον
ἔ ἀπέκτειον, *clam interfecerunt*.
2) Participles with the verb
substantive have also added,
δῆλ@, φανερός, &c. for the
adverb *palam*, as, αὐτὸς τῷ
παιῶν φανερός ἦν, *ille id palam
faciebat*, Aristot. oecon. 2.

OTHERS.

¹² I. But 1) some of these
follow the structure of their
primitives, as, τῷ πάθε-
σιν ἀκολυθητικός ὁ νέ@, *volup-
tatum affectator est juvenis*,
Aristot. eth. 1. ἀκολυθῆω re-
quires a Dative. 2) Some are
found with the preposition πρὶ
as, εὐπορητικός πρὶ χρήματα,
circa pecunias beneficus, Aristot.
3) Verbals in -τ@ of the pas-
sive signification sometimes a
Genitive,

Genitive, ὑπὸ, &c. being understood, as, ὁ Θεὸς ἀπείραστο· κακῶν, *God cannot be tempted with evil*, Jam. i. 13.

¹³ II. So ἰτέον μοι, *eundum est mihi*. Ὅσιόν ἢ ἐλπιδέον, *ferendum, et sperandum est*, Eurip. But 1) sometimes they govern the case of their verbs, as, μνημονεύειν Θεῶν, *de Deo cogitandum*, Gregor. 2) Sometimes ἐστὶ is added to them, λεκτέον ἐστὶ, *legendum est*; or instead of it, its participle, especially after a verb signifying some affection of the mind, as, οἶδα γερπύειν ὄν, *scio scri-*

bendum esse, ὄν for εἶναι, τὸ ὅ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν ἐκ ὄλεο λιπαρήϊον εἶναι, *quominus autem afficeretur minime sibi deprecandum putabat*, Xen. Apol. 23. 3) The Atticks here use the plural number for the singular, as, τῶν κοσμητῶν ἐστὶ παντ' ἀκασία, *magistratibus omnino obediendum est*, Soph. 4) The force of these verbals may be express'd by an infinitive with δᾶ, γρή, &c. as, δᾶ σκοπεῖν μὲν αἰεὶ, ἢ προσέτιν τὰ δίκαια, *semper spectanda, & agenda sunt ea, quae justa*, Demosth.

The Construction of the GENITIVE ABSOLUTE,
and words of

TIME, PLACE, CAUSE, INSTRUMENT, PART, PRICE,
MATTER, &c.

The Genitive Absolute.

RULE I. The Ablative absolute of the *Latins* is expressed by the *Greeks* 1) commonly in the Genitive¹, as, ἀρχοντὶ Αὐγύστῳ²; 2) sometimes in the Accusative¹ with ὡς or ὡσπερ preceding, as, ὡς τὸν ἄνδρα τῆτο ποιήσαντα^b.

Of Time².

RULE II. The Noun signifying *Time*, and answering to the question 1) **When**, is commonly put in the GEN. or DAT. as, ἦλθε νυκτὸς^c, John iii. 2. Ἀναστῶαι τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ^d, Luke xxiv. 46. 2) **How Long**, in the ACC. or DAT. as, ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς^e, Luke i. 56. εἰκοσιν ἔλοισ ἔτεσιν διαδημήσας^f, Justin.

Of Place³.

RULE III. Nouns signifying 1) space, distance or measure of a place, are put in the ACC. and sometimes DAT. as, Ἐφεσὸν ἀπέχει ἀπὸ Σάρδεων τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὄδον^b Xen. Διέχει ἡμερῶν ὄδῳ ἑκοσι^h Procop. 2) **Towns** have various structure, as, 1) **Where**, i. e. at what place a DAT. as, σήλας ἢ σῆσαι Ολυμπιάσι, καὶ Πυθοῖⁱ, Thucyd. or with the Preposition ἐν; sometimes εἰς, κατὰ. 2) **Whence**, i. e. from or by what place, a preposition ἐκ, ἀπὸ, &c. as, χωρίζεσθε ἐκ τῆς Ρώμης^k Acts xviii 2. Or by an Adverb of place, as, ἕπεισθρέφω Ἀθήνηθεν^l, seldom a Genitive. 3) **Whether**, i. e. to what place, an Acc. as, Ἑλλάσπονδον ἵκοντο^m, Hom. [N. B. Orators add δε to the Accusative, as, πείλεμονδε; Μεγάραδεⁿ, ἀγορῶδε, ιλ. α. 54.] sometimes with the prepos. πρὸς, πρὸς.

The Nest⁴.

RULE IV. The Noun signifying 1) **Cause**, **Instrument**, and **manner** of doing is commonly put in the DAT. as, μὴ μεθύσκεσθε οἴνω^o, Eph. v. 18. τὰ πῖς ὄπλοις αἰδιώατα χερσθῆναι^p, Diodor. 2) **Part**, in the GEN.

GEN. especially after verbs of taking, washing, &c. as, *λύκειν τῶν ἄτων κρατῶν*, Proverb. 3) **Price**, in the GEN. sometimes DAT. as, *ἔχει δύο δραχμὰ ἀσαρμῆς πωλείται*^r, Matth. x. 29. 4) **Matter**, or that of which a thing is made, in the GEN. as, *ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθὰ ἐποίησε μάρμαρος*^s; sometimes *ἐκ* or *ἐξ* is added. 5) **Mixture**, in the GEN. as, *ἀνδρῶν δυνάμει πηχέων*^t, Herodot.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

I. ^a *Imperante Augusto.* ^b *Viro hoc faciente.* II. ^c *He came by night.* ^d *To rise the third day.* ^e *She abode three months.* ^f *Viginti integris annis peregre profectus,* Justin. II. ^g *Ephesus distat a Sardibus iter trium dierum.* ^h *Abest via viginti dierum.* ⁱ *Columnas erigendas Olympiae, et apud Pytho.* ^k *To depart from Rome.* ^l *Redeo Athenis,* i. e. *ex Athenis.* ^m *Ad Hellepontum venerunt.* ⁿ *Ad bellum; ad Megaram; ad concionem.* IV. ^o *Be not drunk with wine,* suppl. *σω.* ^p *Quae armis domari non possunt.* ^q *Lupum auribus teneo.* ^r *Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?* ^s *Fecit statuam ex marmore.* ^t *Statua duodecem cubitorum.*

absolute is really governed by a preposition understood. We have it express'd in this passage, viz. *ἔπ' Ἡγησίᾳ ἀρχοντὶ Ἀθήνησι*, *Hegesia imperante Athenis*, Arrian; with *ὑπὸ*, *ιλ. β. 334*. So *sub* in the Latin denotes time, not Authority, as, *an quod in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni*, i. e. *quando vel quamvis metu belli*. Ovid. Met. 13. 34. 2) The Accusative is likewise govern'd by a preposition sup-press'd, as, *σὲ μὲν εὖ παρασοντ' ἑπιχαίρω*, *te utente rebus secundis gaudio*, i. e. *κατὰ* or *ἀπὸ* σὲ, Soph. 3) Sometimes a Dative is placed instead of a Genitive, as, *καταβάλλει ἢ αὐτῷ ἠκολύθησαν ὄχλοι πολλοί*, *descedente illo, secutae sunt illum turbae multae*. Matth. viii. 1.

ABSOLUTE CASE.

T I M E.

I. But 1) the Genitive

II. 1) WHEN, *τῇ δὲ ἐπαύ-
σει*

ειον, sc. ἡμέρῃ, *the next day, on the morrow*. We find also the preposition ἐν, as, πολλὰκις ἐν νύκτων, ἄλλον ἔχει λιμένα, Theog. de adultera. Seldom in the Accusative, as, ὥραν ἑβδόμῃ ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός, *at the seventh hour the fever left him*, John iv. 52. 2) HOW LONG, κατέπλευσαν δεῦρο τέτρῳ, *navigarunt hunc tertium abhinc annum*, Demosth. Seldom in the Genitive, as, εἰμι ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα, Lucian. Vid. 1 Tim. v. 5. Also with a preposition, δι' ὅλης νυκτός, *per totam noctem*; ἐν ἔτεσι πλείοις, *plures annos*, &c. Ἀὐτὸ πάντος sc. χρόνος, *per omne tempus*: it is also read as one Word Ἀετῶν πάντος *semper*.

PLACE.

³ III. 1) WHERE, ἐν Σπάρτῃ μόνῃ, εἶπε, λυσιτελεῖ γηροσκειν, *Spartae, inquit, solum senescere utile est*, Plut. εἰς Καπερναῦν, *in Capernaum*, Matth. iv. 13. 2) WHETHER, ἔπλεον ἔπι Δείσεως, *navigarunt Lesbum*, Xen.

THE REST.

⁴ IV. 1) CAUSE, This Dative is commonly added to intransitive Verbs, as, τέθνηκεν Σποπληξία, Herodian. This noun is put after verbs signifying some passion of

the mind, in the Genitive, as, ἀγαμαί σε (vel σε) τῆ ἀρετῆς, *miror te propter virtutem*. Demosth. subaud. χάριον, vel ἔνεκα. And thus the noun of Praise, Dispraise, and Contention is used, as, ἐπεκερτόμησεν αὐτὸς τῆ ἀδελφίας, *Objurgavit illos inopia consilii*, i. e. Ἀγῆ, ἐν et sim. Agath. — INSTRUMENT, also an Accusative, as, κολλᾶειον ἔγχρησον τῆς ὀφθαλμῶν, Rev. III. 18. and a preposition with its case, as, Ἀὐτὸ μέλαν ἔγραψεν τῆς νόμων, *atramento leges scribere*, Plut. — MANNER, also an Accusative, as, βίαν ἢ δειξίσης μηδὲν, *vi feceris nihil*, Eurip. 2) PART, also a Dative, and Accusative, as, καταπλάσσομαι τῷ μετώπῳ, *fronte percissor*, Diofcor. subaud. ἐν. ταρτάσσομαι φρένας, *perturbor mente*. Soph. i. e. κτ. 3) PRICE, especially after verbs of buying. N. B. 1) To such Verbs these Genitives are added, viz. πόσος, πολλῶν, πλείον, ὀλίγος, μικρῶν, &c. as in the Latin *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*, vid. Matth. xxvi. 9. 2) Also a preposition with its case, as, ἔπι μισθῷ μεγάλῳ ἀπαλλάττω σε τῶν δεινῶν, *magno pretio libero te a malis*, Lucian. philop. 4) MEASURE, to this Genitive we find added some such Accusatives as these βάθος *profunditas*, εὐρύτης *amplitudo*,

tudo, μήκ[⊕] *longitudo*, πάχ[⊕] *lapis longitudine centum pe-*
crassitudo, πλάτ[⊕] *latitudo*, dum; vel centum pedes longus,
 ὕψ[⊕] *altitudo*, Ἔς. as, λίθ[⊕] Diodor. subaud. ἔξ.
 τὸ μὲν μήκ[⊕] ποδῶν ἑκατὸν,

IV. The Construction of Particles.

Of Adverbs.

RULE I. Adverbs 1) *derivative*¹ take after them such cases as the words they come from, as, κυκλόθεν τῆ θρόνῃ^a, Rev. iv. 3. Ἀξίως τῆ γῆς^b, Lucian. 2) Of quality, quantity, time, place, number, separation, order, cause, also of the comparative and superlative degrees, a GEN.², as, πικρῶν ἄδω ἔχομεν^c, Plato. 3) ὁμῶ[⊕] *simul*, ἐμπελαδὸν *prope*, μίγα *inter*, σῶαμα *unicum*, a DAT. as, θεοῖς ὁμῶ^d, Soph. 4) Of Swearing 3, an ACC. as, μὰ Διὰ^e, Lucian. 5) Ἀμμίγα, ἀμμιγδῶ[⊕] *inter* ἐγὼς *prope*, ἐξῆς *immediatè post*, χερδὸν, ἄλχι, πλησίον *prope*, ἔμπαλι *contra*, a GEN. or DAT. as, ἐγὼς ἔ πόλεως^f, John xix. 20. Ἐγὼς τῇ Ἰόππῃ^g, Acts ix. 38. 6) The same Adverb in different senses takes different cases, as, ἅμα *prae*, a Genitive; but ἅμα *simul*, a Dative; ἀμφὶς *circa*, a Dative, but ἀμφὶς *de* an Acc.

Of Interjections⁴.

RULE II. Those Particles which express some sudden passion of the Mind take after them, 1) most cases, as, ὦι — ἐγὼ; μοι; ἐμὲ δάλλω^h, Epigram; 2) especially a GEN. as, φεῦ ἔ ἀτιμίαςⁱ, N. B. Sometimes this Genitive is alone, as, ἔ ἀναιδείας^k, 3) those of shewing, a NOM. as, ἰδὲ ὁ ἕ[⊕] σε^l, John xix. 26.

4) ὦν calling upon, is sometimes joined with ἔτϷ, in the same sense as the *Latins* use *heus tu*, although *verbatim* they found *o hic*. N. B. ὦν τᾶν per Aphaer. for ὦ ἐτᾶν, *amice; bone vir*. 5) Sometimes without a case, as, Φεῦ Φεῦ Φρονεῖν, *parae parae sapere*, Soph.

Of Prepositions 5.

RULE III. Of *Prepositions* there are seven which govern but *one Case*; two that govern *two Cases*; and nine, *three*. E. g.

ONE CASE.

1) Ἄ **Genitive** is found after 1) ἌΝΤΙ *pro*, as, ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ¹ *, Matth. v. 38. 2) ἌΠΟ *a*, or *ab*, as, ἐξουσία ἀπὸ Θεοῦ^m, Rom. xiii. 1. 3) ἘΚ, or ἔξ, *e* or *ex*, as, γύνη ἐκ τῶ ἀνδρόςⁿ, I Cor. xi. 12. 4) ΠΡΟ *proae*, as, πρὸ θυρῶν*, Acts v. 23.

2) Ἄ **Dative** after 1) ἘΝ *in*, as, ἐν οἰκῶ^p. 2) ΣΤῚΝ *eum*, as, σωθῆσθαι^q.

3) Ἄν **Accusative** after ἘΙΣ *in*, as, εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον^r, Polyb.

TWO CASES.

Gen.

or

Acc.

ΔΙΑ *per*, as Διὰ ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος^Ϸ, Rom. v. ταῦτα γράφω^t. ΔΙΑ *propter*, as, Διὰ σέ

Gen.

or

Acc.

ἽΠΕΡ *super, de, as,* ἽΠΕΡ *super, supra, as,*
 Ὡς τ' εἴης^u; Ὡς ὄνθ *μανία ἐστὶν τὸ Ὡς διω-*
 σκιάς^w, in vit. Demosth. *μὴν τι ποιῆν^x,* Demosth.

T H R E E C A S E S.

Gen.

Dat.

Acc.

ἘΜΦΙ *de, as,*
 ἀμφὶ ἀσέρων ἢ
 γραφῆ^y, Lucian.

ἘΜΦΙ *circum,*
circa (common-
ly in the Poets)
as, ἀμφὶ σήθεσ-
σιν^z, ιλ. β. 388.

ἘΜΦΙ *circa,*
circiter, as, ἀμ-
φὶ κάμινον ἔχω τὰ
πολλά^{aa}, Lucian.

ἘΝΑ *circum*
 (seldom in this
 case) *as, ἀνὰ κρο-*
τάφοιο^{bb}, Quint.
 Smyrn. γ. 150.

ἘΝΑ *cum (in*
the Poets) as,
χρυσέω ἀνὰ σήπ-
τρῶ^{cc}, ιλ. α. 15.

ἘΝΑ *per, as,*
νέσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν
ᾤρσε κακλῶ^{dd}, ιλ.
α. 10.

ἘΠΙ *super, in,*
as, ἐφ' ἵππων^{ee},
 Xen. βῆς ἐπὶ
 γλώττης^{ff}, Prov.

ἘΠΙ *propter,*
as, ταῦτα ποιῆν
ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει^{gg},
 Xen.

ἘΠΙ *super, as,*
πνεῦμα ἑπιλύσε-
ται ἐπίσε^{hh}, Luke
i. 35.

ΚΑΤΑ *contra,*
as, σιγήθησαν κα-
τὰ τῶ Χρηστῶ ἀνίσⁱⁱ,
 Pf. ii. 2.

ΚΑΤΑ *intra,*
 (in the Poets) *as,*
κατὰ συφεοῖσιν ἐ-
έργνυ^{kk}, οδ. κ.
 238.

ΚΑΤΑ *secun-*
dum, as, ποιήσω-
μην ἄνθρωπον κατ'
εἰκόνα ἡμετέραν^{ll},
 Gen. i. 26.

X

Gen.

Gen.

Dat.

Acc.

ΜΕΤΑ *cum*,
as, εἰκὸς τὴν θεῶν
ἔυροίαν ἔσεαξ με-
τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀ-
γαθῶν^{mm}, Ilocr.
Archid.

ΠΑΡΑ *a, ab*,
as, παρ' ἐμῆ ἡ-
καστας^{pp}, 2 Tim.
i. 13.

ΠΕΡΙ *de*, as,
περὶ καμνῆ σενο-
λεχῶν^{ss}, Prov.
Aristoph. nub.
319.

ΠΡΟΣ *a, ab*,
as, πρὸς Διὸς εἰσιν
ἅπαντες^{ww}, Od. ξ.
57.

ὑΠΟ *sub, ab*,
propter, as, ὑπὸ
χθονὸς, Hesiod.
Theogn. ὑπὸ τῆ
πυρὸς καταναλίσ-
κεται, Plutarch.
ὑπὸ αἰδέος*.

ΜΕΤΑ *inter*,
(in the Poets)
αὐτὸς ἢ μετὰ πρῶ-
τοισι πονεῖτοⁿⁿ, Il.
i. 12.

ΠΑΡΑ *juxta*,
as, παρὰ καὶ κακῶ
ἐσθλὸν ἔθηκε^{qq}, Od.
o. 487.

ΠΕΡΙ *circa*,
poetice *ex*, as,
περὶ τῆ δέρη^{tt}; ὃν
περὶ κῆρυ φίλει^{uu},
Od. o. 245.

ΠΡΟΣ *ad, pro-*
pe, as, πρὸς τῆ
κεφαλῆ^{xx}, John
xx. 12. πρὸς πῆς
πόσιν^{yy}.

ὑΠΟ *sub*, as,
ὑπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ
σκόρπιος εὔδει†,
Proverb.

ΜΕΤΑ *post*, as,
μετὰ τὰ κακὰ φρο-
νιμώτερος^{oo}, Pro-
verb.

ΠΑΡΑ *contra*,
as, παρὰ τὸν νό-
μον^{rr}, Acts xviii.
13.

ΠΕΡΙ *circa*, as,
περὶ τὰ φοβερά ἢ
ἀνδρεία^{uu} †, A-
ristot.

ΠΡΟΣ *ad*, as,
πρὸς τὸν πατέρα
μα προσδομαί^{zz},
John xiv. 12.

ὑΠΟ *sub*, as,
ἐκ ἐσμέν ὑπὸ νό-
μον, Rom. vi. 15.
ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω; ὑπὸ
νύκτα ||.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

I. ^a Round about the throne.
^b Ut decet genus. ^c Talium af-
 fatim habemus. ^d Diis juvan-
 tibus. ^e Per Jovem. ^f Nigh
 to the city. ^g Nigh to Joppa.
 II. ^h Heu mihi; heu mihi; ô me
 miseram. ⁱ Heu ignorantiam. ^k O
 impudentiam. ^l Behold thy Son.
 III. ¹* Eye for an eye. ^m Power
 from God. ⁿ The woman of
 the man. ^o Prae foribus. ^p In
 the house. ^q With God. ^r Into
 the camp. ^s Death by sin ^t I
 write those things for you. ^u Su-
 per testum. ^v De asini umbrâ.
^x Insania est supra vires aliquid
 suscipere. ^y De stellis hoc scrip-
 tum agit. ^z Circum pectora.
^{aa} Circa caminum ut plurimum
 occupatus sum. ^{bb} Circum tem-
 pus (partem capitis) ^{cc} Aureo
 cum sceptro. ^{dd} Morbum per
 exercitum excitavit noxium.
^{ee} Super equo. ^{ff} Bos in lin-
 gua. ^{gg} Haec facere propter
 lucrum. ^{hh} The Spirit shall
 come upon thee. ⁱⁱ Were ga-
 thered together against his
 anointed. ^{kk} Intra has con-
 clusit. ^{ll} Let us make man
 in our image. ^{mm} Verisimile est,
 Deum cum bonis viris futurum
 esse. ⁿⁿ Ipseque inter primos
 laborabat. ^{oo} Post mala pru-

dentior. ^{pp} A me audivisti.
^{qq} Etiam juxta malum bonum
 posuit. ^{rr} Contrary to the Law.
^{ss} De fumo deceptare. ^{tt} Cir-
 ca collum. ^{uu} Quem ex animo
 diligebat. ^{vv} † Fortitudo est
 circa terribilia. ^{ww} A Jove
 sunt omnes. ^{xx} At the Head.
^{yy} Prope pedes. ^{zz} I go unto
 my Father. * Sub terra; ab
 igne consumitur; propter pud-
 rem. † Sub omni lapide scor-
 pius dormit. || We are not un-
 der the Law; sub auroram;
 sub noctem.

Adverbs.

¹ I. Derivative] as, ὅσων
 πάντων, last of all, Matt. xxii.
 26. ἦλθον πάρεργ' ἰδῶν, i. e.
 παρεργως, veni praeter institu-
 tum itineris, Eurip. These
 take a Gen. and Dat. ἀν-ίον,
 -ία; καλευανί-ιον, -ία, ἐξανατίας,
 &c. contra, ex adverso, as,
 ἔως ἐξανατίας φαίνεαι ἡλίας τε καὶ
 σελιώης, Aristot.

² II. Examples, &c.] 1)
 Of quality, πῶς, ὅπως, ὡς,
 ἕτως, εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς with
 the verb ἔχω elegantly take
 a Genitive, as, ἕτως ἔχω τῆς
 γνώμης, ejus sententiae sum;
 περιεξιόμοι λέγειν ὡς ἔχω γνώ-
 μης

μης, *conabor explicare sententiam meam*, Halic. Ἀφειδῶς ἐχῆ χειμάτων, *prodigus est pecuniae*. Εὖ ἔχειν τὸ βίωμας, or τὸ σωβέσεως, *robore aut prudentia valere* ——— Yet εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς are found also with an Accusative, as, εὖ ἔχω τὸ σῶμα, *sum bona valetudine*, subaud. κατὰ. 2) Of quantity, as, ἄλις δρυός, *satis quercus*, Proverb. 3) Of Time as, ἕως τὸ ἡμέρας, *usque ad diem*, Matth. xxvi. 29. Εὐθὺς ἡμέρας, *a prima luce*, Steph. 4) Of Place, as, ἐνώπιον τῷ Θεῷ, *before God*, Acts x. 33. τῆλε *procul ab*, as, τῆλε τῶν ἀγορῶν οἰκῶ, *procul habito ruri*, Aristoph. nub. 138. πλησίον *prope*, as, πλησίον τῷ χωρίῳ, *juxta praedium*, seu agrum, John iv. 5. ἄνω τὸ γῆς, *sim. ἄνωθεν*, ἐπάνω, ἐπάνωθεν, ὑπερῶν, &c. ἐντὸς *intus*, *intra*, ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστὶν *is among you*, Luke xvii. 21. ——— Yet some of these take a Gen. and Acc. ἀπαγε *apagesis*, *παρῆξ extra* ——— a Dat. and Acc. δεῦρο *adesdum*, *παρῆξ πλησίον θανάτῳ* *proximè morii*, Phillip. ii. 27. ——— a Gen. Dat. Acc. ἄχρι -ι, -ις; μέχρι -ι, -ις, *usque ad*, Heb. xii. 4. 5) Of Number, as, ἀπαξ ἐνιαυτῷ, *once a year*, Heb. ix. 7. 6) Of Separation, as, ἄνω or ἄνις, ἀμφοῖς, ἄτερ, δίχα, χωρὶς *seorsim ab, sine*; πᾶν πρᾶτερ, as, ἄνω τῷ Πατρὶ, *without the Father*,

Matth. x. 29. 7) Of Order, as, ἐχόμενος τέτων, *post haec*; ἐξῆς τῷ Πλάτωνι, *deinceps post Plutonem*, Aristoph. 8) Of cause, ἕνεκα -α, -εν; ἕνεκα -α, -εν; ἕνεκα *causâ*, *gratiâ*: *sim. ἐκῆς, ἐκῆς, ἐκῆς* *ib.* 9) Of the Comparat. and Super. as, ἀριστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *optimè ex Graecis*, Isocr.

3 III. Of Swearing, This particle μὰ is either *per*, or *non per*, as there is a negative or affirmative particle joined to it, as, 1) Neg. εἰ μὰ τὸ Ἀπόλλωνα, *non per Apollinem*, Hom. ἐκ ἂν μὰ τὸ Διόνυσον, *non ita per Bacchum* . . . νῆ τὸ Ποσειδῶν, *ita per Neptunum*, Aristoph. nub. 83. 108. 2) Aff. καὶ μὰ τίδε σκῆπτρον, *nae per hoc sceptrum*, *il. α. 234.* Μὰ indeed is called negative, because a particle which denies is commonly found with it; yet by itself it rather affirms, as, ἄλλ' τῷ τελευτῶνι, ὅπως γὰρ εἶχεν ἐκ ὀλίγας μὰ τὸν Δία, *per palliolum; nam per Jovem, foramina haud pauca habet*, Aristoph. Plut. 3. 2. 75. The negative ἐκ in this instance does not belong to the Oath; but converts the Word after it into its contrary, i. e. ἐκ ὀλίγας is equipollent to πολλὰς. Devarius de Græc. ling. particulis, p. 130.

Appendix.

IV. Obs. 1) Two or more
negat

Negatives together deny more strongly, as, ἐκέτι ἔ μὴ φάγω, *nequaquam amplius edam*, Luke xxii. 16. Οὐδέποτε ἔδεν ἔ μὴ γήνηται τῶν δέοντων, q. d. *nunquam nihil non fiat eorum quae opus sunt*, Demosth.

— Yet when a Verb comes between them they commonly affirm, as, ἔ δυνάμην μὴ μεμνήσθαι αὐτῆς, *non possum non meminisse ejus*, Xen. Τὸν Ὀδυσσεύα μὴ ἔ μισῆν ἔκ ἂν δυνάμην, *Ulysses non possem non odisse*, Lucian. Or rather one of the negatives only converts a particular word into its opposite, as *not to remember* is to forget, *not to hate* is to love, *sim. formaque non taciti funeris intus erat*. Here *non* converts the signification of *taciti*, Ovid. trist. 1. 3. 22.

2) Adverbs sometimes are joined with Adverbs, as, μάλα σφόδρα, *valde valde*, i. e. magnopere, Aristoph. 3) Adverbs are sometimes put for Adnouns, as, τὰ πρῶτα τῶν Δελφῶν Heliod. Ἴσα Θεῶ, Philip. ii. 6. i. e. πρῶτον, Ἴσθ. Some take these for neuter adnouns used adverbially. 4) Adnouns of time are used by the Poets for adverbs, as, ὠρεῖσθαι τὴν γυναικα ἀγεῖσθαι, *tempestivus ducas uxorem*, i. e. tempestivè, Hesiod.

4 Interjections.

I. Obs. 1) We find some

cases after οἱ *heu* by reason of an *Ellipsis*, as, οἱ ἐγὼ *heu*, *ego*, supp. τάλας ἐμὶ, *miser sum*; — ἐμὲ, i. e. εἰς ἐμὲ

2) We have after οἱ a Dat. and Nom. as, οἱ μοι κακοδαμῶν, *hei infelix*, Lucian. and a Dat. and Gen. as, οἱ μοι τῶν ἀγρῶν, Lucian. also a Dat. and Voc. as, οἱ μοι Πάτερ. 3) Οὐαὶ ὑμῶν, *vae vobis*, Matt. xxiii. 13.

II. Hither may be refer'd fictitious words, as of Rowers in their labour, ὡπ ὄπ; ῥυπαπαί, ἰπαπαί, Aristoph. — Of Shepherds scaring their Cattle σίτη σίτη, as, ἔκ λὸπὸ τὰς κρήνας σίτη ἀμνίδες; *annon a fonte fugitis agnae?* Theocr. εἰδ. ε. 3.

5 Prepositions.

The *uses* of prepositions being so various, the young Scholar will not expect, they should be exemplified in every instance. We shall therefore under each preposition only, 1) give several senses of it, and refer you to the *Westminster Grammar* for Examples. 2) Observe some peculiarities in its structure. The force of Prepositions in **Composition** is omitted, and recommended to reading and Observation; instead of which here, consult the Preposition in *Analogy*; and the Construction of Verbs, Rule 6.

One Case.

Geni-] ἄντι. [-tive.

I. This preposition signifies retaliation, exchange, in stead of, as, ἀντὶ ἐκείνου νεκρὸς, *illius loco mortuus*, Luc. dial.

14. ἀντὶ πυρὸς δώσω κακόν, *pro igni dabo malum*, Hef. ep. 57. and has the force of prae, instar, propter, contra, super, &c. *Westm.* 205. In Composition it signifies contrariety, as, ἀντιλέγειν *contradicere*, ἀντίχριστος *Antichristus* . . . some alternative, as, ἀντιδεδουλωμένοι *vicissim beneficio afficere* equality, as, ἀντιθεῖν *Deo aequalis, vel qui cum diis comparari possit*, *il. a.* 264.

II. Obli. 1) With ἀγαπᾶν *amare*, αἰρεῖσθαι *deligere*, δέχεσθαι *accipere*, it signifies Election and Preference. 2) ἄντι πολλῶν εἶναι, vel γίνεσθαι, *instar multorum esse*. ἄνθ' ὧν, *propterea quod*; ἀντὶ τοῦτ' *on what account*: ἀνθ' ἐτ' *on this account*.

Ἄπό.

I. This preposition signifies motion from a person, place, or thing; and has the force of e, or ex, de, post, absque, prae, propter, per, ad, circum, pro, cum, coram, procul, praeter, *Westm.* 204. Obli.

. . . . it is commonly join'd with inanimates, as ἀπό τῆς ψυχῆς is with animates it marks those, who have been, but are no longer in office, as, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπαλείας, *those who have had the consular dignity*, ἀπὸ δείπνου *after Supper*; ἀπὸ τῶν ὀπλῶν *without arms* sometimes it draws back the accent, when it seems to mark a great distance, as ἀποπερίγραμμα *improper, impertinent*, ἀποτρόπος, *absurd, indecent*, ἀποθυσία *contrary to inclination, displeasing*. . . . In Comp. it sometimes deprives, as, ἀποείπω *nego*, *il. a.* 515.

II. Ἄπὸ τῆς φανερῆς, *palam*; ἀπὸ τ' αὐτομάτου, vel ἀπὸ τύχης, *fortuito*; ἀπὸ σόματός, vel ἀπὸ μνήμης, *memoriter*; ἀπὸ τῆς φρονίμου, *prudenter*; ἀπ' ἄρτι, *posthac*, Matt. xxvi. 29. ἀπὸ πασδῆς *from inclination*, ἀπὸ τῆς νῦν *from this time*.

Ἐκ.

I. This preposition signifies motion from a person or thing, and has the force of a, ab, extra, post, ad, pro, propter, juxta, per, in, de, absque, cum, *Westm.* 204. It is derived from εἶκω *cedo*, to give place, retire, withdraw, &c. has often the same force with ἀπὸ.

II. Ἐκ ποδῶν *procul*; ἐκ περισσίας *ex abundantia*; ἐκ τῆς φανερῆς.

Φανερῆ aperte; ἐκ προνοίας *consulto*; ἐκ τῆτων *deinceps*; propterea; ἐξελθεῖν ἐκ παιδῶν, *excedere ex pueris*; ἐκ τῶν νόμων according to the Laws, ἐκ τῶν ἐνόμων, or ἐνδεχομένων, as much as in me lyes, ἐξ ἄλλων, *prae aliis*, apud Pindar.

Πρὸ.

I. This preposition has a respect to time, place, or choice; and has the force of ante, ob, pro, propter, *Westm.* 204.

II. Πρὸ ὀλίγου, or μικρῆ (supp. χρόνος) paulo ante; πρὸ πολλῆ multo ante Luc. vii. procul, Dionys. Halicarn. πρὸ δούλου δευπότης the master is preferable to the servant, οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν (sci. γεγονότες) our Ancestors, πρὸ ἔργου, or πρὸ ἔργου quod operae pretium est, πρὸ ὀδῆς promptum, obvium. Προπρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν, Apollon. 3. It is likewise doubled in Composition, as, προπροκυλιδόμενος πατρός Διός, *advolutus ante patrem Jovem*, ιλ. χ. 221.

μον. 206. It commonly speaks rest, the condition, or state in which a thing is. For ἐν the Poets have ἐν, and εἶν in . . . In Comp. it is for the most part render'd in; sometimes ad, contra, inter, and intimates both increase and defect.

II. Obf. 1) Ἐν τῆτινῳ *interea*; ἐν δέοντι *opportune*; ἐν δίκῃ *justè*; ἐν ᾧ *quando*, propter quod; ἐν χροῦ μάχεσθαι, *in cute pugnam committere*, i. e. cominus, Plutarch. in Theseo; ἐν μοι *penes me*, Demosth. ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, *to be himself*; ἐν ποσῆτι (sc. χρόνῳ) *in the interim*; ἐν ποσῆσι μαρτυρεῖ *before so many witnesses*; ἡτλημένῳ ἐν Μαντινείᾳ *defeated near Mantina*; ἐν υἱῷ *by his son*; ἐν τῷ ὤμῳ πλὴν χεῖρος ἀπολαμῶν *cutting off his arm close to the shoulder*; ἐν μέρει *vicissim, sigillatim*; ἐν ὀλίγῳ *summatim*. 2) When this preposition is found with a Genitive there is an *ellipsis*, as, ἐν αἰδοῦ, (supp. οἴκῳ) *in domo Plutonis*. (sim. *qui Hernicos vicit ante Castoris*, i. e. *templum Cic. Philip. 6. 5.* Ἐν τῷ ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν, *cum venisset*, Luke xiv. 1.

Da.] Ἐν. [-tive.

Σὺν.

I. Inter (sim. *sed sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse*, Cic. de amicit. 5.) intra, ad, super, circa, contra, usque ad, apud, cum, prope, vicè, coram, penes, erga, *West-*

I. Praeter, apud, in, ad, post, *Westm.* 206.

II. Σὺν τινι εἶναι, *alicui favore*, or *stare ab aliquo* Xen. Ἐλλω. 3. σὺν νόμῳ *legitimè*; σὺν

σὺν χροῖνι tandem; before ὡ-
ς it is often suppressed, com-
pounded with a numeral, it is
taken for a distributive, as,
σὺν δύο bini, σὺν τρεῖς terni, &c.

Accusa-] Eis. [-tive.

I. This preposition signi-
fies motion to something;
and has the force of ad, super,
contra, erga, usque ad, ver-
sus, post, intra, circiter, prop-
ter, apud, per, inter, de, pro,
Westm. 206. 207. 'Eis is com-
monly used with inanimates
πρὸς with animates.

II. 'Eis δέον, bene, recte; eis
κενὸν frustra; eis τέλος per-
fecte; ὑμῶν eis Ἀπόλλωνα,
hymnus in laudem Apollinis;
eis αὔριον, cras; eis πᾶσαν
ἀκριβειαν accuratissimè; eis τὰ
πολλὰ, ut plurimum, eis ἕδρα
(sci. πόπον,) in Hell, or Hades.
sim. ubi ad Dianae (sci. tem-
plum) veneris, Ter. Adelph.
4. 2. 43. εὐνης eis τὸ δῆμον bene-
volus erga populum, εἰς δύναμιν
to the utmost of one's power, eis
ἑκατὸν about an hundred, eis
ἐμὲ to our time, eis τὰς σοφιστὰς
contra sophistas, eis τὸ δῆμον a-
gainst the people.

Two Cases.

Gen. or Accusf.

Διὰ.

I. — G. — Cum, post,

propter, in, inter, pro, ad,
usque ad, ex. — Acc. —
per, contra, inter, in, Westm.
207. In composition it, for
the most part, denotes separa-
tion, as it comes from δαίω to
divide: it augments the signi-
fication, tho' sometimes it les-
sens, as, Ἀμειδίῳ to smile.

II. — G. — δι αἰτίας
ἔχειν accusare; δι αἰτίας εἶναι
accusari; Διὰ δέκα ἐτῶν, or
Διὰ δεκάτῃς ἐτῆς, decimo quo-
que anno; Διὰ βίης tota vita;
Διὰ τέλους to the end; Διὰ βο-
τανῶν made of Herbs, δι αἰχμῶ-
νις ἔχειν to reverence — λαμ-
βάνειν to take it as a disgrace,
Διὰ βραχέων εἰπεῖν to speak
briefly, Διὰ πλείονων εἰπεῖν, plu-
ribus dicere; κῶμαι Διὰ πολλῆς
ραγὶ longo intervallo diffiti;
Διὰ ταχέων, celeriter. —
Acc. — εἰς δι ἐμὲ, non per
me, i. e. meâ culpâ, Demosth.
pro Coro. Διὰ τὸ μὴ, quod
non.

Ἵπὲρ.

I. — G. — super for de
is in Virgil, Multa super Pri-
amo rogitans, super Heῤῥore mul-
ta, Æn. 1. 754. With this
Case it hath also the signifi-
cation of pro, a parte, supra,
ex, vice, propter, ultra, per,
in, Westm. 217. — Acc.
— per, ultra, praeter,
contra, post, ib. 218. N.B.
Ἵπὲρ is said to govern a da-
tive,

tive, but *rarissimè*, as, ὑπὲρ ἀργύρου δ' ὀχρῆναι, *super autem uehuntur argento*, Anacre. od. 51. Barnes makes this a *Timesis*, for ὑπεροχρῆνται, and if so this makes the Dative yet more doubtful, and therefore we have, with some Gram. only made two cases governed by it.

ὑπὲρ τῆ μη, *ut non*. — Acc. — τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶς, *quae vires nostras superant*; ὑπὲρ ἑξήκοντα ἔτη γεγωνῶς, *qui annum sexagesimum excessit*, ὑπὲρ γῆν upon earth, ὑπὲρ τὰ μέτρα beyond measure.

Three Cases.

Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
		ἄμφι.

II. — G. — ὑπὲρ τῆ λαθεῖν, *latendi causa*. It sometimes signifies the final cause, as, ἐπόνεν ὑπὲρ τῶν κοινῆ συμφερόντων, *laborabant ut prodesse reipublicae*, Demosth. Περὶ σεφ. ὑπὲρ δ' εὐδοκίας, *that he might promote good will*, Philip. ii. 13. It sometimes signifies in place or stead, as, ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀποθανόντων στρατιωτῶν ἑτέρας καταγράφειν, *in defunctorum locum alios conscribere milites*.

I. — G. — propter, circa, per (*in obtestando*) supra, ad, *poeticè ἀμφις* sine, seorsum, extra. — D. — de, pro, propter, prope, apud, contra, inter, super, cum. — Acc. — propè, juxta, propter, de, ad, cum, inter, Westm. 208.

Dionys. Halicarn. A learned and worthy Author parallels this passage with that difficult one of St. Paul, 1 Corinth. xv. 29. βαπτίζουσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν, in locum mortuorum, i. e. Baptized with the view of filling up their Place and Employment in the Church who died, *Fortuita sacra*. So Caesar ordered a choice by lot of those that were to receive corn in the room, or instead of those who died, *instituit quotannis in mortuorum locum ex his, qui recensiti non essent, subfortitio a Praetore fieret*. Sueton, vit. Caes. 41. Ὑπὲρ ὧν, *idcirco*;

II. Ἐχειν ἀμφί τι, *in re aliqua versari*; εἶναι ἀμφί δέκα ἔτη, *annum circiter decimum agere*; τὰ ἀμφί τὴς ἀγρῆς, *res rusticae*; οἱ ἀμφί Κύρον, *Cyrus cum suis*, ἀμφ' ἄλλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς *to drive the Greeks towards the Sea*. Ἄμφι differs nothing from περὶ in structure or sense, only it is more Ionic. They are found together ἀμφί περὶ κρήνῳ *circum circa fontem*, ιλ. β. 305. *sim. Occipit ibi scalpurre unguis circum circa*, Plaut. Aul. 3. 4. 9.

Ἄνα.

I. — D. — super, a, in
Y — Acc.

— Acc. — circa, in, inter, ad, super, apud, contra, circiter, sigillatim. Matth. xx. 9. *Westm.* 209. It is rarely found but with the Accusative, it marks a reiteration, continuance, duration, and speaks resemblance, equality, opposition, transition; and is used when things are done at different times. . . . In composition it stands for the Latin *retro, re, sursum.*

II. Ἀνά πᾶν ἔτϙ, *quotannis*; ἀνά μέροςϙ, *partim*; ἀνά κείτϙ, *totis viribus*; ἀνά χρόνον, *progressu temporis*; ἀνά ὀγκίαν μίαν, an Ounce of each; ἀνά πέντε, *to march by fives*; ἀνά χεῖρα, *in hand*; ἀνά τὸν βίον *in one's life time*; ἀνά σέμα ἔχειν *to speak of it often*; ἀνά τυχόντα *as it happens*; N. B. Ἀνά comes before a Nom. in Rev. xxi. 21. but there seems to be an *Ellipsis* of its Acc. as, ἀνά εἰς ἕκαστος τῶν πυλώνων λῶ, i. e. εἰς ἕκαστος τῶν πυλώνων ἀνά ἓνα λῶ, *each particular door was of a single pearl.*

Ἐπι.

I. With the Gen. it marks the office of a person; the exact time or place of the thing under consideration; with the Dat. the end, the cause or power and place of things; with the Acc. motion towards, nearness,

duration of time. — G. — penes, ad, coram, apud, cum, juxta, erga, versus, contra, de, per, propter, intra, prae, post, more, ab *relating to offices*

— D. — in, supra, in potestate, ad, propter, pro, contra, juxta, apud, cum, praeter, prae, ex, per, sub, de.

— Acc. — contra, ad, apud, circiter, intra, usque ad, in, super, sub, propter, inter, per, *Westm.* 209.

II. — G. — Ἐπὶ μὲν τῆ γνώμης σωφρονεῖν. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῆ γλώττης σιγῶν. Ἐπὶ ἧ τῆ προσώπῃ αἰδῶ, *moderation in the mind; silence in the Tongue, and modesty in the Countenance.*

Plutarch gives us these three amiable qualities of young persons. Ἐπὶ τῶν ἑσπερίων, *a secretis*; Ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν, *ab epistolis*; ὁ Ἐπὶ τῶν βασιλικῶν σφραγίδων, *a regis sigillis*; ὁ Ἐπὶ τῆ ταμείᾳ, *Quaestor*; ἐφ' ἑαυτῆ, *per se, or sponte*; ἐπ' ὀνόματιϙ, *nominatim*; Ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἀγειν, *to lead up the wings of an army*. Ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐχώρει *he went towards Thrace*; it also signifies time, as, ἐφ' ἡμῶν ἔ γέγονε, *nostra aetate non accidit*, Æschin. — D — ἐφ' ἡμέρα, *tota die*; φονᾶν Ἐπὶ τινι, *in alicujus caedam avide ferri*; ἐφ' ὑμῶν, *in vestra potestate*; ἐφ' ᾧ, Ἐπὶ τῆτω, an infinitive, subj. or optative following, is render'd by *ea lege, or ea conditione, ut, Ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐνεμήκοντα*

νενηκόντα ἔτεσιν, *ultra eos nonaginta annos*, Luc. dial. 12. Ἐπὶ τῷ σὲ ὀνόματι *in honour of your name*, ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ for the best. — Acc. — Ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχάξειδθ, and ἀναχωρεῖν, *pedem referre*; ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον, *quamdiu*; Ἐπὶ τερὶ *ter*. Ἐπὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς σεβασίῳ *I make war upon pleasure*.

(supp. κατὰ); τὸ σὸν μέγεθος, *quantum in te est*; κατὰ μικρὸν ἄπιπλεῖον, *magis atque magis*; κατὰ μικρὸν ἥτιον, *minus atque minus*; κατὰ καιρὸν *opportune*; κατὰ ἀνδρα, *viriliter*; κατὰ κόσμον, *decenter*. καὶ τὶ *quamobrem*; καὶ ἐν *in uno*, *in aliquo*, Lucian. dial. 7.

Κατὰ.

Μετὰ.

I. — G. — de, e, or ex, in, per, sub, ad, circa, post, — D. — a, or ab, inter. — Acc. — circa, prope, ad, apud, in, penes, inter, intra, coram, per, a, ex, propter, figillatim, *Westm.* 211.

II. With the Gen. it signifies opposition, the mean, the end, situation, &c. as, καὶ Αἰσχίνου λόγῳ an Oration against Aeschines; καὶ πέτρων upon the stones, along the rocks; καὶ ἐξ οὐρανό from Heaven; καὶ παντὸς εἰπεῖν to speak in general; καὶ τῷ αὐτῷ ὄντι being of like make.

III. — Acc. — With this case it commonly denotes some conformity, affinity, or resemblance of nearness, equality and order, as, αἱ καὶ τὸ σώμα ἡδοναὶ the pleasures of the body; καὶ σοῖχον by ranks, verse by verse; καὶ τὰς νεκρὰς ὄπλα πλείω ἐλήφθη the arms taken exceeded the number of the dead, Thucyd. ὃν τρόπον, *qua ratione*

I. — G. — unacum, in, super, erga, per. — D. — in, cum, post, ad. — Acc. — in, super, per, praeter, inter, ad, contra, propter, *Westm.* 212.

II. Obs. 1) In Poets, and Orators with a Gen. it has the signification of cum; with an Acc. the signification of post. 2) Μετὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν *in manibus habere* οἱ μεθ' ἡμῶν, *qui nobiscum sunt*; τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικὰ, *quae post physica tractantur*; μετὸ, *postquam*; μετὰ βίας by force; μετὰ τὸ δουλοῦναι *postquam occiderit*, Luke xii. 5.

Παρά.

I. — G. — With this case it denotes motion from a person; and has also the signification of e, ex, de, prae, praeter, contra, post, ad, apud. — D. — a, in, penes, ad, cum. — Acc. — praeter, supra, juxta, ultra or trans, ex, extra, ad, prae, circa, post, infra,

infra, in, pro, per, inter, cum.

Westm. 213.

II. — G. — Verbs of relating, saluting, calling, paying take this preposition with a Gen. as, τὸν φίλον πολὺ παρ' ἐμῶς πρόσειπε, *multis amicū saluta meo nomine*. Οἱ ἄγγελοι σου, *nuntii tui*, i. e. qui abs te missi; ἄγγελοι τῷ Θεῷ against God himself; ἄγγελοι Θεῶν, ἢ παρ' ἀνθρώπων before God and man. —

Acc. — With this case it denotes the cause, method, means, instrument, motion towards, also the defect or excess of such motion, as, ἄγγελοι σὲ ἦλθον *I came towards you*; ἄγγελοι γνώμῳ *contrary to expectation*; τὸ παρ' ἡμῶς *our will, our free will*; ἄγγελοι τὰς υἱὰς *more than the children*; ἄγγελοι πόδας *immediately*; ἄγγελοι τὸν πλῆν, *inter navigandum*; ἄγγελοι φύσει, *praeter naturam*; ἄγγελοι δώαμιν, *supra, or infra vires*; τὸ παρ' ἡμῶς, *quod in nobis situm est*; ἄγγελοι πολὺ, *longe*; ἄγγελοι πολὺ τῆς ἀξίας, *longe infra dignitatem*; ἄγγελοι μικρὸν, *parum absuit*; ἄγγελοι πᾶσιν ἡτηθεῖς ἀνεχώρησε, *tanto inferior rediit*; ἄγγελοι πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *per omne id tempus*; ἄγγελοι τρίτῳ *every third day*.

Περὶ.

I. — G. — Pro, propter, ex, secundum, deorsum, per (*in obtestando et jurando*) coram, in, contra, instar, versus, cum. — D. — Apud,

pro, ex, (*especially in the Poets*)

in, a, ab, cum, inter. —

Acc. — in, per, contra, ad, supra, circiter, quoad, instar.

Westm. 214.

II. — G. — It is used with the noun of price after verbs of esteeming. Περὶ πολλῶν *magni*; περὶ πλείονος *pluris*; περὶ ἔδενός *nibili*; περὶ in this use is joined with ποιῆσθαι, τίθεισθαι, or ἰγείσθαι, as, περὶ πάντος ἐποίητο *maximi fecit*, Xen. Apol. 22. περὶ πάντος ἐλόθεσαν, *above all*, LIBERTY: a passage which the *Great Selden* used to write in the Frontispiece of his books. . . . περὶ πρωτείας Φιλονεικῆ *de primatu certat*. —

Acc. — With the Acc. it denotes proximity, state or condition with respect to some other thing, as, τὰ ἄγγελοι ἐμὲ *what belongs to me*; περὶ ἀρίστων ὥσον *about dinner time*; οἱ περὶ τὰ ἱερεῖα *the Priests, or, those who are employed in sacred things*. It has the force of circiter, adding the particle παρ, as, εἰς ἔτη ἤδη περὶ παρ ὀγδοήκοντον ἐληλακῶς, *cum jam ad annum circiter octogesimo pervenisset*, Herodian. l. 7. With relation to time it signifies *sub*, as, περὶ μέσας νύκτας, *sub mediam noctem*, Dionys. Halicar. l. 9. τὰ περὶ ἐμὲ, *res meae*; οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνος, *Platonis sectatores*.

Πρὸς.

I. — G. — ex, (*and*) ex

ex in the sense of secundum) de, (and de in the sense of deorsum) per, (obtestando vel jurando) coram, in, (and in in the sense of contra) pro, a parte, loco, versus, cum. It is used also to denote relation, duty, what is decent and fitting; has the force of ad, in, pro, signifying profit or disprofit; in the Poets it signifies prope, sub imperio, in. — D. — praeter, supra, cum, in, circa, sub, usque ad, poetice cum, super, a. — Acc. — ad arbitrium, usque ad, quoad, in, penes, erga, contra, secundum, apud, versus, inter, circiter, per, (jurando) prae, (comparative) cum, pro, a, de. Westm. 215. 216.

τάτοις, ad haec, praeter haec, praeterea; πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις praeter ea quae dicta sunt, Xen. mem. I. 2. I. — Acc. — With this case it signifies motion to any thing; as, ἔρχομαι πρὸς σε I was coming to you; πρὸς ἀπαντας erga omnes; πρὸς κέντρα contra stimulos; and proportion, as, ὡς τὰ δύο πρὸς τὰ τέσσαρα, ἢ τὴν ἢ τὰ τέσσαρα πρὸς τὰ ὀκτώ, as two are to four, so are four to eight. Aristoph. πρὸς τι, quorsum; πρὸς ὄργῳ, iracunde; τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, res nostrae; πρὸς αὐτὸν ὡπὶς, sibi convenienter; πρὸς τὸ παρὸν, in praesenti; πρὸς ᾧ, praeterea.

Ἰπὸ.

II. — G. — With this case it commonly denotes whence any thing proceeds, as, πρὸς Θεῶν τ' ἀγαθὰ the good things which God bestows, or which are from him . . . πρὸς τῆ βασιλῆς ἐστὶ it is of use to the senate; or its concern and business; πρὸς ἀλός near the sea; πρὸς λόγῳ very opportunely.

I. — G. — a, or ab, ex, (i. e. secundum) propter, (i. e. de) per, prae, cum, ad, apud, de, in. — D. — a, vel ab, ex, secundum, prope, prae, infra, vel post, cum, coram. — Acc. — subter, ad, infra, vel post, pone, in, Westmon. 218.

It is used in swearing, as, πρὸς τῶν Θεῶν per Deos, Aristoph. nub. 200. Πρὸς τρόπον ἐστὶ μοι, est mihi conveniens; πρὸς τινὸς εἶναι, alicui favere. Sim. a reo dicere, Cic. — D. — οἱ πρὸς ταῖς κύλιξι, qui sunt a poculis, Herodian. I. 3. Sim. puer quis ad Cyathum statuetur, Hor. I. 29. 8. Πρὸς

II. — G. — Νοσεῖ Ἰπὸ πόνου he is disordered (sick) by or through fatigue; ἀπέθανεν Ἰπὸ πυρετοῦ he died of a fever; εἶναι ἐν δόξῃ Ἰπὸ τίνος to be regarded, honoured by any one; Ἰπὸ τῆ ἀπεχθείας ὀν account of the hatred; τῆ συγκλήτις ἀντιῆ Ἰπὸ Ἰπαλείας μὲν νεωστὶ a Senator, lately out of the Consulship;

ὑπὸ τραυμάτων θεραπεύεσθαι *to be cured of one's wounds*; with this case in the signification of a, ab, it is join'd to verbs neuter, as, ὑπὸ θανάτῳ τῶν πολέμιων, *mori ab hostibus*, i. e. interfici. Sim. *nihil enim esse valentius, a quo intereat*, Cic. Acad. I. Δακρύνει ὑφ' ἡδονῆς, *lacrymari præ voluptate*; ὑπὸ σκότει, *per tenebras* — D. — ὑπὸ ῥάβδοις *with the rods*; ὑπὸ Πέρσησι ἀρχέλαι *to begin with the Persians*; ὑπὸ κέρδει βάλλειν ἑαυτὸν *se quaestui subicere*, to be a slave to lucre; ὑπὸ τοῖς οἰκείοις ἀμαρτημασι *on account of, or for his own sins*. — Acc. — With this case it signifies sub, whether it refers to time, place, or subjection; ὑπὸ πόδα χωρεῖν, *pedem referre*, to give ground, go back; ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς χρόνους *sub idem tempus*, about that very time.

Appendix.

Obf. 1) In the Poets prepositions are sometimes put after their case, drawing back the accent of all disyllables

except ἀνά and ἀπό, as, Θεὸς πάρος, *a Deo*, ἰλ. τ. 3. 2) Between the preposition and its case conjunctions are placed with elegance, as, πρὸ μὲν γὰρ τῆς Ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς, *for concerning the Ministry*, 2 Cor. ix. 1. 3) Prepos. in comp. are sometimes separated from their verbs by *imesis*, as, πρὸ γαῖα καλύπτοι *terra obtegit*, ἰλ. ζ. 464. 4) Prepositions without a case pass into adverbs, and some draw back the accent, as, πολλὸν ἄπο προφέρον, *procul illinc efferens*, ἰλ. π. 669. They do the same when united to their case as one word, thus, ἐμποδῶν, *procul, e medio*; ἀπαχρημα, *extempore*. Sim. *quamobrem*. 5) Some Prepositions with the accent drawn back serve for verbs, as, ἀνά (also ἀν) for ἀνάστηθι, *surge*, ἰλ. ι. 247. Ἄν for ἀνέστη, *surrexit*, ἰλ. γ. 268. — ἐνι (sometimes ἐν) for ἐσι, εἰσι, vid. Gal. iii. 28. So ἐπι, μετὰ, πάρος, as, αἰεὶ γὰρ πᾶρα εἰς γε Θεῶν, *semper enim adest unus saltem deorum*, ἰλ. υ. 98. for παρίσθην ἐπι for ἔπεσθην *ineff.* &c.

*The Construction of the PREPOSITIVE
ARTICLE.*

In General.

RULE I. The Article 1) serves ¹ to express some emphasis and distinction in things, as, ἀγαθὸν is any good; but τὸ ἄγαθόν the CHIEF GOOD, of which the Philosophers treat. Αἴας ὁ ΤελαμώνιⓄ is *Ajax Telamoni*, to distinguish him from another *Ajax*. Very often it serves only to give an agreeable *Harmony* and lively *turn* to a period, as, Heb. viii. 1. 2. vid. Not. II. p. 8. supra. 2) Is very often omitted ² before Interrogatives, Indefinites, Universals, Cardinal Numbers ³, Pronouns, [*but always ὁ δεῖνα*], and Proper Names, especially in *epistolary inscriptions*, as, Ἰσοκράτης Ἀλεξάνδρῳ χαίρειν.

In Particular.

The ARTICLE with.

A Noun.

RULE II. The neuter Article with a noun in the Genitive signifies possession, property, or relation, as, τὰ ΚαίσαρⓄ *the things of Caesar*, Matth. xxii. 21. sub-aud. χρήματα. So τὰ τῆ σαρκὸς, i. e. ἔργα, Rom. viii. 5. τὸ τῆ ΘεοῦⓄ λέγω, i. e. ἔπⓄ, Lucian. Sometimes this structure stands only for the Noun itself, as, τὸ τῆ ἐλευθερίας, i. e. ἐλευθερία *Liberty*; τὸ τῆ τύχης, i. e. *fortuna*. Sometimes it may be elegantly explain'd by
quod

168 GREEK RUDIMENTS. Syn-
quod attinet, as, τὸ κατὰ σάρκα *quod ad carnem attinet*,
 Act. ii. 30. τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ *quod ad me attinet*, Rom. i. 15.

An Adnoun.

RULE III. Obs. 1) The Article with a neuter ad-
 noun has the force of a Noun, as, τὸ ἀμελὲς *negligence*,
 vid. adn. with a Gen. supra. 2) The Article with a
 participle may be render'd in *Latin* by a relative and
 verb, as, ὁ λέγων, *qui dicit*; οἱ φρονέτες, *ii qui sapiunt*;
 sometimes substantively, as, τὸ φρονεῖν *Prudence*. 3)
 The prepositive article is sometimes put + for the Sub-
 junctive, as, σὺ ὁ [or ὁ ὄν] ἐν ἀγροῖς, *tu in agris* [or *tu*
existens] rather than ἐς αὐτὸν, *tu qui es*.

A Verb.

RULE IV. A neuter article with the Infinitive of
 the Verb has the force of a noun, as, τὸ λίαν φιλεῖν τῷ
 μὴ φιλεῖν αἰτίον ἐστι, *nimius amor odii causa esse solet*,
 Plutarch. vid. Constr. of Infin. supra.

Particles.

RULE V. Obs. i) as to ADVERBS, the article of any
 Gender with an adverb is taken 1) for a Noun in every
 case, as, τῷ πλησίον, *vicino*, Deut. v. 21. Τὸν πλησίον
vicinum, Matth. xxii. 39. 2) Sometimes for an ad-
 noun, as, ὁ πάνυ *insignis*; ὁ χθές *hesternus*; ἐκείνοις ἢ
 τοῖς ἕξω, *illis autem exteris*, Marc. v. 11. 3) And some-
 times adverbially, as, τὸ πάλαι, *olim*, Thucyd. ii) As
 to PREPOSITIONS, the article before a preposition and
 its case stands for 1) a Noun, as, οἱ (ὄντες) πρὸ ἡμῶν,
majores

majores nostri; τὸ εἰς ἐμὲ, *officium meum*, 2) with πρὸς, ἀμφὶ, κατὰ, &c. for a Person; or a Person and his associates, as, οἱ πρὸς Παῦλον, i. e. *Paulus*; οἱ ἀμφὶ Κύρον, *Cyrus et Milites*, vel *Cyri milites*, Xen. N. B. In such Constructions we must supply some convenient Participle, as, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἔργασι, *subaud. ὦν*. So ἐκ τῶν ἔργων, *subaud. ἐλθῶν*.

Observations and Exceptions.

I. The article, having a relation to all the parts of speech, was for that reason deferr'd to this place.

II. The article 1) serves also in distribution join'd to μὲν and ἦ, as, τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ μὲν Ἕλληες, οἱ ἦ Βάρβαροι, *hominum alii quidem Graeci, alii vero Barbari*. Sometimes here it is taken adverbially for *partim, partim*, as, τὸ ἀνθρώπιον γένος τῆ μὲν ἀγαθόν, τῆ ἦ φαῦλον, *humanum genus partim quidem bonum, partim vero malum*. 2) In the neuter gender it is said to be taken *materially*, i. e. to intend the word or clause before which it stands, as, τὸ λέγω, is as much as to say, this word λέγω is spoken of.

III. i. e. When those foregoing reasons and uses of the Article do not take place. Ταῦ ποῖα τὰ πάντα λέγεις, *quae et quanta praedicat*? Plato. The article is added here by

way of emphasis. And thus adnouns, which stand alone without their nouns, have commonly the Article prefix'd, as, εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἦλθε, *he came to his own*, John i. 11. The Atticks express or reject the article as they judge most ornamental to discourse; for it is, as Scaliger calls it, *flabellum Atticae loquacitatis*.

IV. Interrog. as, τίς, ποῖος, &c. Indef. τις, ὅποιος, &c. Univerf. πᾶς, μηδεὶς, &c. Card. Numb. εἷς, δύο, &c. but as to the last, except when they refer to what went before, as, λαβὼν τὰς πέντε ἄρτους, *then he took the five loaves*, Luke ix. 16. Ib. xix. 10. N. B. 1) The Genitive after a partitive; the vocative put for the nominative; and the pronoun δέονα have always the article, as, εἷς τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *one of the soldiers*, John xix. 34. Ἡ ποῖος ἐγείρον, *maid, arise*, Luke viii. 54. τῶ δέονι μεμφόμενος, *κὶ τῶν*

πὸν δέῖνα ἀνάξιον εἶναι φάσκων, *huic succensens, illum indignum esse dicitans*, Demosth. N. B.

Ὁ δέῖνα ἢ ὁ δέῖνα, i. e. *hic et ille*. 2) In Epistolary Inscriptions if an adnoun is added to the proper Name, that adnoun has the article prefix'd, as, Διονύσιῳ Τρύφωνι τῷ ἀγαθωτάτῳ χαίρειν. N. B. In such kind of ex-

pressions some such verb is understood, as, εὔχεται *preca-tur, optat*:

4 V. The prepositive or subjunctive article is put for αὐτός, or ἐκεῖνῳ, and follow'd by δε, γε, &c. as, ὁ δ' ἔφη, *but he said*, ὁ for αὐτός, Matt. xiii. 29. Ἦδ' ὅς, *dixit ille*, ὅς for ἐκεῖνῳ, Plato.

Syntax of Moods.

RULE I. ADVERBS 1) signifying likeness, manner; or which ask a question, have commonly an *Indicative*, as, ἕως *sic, in a quare*. 2) Of doubting an *Indicative*, and *Optative*, as, τάχα *forfitan*. 3) Of exhorting or encouraging an *Imperative*, seldom a *Subjunctive*, or *Indicative*, as, ἴθι ἔπε, *age dic*, Xen. 4) Of wishing and prohibiting; also of time, place, &c. *various Moods*.

RULE II. CONJUNCTIONS 1) Εἰ *si, num*; ὅτι *quod*, an *Indicative* and *Optative*. 2) Ὅταν, ἐπὶ ὅταν, *quando, si quando*; ἐπὰν, ἐπειδὴν *postquam, sicubi*; καὶν (i. e. ἢ ἐὰν) *etsi, licet* a *subjunctive* mostly. 3) Ἄν *si, a subjunctive* — taken indefinitely an *Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative*, and sometimes *Infinitive*, as, ἂν ἐγὼν ὀπίσσωμαι, *quos ego designavero*, *il. i. 167*. — Potentially, the same Moods, as, ἐκ ἂν γράφοις, *non scriberes*, i. e. *scribere non posses*; ἂν ἐξαλείψειεν *delere poterit*, Isocr. ad Demon. i. In this use it often follows the Verb, as, ἰγρηγόρησεν ἂν, *vigilaret*; Luke xii. 39. εἶπον ἂν, *dixissem*, i. e. *dicere potuissem*, John. xiv. 2. εἰ ἀναγκάϊον εἴη ἀδικεῖν ἢ ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἐλοίμην ἂν μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἢ ἀδικεῖν *si alterum necesse esset, facere aut pati injuriam, malletm pati quam*

quam facere; ἡδέως ἀν μάθειμι ὡς δὲ σὺ ex te audire per-
 velim, Lucian. N. B. This particle is used in distribu-
 tion, ἀν μὲν, ἀν ᾗ sive, sive. 4) Ὡς, ut, adeo ut, In-
 finitive or Indicative. The Infinitive supposes a finite
 Verb [sci. ἐνδεχέσθαι contingit] or some other word un-
 derstood, which governs it, ὡς ᾗ ἀκῆσαι τὰς παρόντας
 simul ac praesentes audiverant; ὡς εἰπεῖν ut ita dicam;
 and at length ὡς ἀξίον εἰπεῖν Aristot. 2. de part. Anim.
 5) Conditionals, Causals, Discretives, and Adversatives,
 various Moods.



II. OF FIGURATIVE SYNTAX.

The *Figures of Syntax*, which will be explained in
 this place, are these, viz. ELLIPSIS . . . , PLEONASM
 HYPERBATON.

1) Of Ellipsis.

Ellipsis is the *Defect* of one or more Words in a
 Sentence ἀπὸ τῆ ἑλλείπειν a *deficiendo*, and happens to
 almost every part of Speech, as,

I. The NOUN wanting. This is frequently under-
 stood, and may be either the same with that
 expressed, as, τῆτο βιβλίον ἐμὸν ἐστὶ, i. e. ἐστὶ ἐμὸν βιβλίον
hic liber est meus [liber] or of a cognate significa-
 tion with the Verb, as, ἀρχεσθαι τινὸς subaud. ἀρχῆν,
incipere aliquid; *sim.* in τρέχω is wanting δρόμον; in
 δαλέω, δαλείαν; in ἀγωνίζομαι, ἀγῶνα; in φοβῶμαι, φό-
 βον;

βον; in βίω βίον; in μάχομαι, μάχῳ; in κρείειν, κρείτος: which Nouns the *Atticks* frequently express, as, ἔς κεν ἀρίστῳ βελλῶ βελλῶση *qui optimum concilium dederit*, ἰλ. 1. 75. Ἀντίγονος νοσήσας μικρὰν νόσον, &c. *Antigonus, cum levi morbo laborasset*, &c. Plutarch. in Apophth. . . . of a different consideration, as, ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκος, (subaud. δορᾶ) *simia sub pelle leoninā*, Proverb. ἐν Διονύσῃ in *Bacchi*, subaud. ἑορτῇ *festo*; κάλαβαίνειν εἰς Ἄδῃ *descendere ad Plutonis*, sci. οἶκον *domum*; μετέχειν τινὶ τινὶ *una cum aliquo habere alicujus rei*, sci. μέρος *partem*; *sim.* in τὸ ψυχρὸν subaud. ὕδαρ; in ἡ τελευτῆς, ναῶς; in μύραι, δραχμαί; Φασι, i. e. ἀνθραποι, &c.

II. The ADNOUN wanting, &c. as, Διὰ χρόνον, subaud. πολλῶ, *per multum tempus*; ἐξ ὀνύχων *ab unguiculis*, sci. ἀπαλῶν *teneris*. . . . The PARTICIPLE frequently wanting, e. g. ὦν, or γενῶς, or γενόμενῳ, as, οἱ ἐν τῷ τελεῖ sci. ὄντες, *magistratus qui in dignitate sunt constituti*; . . . The PRONOUN primitive, suited to the Persons of Verbs, is elegantly suppressed, as, τὶ ποιεῖς, subaud. σὺ *sim.* ἄλλοι for ἡμεῖς ἄλλοι, and ὑμεῖς ἄλλοι.

III. The VERB wanting, &c. ἐστὶ frequently, as, χαλεπὸν σωθήειαν μακρὰν ἰατρῆς, i. e. ἐστὶ *difficile est longam consuetudinem corrigere*, Philo μὰ τὸν Δία, *ita per jurem*, i. e. ὀμνῶ *juro*, *sim.* in δεῦρο *huc*, *adesdum*, understand ἔλθε; in ὅπως μὴ ποιήσεις τῆτο *ne facias hoc*, subaud. σκόπει *vide*.

IV. The PARTICLE wanting, as, . . . The Adverb, λευκὸς ἢ γάλα, *verbatim, candidus quam lac*, sub μᾶλλον, *lacte candidior*; οἶμαι, *pro ὡς οἶμαι ut puto*; ἕνεκα, *gratia, causa*, frequent . . . Interjection, as, ᾧ before ἄνδρες Ἀθῆνᾶιοι *Demosth.* . . . The Preposition frequently, as, νυκτὸς subaud. Διὰ; ἐοσίειν κρεῶν, sub ἐκ; γνώμῳ ἐμῷ, sub κατὰ. Especially after passive verbs of Overcoming, as, ἠτῆσθε τῶν συμφορῶν. sub ἐκ, *vinci a malis*. . . . The Conjunction, as, ὅπως, or ἵνα, or ὡς, often before a Subjunctive, as, ἐτέρως λυμήνηται, *πεί-*

πέπειθαι ἑπιχειρῶν, *aggressus ei suadere, ut alia quadam ratione noceret*, for ὅπως ἀν λυμήνηλαι, Chrysof. 2. de fato.

N. B. The *Ellipsis* happens sometimes in the *beginning* of a Sentence, sometimes in the *end*; and sometimes even in the *middle*, according to the Greek Scholiast on Aristoph. Plut. 2. 4. 468. viz. Ἴστέον ὅτι ἡ Ἀττικὴ ἔλλειψις ἢτοι ἐν ἀρχῇ γίνεσθαι, ὡς τὸ, ὅπως μὴ ποιήσης τὸδε νοσημένης ἔξωθεν τῆ σκόπει. ἢ ἐν τῷ τέλει, ὡς ἔχει τὸ ἐν Νεφέλαις· τὸ ἢ μὴ κυνῆν οἴκοθεν ἐλθεῖν ἐμὲ τὸν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα. κακῆ γὰρ νοεῖται ἔξωθεν, τὸ ἔ σκαιόν. ἢ ἐν τῇ μέσῃ, ὡς τὸ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ· Ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοὶ, λέπει γὰρ τὸ παύσομαι, ἢ ἡσυχάσω. i. e. *We ought to know that the Attic-ellipsis happens either in the beginning, as, ὅπως μὴ ποιήσης τὸδε, [ne facias hoc] here we must supply the verb σκόπει, vide; or in the end, as we see in that passage in Nub. τὸδε μὴ κυνῶ, &c. [me miserum, quod domo venerim galerum non affrens, nub. 1. 3. 267.] there we must supply ἔ σκαιόν; nonne stolidum? Or in the middle, as in Homer, ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσσι, &c. [sed si quidem praemium dabunt magnanimi Achivi, il. a. 135.] where is wanting παύσομαι desinam, or ἡσυχάσω quiescam.*

2) Of Pleonasm.

Pleonasm is the *redundancy* of one or more words in a Sentence, as, 1) of the NOUN; especially in circumlocutions, thus χρῆμα with the Gen. of a Noun stands for the Noun itself, as, τὸ χρῆμα τῶν κόπων, *quantum labores*, Aristoph. μεγα χρῆμα σύος, *magnus aper*, Herodot. . . . 2) Of the VERB, καὶ τὸν Ἀστυάγῳ σκώπσαντα εἰπεῖν· ἔχ ὄρας, Φάναι, ὡς καλῶς οἰνοχοεῖ, *non vides, inquit Astyages hominem irridens, quam bellè vinum fundat?* Xen. παιδ. 1. Here either εἰπεῖν, or Φάναι abounds. καὶ εἰς

ὃς ἔφη, εἰπεῖν μηδαμῶς, i. e. *ille autem nequaquam, inquit*, Plat. where ἔφη had been undoubtedly sufficient; ἐκὼν εἶναι *lubens*, for ἐκὼν; παίζεις ἔχων *ludis*, for παίζεις, where the Participle abounds; σιμ. ἔχῃσιν ἀπιὼν *abibat*; Σάκας καλῶς ὢν ἐτύγγανε, *facas pulcher erat* . . . 3)

Of the PARTICLE, as, the *Preposition* before the Gen. in such instances as these, καπνὸν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ *fimum ejus*; τὸ ἐκ τῆς πολλῶν κακοφημίας ὑπερφρονεῖ *contemnit vulgi obtrectationes*, Ælian. var. 3. As two negative particles deny more strongly; so three or four sometimes occur, as, εἰδέσθαι εἰδέναι εἰ μὴ γένηται τῶν δέοντων *nihil prorsus unquam fiat rerum necessariorum*, Dem. These frequently abound, ὅτι, τοι, γε, ὡς, as, ὅτι τάχιστα *quam celerrime*, for τάχιστα *celerrime*; εἰ πάντῃ τοι, *non admodum*; ὑπέρτε τὴν τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου λύραν *prae Paridis lyra*; σιμ. ἀν, ἔν, τε, καὶ μὲν, δε, εα, περ, &c. Vid. Verwey 225.

3) Of Hyperbaton.

Hyperbaton disturbs the natural order of words in a Sentence, as, ὑπὲρ τὸ ἐλπίσθαι εἰδέναι, ὅτι τῶν δεινῶν εἰς ὑπομονήσον, i. e. εἰδέναι τῶν δεινῶν, ὅτι εἰς ὑπομονήσον ὑπὲρ τὸ ἐλπίσθαι, *nullum est periculum quod non subeundum sit pro libertate*, Isocr. Vid. Ephes. 2. compare the first and fifth verses in that chapter.

Ellipsis being the most *extensive* figure in every language, it may be of use to subjoin a LIST of those words which are frequently *understood* in Greek Authors. Vid. *Lamberti Bos Ellipsis Graece specimen. &c.*

I. NOUNS.

A.

*Αγαλμα, τὸ, *simulacrum* in Διοπέτες *e coelo*; Act. Apost. xix. 35. Vid. Herodian. i. 11. 2.

*Αγών, ὁ, *ludus*, in Ἐπιτάφιος *funeris*, Plut. in Pyrho, λαμπρὸν Ἐπιτάφιον ἀγωνισάμεν, *claros funebres ludos edidisset*. It is expressed in Diodor. l. 17. *ib. praef. l. 18.*

*Αἰτιον, τὸ, *causa*, in Διὰ τῆσσι, *propter hanc causam*; *sim. in ἐξ ἧ.*

*Αμαξια, ἡ, *plaustrum*, in σκιδροφόρος *oneraria, vel onera vehens, ταῖς σκιδροφόροις ἐπέθηκε ξύλα, plaustris onerariis imposuit ligna*, Ælian. V. H. 9. 30.

*Ἄνηρ, ὁ, in χῆρος *viduus*. At length it should be ἀνήρ *χῆρος ἀπὸ τῆς γυναίκος, vir ab uxore destitutus*. Vid. Antonin. lib. Met. c. 5. ἀνδρὸς χήρα, *viro destituta, i. e. γυνή.*

*Ἀνθρώποι in Φασί, λέγουσιν, *dicunt*; εἰώθασιν, *solent*;

φιλοῦσιν *amant*; &c.

*Ἄντρον, τὸ, *antrum*, in γλάφυ, ὁ γλαφυρὸν *cavum*; ἐς Τροφώνιαν, *sci. ἄντρον*, Aristoph., *Ἀπόφθεγμα, ὁ ῥῆμα, τὸ, *dictum*, in τὸ τῷ Βίαντι.

*Ἀργύριον, τὸ, *pecunia*, ἢ τίμημα, τὸ *pretium*, in πολλῶν &c. πωλεῖν *vendere*. In such passages there is also an *Ellipsis* of ἀντλ.

*Ἀρχή, ἡ, *imperium*, after the verb καλέχειν *tenere, ἐπώμυνεν ἔν, εἰ καλᾶχοι, juravit igitur, si rerum potiretur*, Ælian. V. H. 12. 8. ὁ καλέχων ἄρτι, *qui nunc tenet imperium*, 2 Theff. ii. 7.

*Ἀνερα, ἡ, *aura*, in πνέσσει *spirans*, Acts xxvii. 40.

B.

Βάδισις, ἡ, *gressus*, this noun in the Acc. with τῆς is understood in ταχίστω, *celeri gressu*, Ælian. V. H. 1. 32.

Βίβλος, ἡ, *liber*, in ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ, δευτέρῃ, τρίτῃ, &c.

Βίος, ὁ, *vita*, this noun is elegantly understood after such verbs, as, λέγουσιν, τελειῶν, καίαν.

κατασρέφειν, ἀπιδείπειν, &c. τε-
 λθῆναι is construed to die; but properly it signifies to end
 or finish. Subaud. τὸν βίον, and
 then to end life, is the same
 as to dye.

Βεβλή, ἡ, *concilium*, in σύ-
 κλητος *convocatus*; in κοινῇ *com-*
muni. Sim. *communi concilio*
aliquid facere, Liv. xlii. 26.

Γ.

Γέννημα, τὸ *foetus*, in πρώ-
 τικον, Heb. xi. 28.

Γένος, τὸ, *genus*, in τὸ πρὸς
 πατρὸς, and τὸ πρὸς μητρὸς,
 with τῆ before τὸ. It is also
 understood in τὸ ἀνθρώπινον
humanum genus; τὸ θεῖον *divi-*
num genus.

Γῆ, ἡ, *terra*, frequently un-
 derstood with feminine ad-
 nouns; and with the fem. ar-
 ticle before a pronoun, as, ἡ
 οἰκεία, ἡ ἐμῶν, *propria, sua*
(subaud. terra) i. e. patria.
 Xen. Κυρ. παιδ. 11. 2. ἡ οἰκουμενη
habitabilis [terra] i. e. orbis.
 Luke xi. 2. ἐν φιλίᾳ, ἐν πολε-
 μίᾳ, *in pacato, in hostico [solo]*
ἐν φιλίᾳ, ought not to be ren-
 dered in *amicitia*, Xen. κ. π.
 1. 33. Sim. *sine commatu vagi*
milites in pacato, in hostico er-
rent, Liv. viii. 34.

Γλωσσα, ἡ, *lingua*, in ἡ ῥω-
 μαϊκῆ, *Romana lingua*; ἐχ
 ἁ πάντες, ὧ Ζεῦ, τίω Ἑλλήνων
 συγᾶσιν, *non omnes, O Jupiter,*

Græcam [sc. linguam] intel-
ligunt, Lucian. Jov. Trag.

Γνώμη, ἡ, *sententia*, in τῆ
 τίω ἐμῶν, *mea quidem senten-*
tia, ἀπὸ μιᾶς, unanimi sen-
tentia.

Γεγραμμένα *litterae*, in ἀπόρητα
arcana, Ælian. V. H. 11. 23.
 Expressed Herodian. 7. 6. 4.

Γεγραμμή, ἡ, *linea*, in πρὸς ὄ-
 θλω, *ad lineam rectam*.

Γυνή, αἰϞ, ἡ, *uxor*, in
 ἘκπεϞ Ἀνδρομάχῃ, *Hectoris*
Andromache, sc. uxor. Vid.
 Ælian. V. H. 14. 43.

Δ.

Δείλη, ἡ, *tempus vesperti-*
num, in ὄψια *serum*: expressed
 in Dionys. Halic. 5. Lucian.
 in Asino Ælian. H. An. 1. 14.
 Mark. xi. 11.

Διάστημα, τὸ, *spatium*, five
intervallum, in ποσσῶν ἀπὸ,
tantum a; expressed Apollod.
 Biblioth. 1. 1.

Δίκη, ἡ, *caussa, vel poena*,
 as, ἕνεκα τῆς ἐσῆς *justa enim erit,*
sc. poena. Hes. Hom. δικάσαντες
 μίαν, *una, sc. causa judicata*,
 Aristoph. κέινεθς τίω Ἰπὶ θα-
 νάτω *capitis damnari*; also in
 ἐρήμη *sc. vadimonium deser-*
tum, the bond of appearance
 forfeited. Lucian. Abdic. p.
 714. *id. Jov p. 142. Ed.*
 Amstelod. 1687.

Δόμος, ὁ, *domus*, in ὑμετε-
 ρόνδε, *sc. δόμον, vestram do-*
num; εἰς Ἄδς, Acts ii. 27.

Δεῖμα,

Δραῖμα, τὸ, *fabula*, in Κωμικόν, Τραγικόν, Σαυρικόν. *Vid.* Ælian. V. H. 2. 8.

Δραχμαὶ *drachmae*, in αἱ, μύριαι, χίλιαι, &c. Lucian. Eunuch. p. 844. 841. Expressed Lucian. Toxar. 55. 72.

Δῶμα, τὸ, *aedificium*, in βασιλείῳ *regium*. Δόξα Θεῶ ἐν ὑψίσοις, *subaud.* δώμασι. Luke ii. 14.

E.

Ἐαυτῷ *sui ipsius* in ἀκρατῆς *intemperans*, *impotens*, Ælian. V. H. 2. 41. The Acc. is frequently understood after some verbs of Gesture, as, ἀνακύπτειν, *erigere*; ὀγκύπτειν, *prorum incumbere*; ἐπιστρέφειν, *convertere*; ἀπάγειν, *abducere*; ὑπάγειν, *subducere*; κλίνειν, *inclinare*; ἀνακάμπτειν, *reflectere*; ἀπορρίπτειν, *projicere*; &c. Lucian. Ver. Hist. i. p. 658. Acts xxvii. 43. Also after καλῶς, κακῶς, ἀπέριως *EXEIN*, sc. ἑαυτὸν, *bene, male, ruditer se habere*. And after λαθεῖν, when construed with a Participle, and has the signification of *insciis*, or *per imprudentiam*, Heb. xiii. 2. It is expressed, πῶθεν δ' ὑπόχρεως αὐτῶν ἔλαθε γενόμενος *quonodo autem inscius factus es baeratus*, Aristoph. Nub. i. 41. Ælian. V. H. i. 7.

Ἔθνος, τὸ, *gens*; and ἔθνος,

τὸ, *mos*, in Περσικόν, Ἑλληνικόν, Βαρβαρικόν, *Persica, Graeca, &c. sim. antiquum obtines*, sc. *morem*, Ter. And 4. 5. 22.

Ἔργον, τὸ, *opus*, in ἐμὸν, σὸν, ἐαίης ἐστὶ, *meum, tuum, illius est*, ποῖον ἔρεξας *quale fecisti*, Hom. *Vid.* Acts i. 7. Ælian. V. H. i. 4.

Ἔτη *anni*, from τὸ ἔτος; in πῶσα, πόσα, and such numerals, as, πῶσα γέγονας, *quot natus es?* πόσα γέγονα, *tot natus sum*, sc. ἔτη *annos*, Dion. Cass. Pompej. 36. Polyb. 12.

Ἐχθεσ, ἡ, *inimicitia*; in this phrase ἀγαλέεθς πρὸς τινά, *pacem facere*, i. e. *dissolvere inimicitias*. It is expressed in Polyaen. 3. Dionys. Hal. 5. So the Gen. ἐχθεσ must be supplied after ἀγάλσις; when it signifies reconciliation.

Z.

Ζῶς *Jupiter*, or Θεὸς *Deus*, in βρέχει, *vei pluit*, νίφει *nivigit*, βροντᾷ *tonat*, ἀσπείρει *fulgurat*. *Vid.* Luke xvii. 29. Exod. ix. 23.

H.

Ἡμέρα, ἡ, *dies*, in ἡ μία, ἡ δδλίερα, ἡ τελεῖα, ἡ ἐκάστη *quaeque, ἡ nūn praesens, ἡ αὔριον crastina, ἡ ἡτὴ dicta*, Lucian. pseud. p. 759. κυρία *propria, statuta, προθεσμία praestituta*, Gal. iv. 2.

Θ.

Κ.

Θῦμα *sacrificium*, in ἱλαστήριον *propitiatorium*, Rom iii. 25. χαλεπήλιον *sacrificium gratiarum actionis*, Ælian. V. H. 12. 1. Also in τὰ ἐτήσια *anniversaria*, τὰ θπνίκια *obvitiariam*, &c.

Θυμὸς, ὁ, *animus*; Its Gen. οἱ that of νῆς, ὁ, *mens* is understood in ἀπὸ τῆς . . . καρτίσῃ, βελτίσῃ, ἀγακειμένῃ, which signify *ab optimo animo, ingenue, candide, sine dolo*, Plato. Epist. 9. Its Dat. in ἐκόνῃ *sponte*, i. e. *voluntario animo*.

Θύρα, ἡ, *janua*, in ἡ ἀλλεως *exterior*, Lucian. Τοχαρ. p. 43. Aristoph. in pace. p. 697.

Θυσία *victima*, in ἡ χαλεπήλιος, it is expressed Dion. Halicarn. 5. Vid. Θῦμα, subaud. in περὶ ἀμαρτίας, Rom. viii. 3. in προσεφέρειν, ἐπιτελεῖν, Heb. v. 3. Ælian. V. H. 12. 61.

1.

Ἱερόν, τὸ, *templum*, in τὸ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, i. e. *templum Veneris*. εἰς τὸ τῆς σεμνῶν θεῶν, in *severarum Dearum*, sc. *templum*, Aristoph. Thesmoph. p. 779.

Ἱμάτια *vestimenta*, in such Adnouns as, λευκὰ *alba*, John. xx. 12. μέλαινα *nigra*, μαλακὰ *mollia*, Matt. xi. 8. Ælian. V. H. 12. 32.

Καιρὸς, ὁ, *tempus*; its Dat. in ἐν δέοντι, *opportuno*, ἐν τῷ παρόντι *in praesenti*.

Κοσμήματα *ornamenta*, in τὰ ἐντάφια *funebria*, Ælian. V. H. 1. 16.

Κρέας, τὸ *caro*, in βόειον *bovella*, ὄρειον *suilla*. &c.

Κύλιξ, ἡ, *calix*, in προπίνειν τινὶ φιλοκτησίας, sc. κύλικα *propinare alicui amicitiae*, sc. *poculum*; μεγάλας sc. κύλιξι *magnis* sc. *calicibus*; τινὲ μείζονα αἰτεῖν *poscere majus*, sc. *poculum*. sim. *poscunt majoribus poculis*, i. e. *provocant se invicem cum maj. poc. vel petunt a pincerna bibere in maj. poc.* Cic. in Verr. 1. 66.

M.

Μέλος, τὸ, *canticum*, in neut. adnouns with ἀδειν, βοᾶν, ἐμπνῶσαι, as, τὸ ἐγερτήριο *incensivum*; συγκλητικόν *quo convocatur multitudo*; ἀνακλητικόν *quo receptui canitur*; it is expressed Ælian. V. H. 2. 44.

Μερίς, ἡ, *pars*, in ἐξατινὴν *extremam* ἰλ. 1. 480. καὶ τὰς ἐξῆς sc. μερίδας *in partibus Orientis*, Aristot. de mundo. And in the feminine article, as, ἡ qua, i. e. ἐν ἡ μερίδι *in qua parte*. Sim. τῇ μὲν, τῇ δ', *hac, illac*.

Μεῖροϛ, τὸ, *pars*, is frequently under-

understood, in ἡμισυ dimidia; ἕτερον altera, Lucian. Afino, p. 97. τὸ λοιπὸν τῆ βίης reliqua (pars) vitae; expressed Polyb. 3. ἴσου ἐμοὶ sc. μέρος, aequalem mecum partem Hom. ἰλ. 1. 612. Also in τὸ . . . πλείον, πλείεσον major, ἄκρον extrema Heb. xi. 21. τὸ ἐξῴθεν exterior, Luke xi. 39. καθ' ὃ, καθ' ὃ, τι, καθ' ὅσον, quatenus, in quantum, quasi, ex qua parte τὸ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ quantum in me est; expressed Dion. Halic. 6. τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ Rom. i. 15. understood with some verbs which govern a Gen. μέλειν τινὶ τινος i. e. ἔχειν μετ' τινὶ μέρος πραγματος τινος, habere cum aliquo partem alicujus rei: expressed in Xen. K. π. 2. 27. Aristoph. Plut. ἔ μοι μέτεσι τῆ πραγματος, sc. μέρος, ad me non attinet haec res, Aristoph. Plut. p. 68. sim. μεταλαβεῖν κακίας, μεταδδῆναι ἀρετῆς; which Genitives do not depend upon the verbs, but μέρος. κατ' μέρος understood. In Gen. which the *Atticks* put after some *Passive verbs*, as, ξυντερίθη τ' κεφαλῆς contritus est in aliqua parte capitis, Aristoph. pace. Also in τῶτο μὲν, τῶτο δ', partim, partim . . . And μέρος partes understood in other passages, as, τὰ πρῶτα ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ primas ei dederunt, Ælian. V. H. 9. 15. τὰ ἐξόπιθεν partes posteriores, Id. V. H. 1. 7. τὸ περὶ τῆς ὤμων partes circa humeros, Id. 1. 18.

διελεῖν εἰς δύο dividere in duas partes; ἄπὸ θάλασσης τῆ πλοιαμῆ, ex altera parte fluvii Dio. Cass. 35. ἐπέκεινα Βαβυλωνος trans Babylonem, i. e. ἐπὶ ἐκεῖνα subaud. μέρος, ad illas partes Babyl. so that ἐπέκεινα is no adverb, and the Gen. after it is governed of μέρος, Acts vii 43. κατ' ἄμην, in ἴσα, Philip. ii. 6. expressed Hom. ἰλ. λ. 336. ἐκ δεξιῶν a dextris, sc. μερῶν.

Μέτρον, τὸ, mensura, modus, this word is understood with πολλῶ, ὄσω, πόσω, πόσῳ, ὀλίγω, μικρῶ, μακρῶ as the scholiast on Thucyd. observes. Heb. i. 4.

Μοῖρα, ἡ, pars, in μία, ἴα, una, δεκάτη, decima, ἡμίσεια dimidia, Dion. Halic. 5.

Μόριον, τὸ, particula, in ἐν βραχεῖ τῆ χρόνος, in exiguo temporis momento, Lucian. Timon. p. 61.

N.

Νῆς, ὁ, mens, in προσέχειν attendere, sc. νῆν, Acts xvi. 14. Heb. ii. 1. expressed πρόσχεε τ' νῆν, ἵνα πύθη, adhibe mentem, ut intelligas, Aristoph. in Plut. Vid. Plato in Epist. Ælian. V. H. 45. 43.

Ξ.

Ξενία, ἡ, hospitium, in ἐτομαίω παρο, Luke ix. 52. expressed Philemon v. 22.

O.

Ὀδὸς, ἡ, *via*, in ἡ ἐνθεῖα *reſta*, ἡ σύντομῳ *compendioſa*, ἡ τετραχῆα *aſpera*, ἡ ἀνάντης *acclivis*, ἡ ἐπιηδειοτάτη *commodiſſima*, ἡ ὀπίσω *quae retro ducit*. Lucian. Jov. Trag. p. 142. Id. Rhetor. Praecept. p. 309. Ælian. V. H. 4. 18. Id. 13. 32. Luke ix. 4. Id. 5. 19. Ὡσε ἄλλη ποὶ ἄποχωρεῖν *ut alia via ſecedat*. Xen. K. π. 1. 9.

Ὀικημα, τὸ, *aedificium*, in ὑπερῶν *ſuperius*, Acts i. 13. expreſſed Lucian. in Aſino, p. 107. And in the *Plur.* with a Gen. of the Perſon, ἐν πῆς γῶ Κίρκης, ſc. οἰκήμασι *in Circes enim aedibus*, Pallad. Epigr. 1. 64. where οἰκήμασι, not *πραγμασιν* ought to be ſupplied. Sim. John. i. 11. compare with Acts xxi. 6.

Ὀινῶ, ὁ, *vinum*, in ζωρότερῳ *merum* Ælian. V. H. 13. 4. *πράμνιος* *Pramnium*, Max. Tyr. Differt. 8. βύβλινῳ *Byblinum*, Theocr. eid. 14. 15. ἀνθοσμίας *odoriferum*, Xen. ἑλλην. 4.

Ὀσμῆ, ἡ, *odor*, in πόθεν βροῦς με προσεβχλῖ, ὦ ἴναξ, *unde hominis mihi accidit odor*, O Rex, Ariſtoph. in Pace. p. 635. ἐσφραίνομαι τῷ τυραννίδος *odoror Tyrannidem*, ſc. ὀσμῆ, Id. in Lyſiſtr. p. 876.

Ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, *oculus*; Acc. pl. in ἐπέχεν *intendere*, Luke

xiv. 7. Acts iii. 5. in ἀτενίζεν *admodum intendere*, Acts i. 10.

Ὀχημα, τὸ, *vehiculum*, in τὸ σκθοφόρον *vasa ſeu ſarcinas portans*. Expreſſed Herodian. 8. 1.

Π.

Πέλαγος, τὸ *mare*, in Παιφύλιον, Ἰωνιον, Αἰγαῖον, &c. Vid. Luc. navig. D. Caſſ. 36.

Πληγῆ, ἡ, *vulnus*, in καεῖαν λαβεῖν, *πληγῆται*, τύπτεσθ, &c. *lethale* (*vulnus*) *accipere*; δέρεσθ πολλὰς, ὀλίγας, *multis, paucis caedi* (*verberibus*) Ælian. V. H. 12. 3. Luke xii. 47. Expreſſed, φθάων τε αὐτῶν τὸν δρόμον ἢ πληγαῖς καειροῖς ἀναιρῶν, *ac praeventa fuga certiffimis ictibus proſternebat*, Herodian. 1. 15. 6. ib. 4. 13. 12.

Πλῆθος, τὸ, *multitudo*, in πεζικόν, ἵππικόν, ναυτικόν, Ἑλληνικόν, Περσικόν, &c. Xen. Κυρ. π. 1. 33. Maxim. Tyr. diſſ. 30.

Πνοῦμα, τὸ, *ſpiritus* in δαιμόνιον; expreſſed, Luke iv. 33.

Πόλις, ἡ, *urbs*, in ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, &c. Ælian. V. H. 11. 7.

Πῆς ὁ, *pes*, in οἱ δύο, ἀμφοτέροι, Lucian. in Aſino, p. 3. 97. Theocr. Idyll. 14.

Πεῖγμα, τὸ, *negotium*. This Noun is frequently underſtood in

in Adnouns of the neuter gender, as, τὸ συμφέρον *utile*, τὸ πονηρὸν *malum*, τὸ μωρὸν *stultum*. And in the plural, as, τὰ ὄλα (sup. *περὶ γράμματα*) *summa res*. ἀνθ' ὧν *propterea quod*, i. e. ἀντὶ ἐκείνων *περὶ γράμμάτων*, δι' ὧν. In τὸ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, &c. *res libertatis*, &c. In εὖ *περὶ τὴν*, sc. *περὶ γράμματα*, *bene rem gerere*, Horat.

Πεφύξεις, ἢ, *actio*, in ἀφ' κενῆς (and ἀφ' κενῆς) i. e. ἀφ' κενῆς *περὶ ζέως*, *inani actione*.

Πρόποσις, ἢ, *propinatio*, in ἀγαθῆ δαίμονι, as, νῦν γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀρπάσαι πάρεστιν ἀγαθῆ δαίμονος, *nunc enim rapere nobis licet poculum Boni Daemonis*, Aristoph. in Pace, p. 642. Expressed, Ælian. V. H. 1. 20.

Πρόσωπον, τὸ, *facies*, in συγκύπτειν *incurvare*, ἀνακύπτειν *erigere*, Luke xiii. 11.

Πύλη, ἢ, *porta*, in ἐπὶ τῇ προβατικῇ in *porta pecuniaria*, John v. 2. Expressed, LXX. Nehem. iii. 1.

Πῶμα, τὸ, *operculum*, in ἱλαστήριον *propitiatorium*, Heb. ix. 5.

P.

Ῥημα, τὸ, *verbum*, in ἀφ' βραχέων, ἀφ' πολλῶν, ἀφ' πλειόνων, sc. ῥημάτων, *paucis, multis, pluribus*, sc. *verbis*. In πολλὰ λοιδορεῖσθαι, i. e. κατὰ πολλὰ ῥήματα, *multis verbis conviciari*.

Ῥῆσις, ἢ, *oratio*, in μακρὸν λέγειν, it is expressed, καὶ ῥῆσίν τινα μακρὸν ἀπολείπειν, *longa oratione confutandus eris*, Luc. Prometh. p. 176. ed. Blaeu.

Σ.

Σεαυτὸν, *Te ipsum*, after those Imperatives, (called adverbs) ἀπαγε, *deduc*, ὑπαγε *subduc*, expressed in Aristoph. ἀπαγε σάυτην ἐκ ποδῶν.

Σκοδῶ, τὸ, *vas*, in χρησθήμεον *utenfile*, as, πολλὰ καὶ ἴσως σωματίων καὶ ἴσως χρησθηρίων, *multa ex corporibus, et utensilibus*, Strabo. lib. 15.

Σπέρμα, τὸ, *semen*, after συλλαμβάνειν *concupere*, Luke i. 24.

Στέρνον, τὸ, *pectus*, after κόπτεισθαι *plangere*; expressed, ἐσπάρχετο τὰς κόμας, καὶ τὰ στήνα ἐκόπτετο, *lacerabat comas, et pectora plangebatur*, Lucian. dial. Meretr. Vid. Rev. i. 7.

Στόμα, τὸ, *Os*. The Atticks construe the verb ὄζειν *olere* with a double genitive, one of the person going before, another of the thing after it, but the construction is *elliptical*, as, τῷ μὲν γὰρ ὄζειν κρομμυοξυρεγμίας ταύτης δ' Ὀπίωρος ὑποδοχῆς Διονυσίων, i. e. τῷ μὲν γὰρ (στόμα) ὄζειν (ὄσμω) κρομμυοξυρεγμίας ταύτης δ' Ὀπίωρος (στόμα) ὄζειν (ὄσμω) &c. *ille (illius os) olet cepivomacrimoniam; haec vero (hujus os) olet*

olet *Auētumna gaudia, et Dionysia*, Aristoph. in pace, p. 660.

Συγγραμματα, *scripta*, in τὰ τῷ Ἰσχυρίδῃ, τὰ τῷ Ἡροδότῃ, τὰ τῷ Ἀριστοτέλει, &c.

Συμβόλαια, *conditiones*, in ἐφ' οἷς, as, ἴσασιν ᾗ ἐφ' οἷς αὐτοὶ Κυαξάρης ἀγγέλοι, *porunt enim, quibus conditionibus ipsos ducat Cyaxares*, Xen. κ. π. 1. 33.

Συμπόσια, *convivia*, in γενέθλια, and γενέσια, *natalia*, Xen. κ. π. 1. 13. Matt. xiv. 6.

Σῶμα, τὸ, *corpus*, in γυμνὸν nudum, &c. Mark xiv. 51.

T.

Ταχύτης, ἡ, *celeritas*, in ἡ ποδῶν, as, ἡ ποδῶν ἔχουσιν, ἀποδιδραχίσκωσι, i. e. ταχύτητι, *quā pedum (celeritate) possint, aufugiunt*, Ælian. V. H. 1. 11.

Τείχος, τὸ, *murus*, in πελαργικόν *Pelargicum*, or πελασγικόν *Pelasgicum*, a wall in the Castle at Athens so called, Aristoph. in avib. p. 580. Lucian. bis Accusat. p. 219.

Τέλος, τὸ, *finis*, or rather *péρας terminus*, in ἔχαπον, ἄκρον, Acts i. 8. expressed ἐπὶ πέρας γῆς ἔχαια, *ad ultimos orbis terminos*, Heliodor. Æthiop. 2. 28. *ab ultimis terminis terrarum*, Liv. xxi. 43.

Τέχνη, ἡ, *ars*; many ad-nouns are used in the feminine by reason of this noun understood, as, ἡ ὑφαντικὴ *ars textoria* Ælian. V. H. 1. 2. ἡ ἰατρικὴ *ars medica*, id. 1. 7. ἡ ἵππεῖα *ars equitandi*, id. 2. 27. sim. ἡ Γεωμετρικὴ, λογικὴ, Μαντικὴ, &c.

Τιμὴ, ἡ, *pretium*, in κατὰ τιμὴν ἀξίαν, as, ἔδοξε δ' ἔν κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν ἑκάστων τιμᾶσιν, *visum igitur est, pro meritis quemque ornandum*, Xen. κ. π. 2. 8. ἐξ ἴσης *aequo pretio*, hence ἰσοτιμία, *par honor et dignitas*.

Τίμημα, τὸ, *pretium*, in πολλῷ, ὀλίγῃ, ποσῃ, *multo, parvo, quanto*, &c. as, πολλῷ ἀξίος, sc. τιμήματι, *magno pretio dignus*. Vid. ἀργύριον supra.

Τιμωρία, ἡ, *poena*, in ἀξίαν, as, ἀπέθανες, εἰ τὴν ἀξίαν (sc. τιμωρίας) ἐτύχωνες, *mortua fuisses, si dignas luisses* (sc. poenas,) Aristoph. avib. p. 598. Vid. Lucian. in revivisc. p. 394. P. 398.

Τοῖχος, τὸ, *paries*, in ἀντίθυρον, *qui ex adverso ostii est*, as, ἐς δὲ τὸ ἀντίθυρον ἢ ἄλλη πληθὺς, *ad parietem vero, qui est ex adverso ostii, reliqua turba*, Lucian. in sympos. p. 637.

Τόπος, ὁ, *locus* frequently understood, in ἔρημος *desertus*; expressed Ælian. V. H. 12. 40. Mark i. 45. In ἐπιχώριος *vernaculus*, M. Tyr. differ. 12. p. 121. sim. ἐν καθαρῷ puro, ἰλ. κ. ἐν ἀπὸ πύργου conspicuo,

D. Halicarn. 2. p. 117. ἐν ᾧκίθρῳ *in aprico*, Ælian. V. H. 13. 31. ἐν καλῶ *in com-modo*, or *oportuno*, Aristoph. Thesmoph. p. 782. Lucian. Phalarid. 1. p. 735. εἰς ᾧπὸν *in unum*, Ælian. V. H. 13. 24. ἐφ' ἱκανὸν *in satis magnum*, Diodor. 13. expressed in the same Author, ἐφ' ἱκανὸν τόπον ἐδίωξαν, *ad satis magnum spa-tium persequuti sunt*, 12. In ἔ *ubi*, ᾧτῃ *ibi*, ᾧδε *hic*, or *huc*; which are usually taken for Adverbs, but ἔ is the Gen. of the Article ἔς, and the en-tire phrase is, ἐφ' ἔ τόπος, *in quo loco*. Expressed, Polyb. 4. p. 427. *sim. ἐπ' ᾧτῃ τόπος in isthoc loco*. ἐφ' ᾧδε τόπω *in bocce loco*.

Τεράπεζα, ἡ, *mensa*, in *ξενία hospitalis*, as, ἀλλὰ νῦν μὲν ἐπὶ ξενία σε καλῶμεν, *suppl. τερα-πέζῃ, at nunc quidem ad men-sam hospitalem te invitamus*, Lucian. in Icaromenip. p. 204. *Vid. Ælian. H. A. 1. 1. and V. H. 9. 15.* Expressed, οδ. ξ. 158. In ᾧπὸ τ' ᾧτῆς (sc. τεραπέζης) σιλήσῃ, *de eadem (menta) vesci*, apud Synesium.

Τρίχες capilli, (from Τριξ, ἡ,) in *πολιαὶ cani*, as, τέκνα, πόνοι· πῆρωσις, ἄπαις βίος· αἱ νεότητες . . . ἄφρονες· αἱ πο-λιαὶ δ' ἔμπαιιν ἀδελφένες, *Liberi labores gignunt, mutilatio vita sine liberis; juvenus stolidi est; senectus rursus infirma.* In Epigr. Græc. 1. 13.

Τριώβολον, τὸ, *Triobolus* (a Judge's fee at Athens) in δι-κασικὸν *judiciale*, as, μὴ λαμβανέτωσαν ἔτοι τὸ δικασικόν· ἀδί-κασος γδ ἡ δίκη μεμένηκεν ᾧπῆς, *ne accipiant hi judiciale (tri-obolum;) nam caussa ipsis man-sit injudicata*, Lucian. in bis Accus. p. 230.

Τρόπος, ὁ, *modus*, in ἐκ-παντός, and ἐξ ᾧπαντος, as, ταύτην ἐξ ᾧπαντοῦ θεοραπείει, *hanc omni modo colit*, Lucian. in merced. cond. p. 464. *Vid. Ælian. V. H. 2. 4.* Ex-pressed, Ælian. V. H. 3. 7. Isocr. Panathen. *sim. in ᾧδε* when it signifies *sic*, *suppl. τρέ-πω*, for it is the dative of ὄσδε. In ἔτω *sic*, the dative of ἔπος, which the Antients declined ἔτς, ἔτω.

Υ.

Υγία, ἡ, *salus*, in these phrases, *προπίνω σοι Πέτρος, Βα-σιλέως, &c. suppl. εἰς τὴν ὑγίαν, propino tibi in salutem Pe-tri, Regis, &c. προπίνειν τινί τινεῖ (Atticè) i. e. εἰς ὑγίαν τινεῖ.*

Υδωρ, ὕδαλ, aqua, in θερ-μὸν, and ψυχρὸν, *callidum, fri-gidum* Matt. x. 42. *θερμῶ λέσθῃ, sc. ὕδαλι, callida lavari, sc. aqua.* Aristoph. in Nub. p. 182. *λοεσάμεθαυ Τερμήσιοι, sc. ὕδαλι, latae Termesi aqua,* Hes. Theog. *λοεσάμεθαυ ποτα-μοῦ, lotus fluvii (aqua) ιλ. φ.*

560. ἐκείνης ᾗ τὸ γε νῦν ῥέον (sc. ὕδωρ,) *illius nunc fluit aqua*, Lucian. in Gallo: Bis Accus. p. 223. ἐμοὶ ῥευσάτω (sc. ὕδωρ,) *mibi fluat aqua*, id. p. 224. ἔγχει τὸ ἴσον, *parem infunde* (sc. aquam,) ib. These passages allude to the custom of measuring time in Pleadings by the running of water, like sand through an *hour glass*, whence ὑπὲρ τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐμχυνόμενον λέγειν, *supra aquam effusam dicere*, i. e. to protract a discourse longer than was convenient, Lucian. in Imagin. p. 31. *Vid. Id. in Revivisc. p. 406.*

Ἰδιὸς ὁ, *filius*, understood before the Gen. of a *Proper name*, Matt. iv. 21. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐκ ἐσμεν ὑποσολῆς, *nos vero non sumus subduktionis* (sc. filii,) Heb. x. 39. ἡμεῖς δὲ ὡς ἐσμεν Ἐρωτος, πολλοῖς δῆλον, *nos autem esse cupidinis*, (filios) *multis constat*, Aristoph. in Avib. p. 574. *Vid. Ælian. V. H. 12. 43.*

Ἵπνος, ὁ, *somnus*, in βαθύς *profundus*, as, κοιμᾶσθαι βαθύν, sc. ὕπνον, *profundum dormire*, sc. *somnum*. Lucian. Dial. Cyclop. et Nept.

Ἵποδήσεις, *calceamenta*, or ἐμβάδες, id. in Λακωνικαὶ *Laconicæ, quæ sunt calceamenta virilia*, Aristoph. Thesmoph. 774. In Περσικαὶ, *Persicæ, muliebris calceamenti species*, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. p. 132.

Φ.

Φθίγμα, τὸ, *sonus*, in neuter Adnouns after Φθίγγεσθαι, &c. *edere*.

Φύλλα, *folia*, in περιβάλλειν, *producere*, Luke xxi. 30.

Φωνή, ἡ, *vox*, in ἀπὸ μιᾶς, Luke xiv. 18. Sometimes we may supply ψύχης, or ψήφου. *vid.*

X.

Χάρισμα, τὸ, *donum*, 1 Cor. xii. 1. Expressed, Rom. i. 11.

Χεῖρ, ἡ, *manus* in δεξιᾷ *dextera*; ἀριστερᾷ *sinistra*; ἐτέρα *altera*; ἕτετέρα *neutra*; Acts ii. 33. Ephes. i. 20. In τῇ μὲν ὕδωρ ἐφόρει, τῇ δὲ ἐτέρα τὸ πῦρ, sc. χεῖρ: *una manu aquam, altera ignem ferebat.*

. . . . Χεῖρες in ἀμφοτέραι *ambæ*, odyss. σ. 28. Lucian. in Symp. p. 604. Expressed Ælian. V. H. 1. 32. . . . Χειρῶν in ἀδίκων, viz. ἀρχεν, i. e. *qui prius laceffit injuria*, Ælian. V. H. 1. 14. id. H. A. 17. 24.

Χορδή, ἡ, *Chorda*, in those words denoting musical notes or strings, as, ὑπάτη *summa*, *tanquam prima gravem edens sonum*; παρυπάτη *quæ proxima τῇ ὑπάτῃ*; μέση *media*; παρεμέση *mediae proxima*; τρίτη *tertia*; νήτη *ultima* (per Cras. for νεάτη) *novissima Citharæ*

tharæ chorda, quæ sonum acutum edit.

Χρεία, ἡ, *usus*, sometimes in *εἰς πάντα*, render'd by *omni- no*; *in omni re*; *ad omnia*, Plutarch. in Pompejo.

Χρημα, τὸ, *res negotium*; In neuter Adn. as, *ἐκ ἀγαθόν*, *non bonum est.* ιλ. β. 204. *πιστὸν γῆ*: *ἄπιστον θάλασσα*, *fidum terra: infidum mare*, Laert. 2 Cor. ii. 6. expressed, *σκόπει πίνυν*, *ὡς ἱερὸν χρημα ἢ συμβεβλη*, *proinde considera, quam sit res sacra consilium*, Lucian. Advers. indoct. p. 392. *παροξυδοξόν γε*, *ὃ γὰρ ἀληθές*, *res mira est, nonne profecto*, Ælian. V. H. 8. 12. . . . In the Gen. which the *Atticks* put absolute, whether *ὦ*, *φεῦ*, *ὄντως* precede or not, as, *ὦ τῷ βίος*, sc. *χρημα*, *O res vitæ*; *τῆς τύχης*, *O fortuna*, vel *res fortunæ*, &c. . . . In *ἐνδέχεται fieri potest, usu venit, convenit*, sc. *χρημα*, *res admittit, capit*; Luke xiii. 33. id. xvii. 1. . . . In these phrases *ὦ*, *καλῶς*, *πῶς ἔχει*; i. e. *τὸ χρημα καλῶς ἔχει ἑαυτὸ*, *res bene sese habet.* — *Χρηματὰ opes, pecuniae*, in *πάλαια*, Ælian. V. H. 13. 11. *οἱ ἔχοντες*, sc. *χρηματὰ*, i. e. *divites*, Aristoph. Plut. p. 63. id. Equit. p. 359. So Cicero, *quod simus, quod habeamus*, Ep. fam. 8. 29. *οἱ μὴ ἔχοντες*, *pauperes*, 1 Cor. xi. 2. . . . In *τὰ δυνατὰ*, *τὰ ἐνόσια*

δῆ τῆ πόλει ξυλλαμβάνειν, *pro viribus enim civitati opem ferre oportet*, Aristoph. in con- cionat. p. 749. *Vid.* Luke xi. 41. The entire sentence is *τὰ δυνατὰ χρηματὰ.*

Χρόνος, ὁ, *tempus*, which Noun is wanting upon occa- sion in every case sing. as . . . N. *τέτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἄγει σήμερον*, sc. *χρόνος*; *tertium huncce diem agit hodie* (sc. *tempus*) Luke xxiv. 21. id. xiii. 35. in *ἔστιν ὅτε* for *ali- quando*, i. e. *est tempus quando*. . . . G. *ἐξ ἧ*, ιλ. α. *ἀφ' ἧ* a quo; Xen. κ. π. 1. 7. *ἐκ τῆς* ab hoc, Ælian. V. H. 2. 18. *ἐξ ἑωθινῶν* a matutino, Aristoph. Thesmoph. 764. *ἀπ' ἐκείνους* ab illo; *ἄλλ' μακρῶν*, *ἄλλ' πολλῶν*, *per magnum, vel multum temporis spatium*; *ἄλλ' παντός* per omne tempus; *ἄλλ' βραχέος* brevi; *πρὸ πολλῶν* multo ante; *πρὸ τῶν* antehac; *ὀλίγων*, *δι' ὀλίγων*, *ἐξ ὀλίγων* pau- lulum; *προϊόντος* procedente sc. *tempore*, Theocr. eid. 14. 18. Expressed in Xen. κ. π. 1. 27. *προϊόντος ὃ τῷ χρόνῳ ὁ μὲν Ἀστυάγης ἐν τοῖς Μήδοις Ἀστυάγης*, *procedente vero tempore Astyages in Medis moritur.* . . . Acc. in *μὴ νῦν ἄλλ' τῶν*, sc. *χρόνον*, *ne nunc tempus teras*; Ari- stoph. Plut. p. 44. In *καθ'* . . . *εἰς* . . . *ἐφ'* . . . *ὅσον*, *in quantum*, *χρόνον πῶς ὅσον*, *tempus tantum, in quan- tum*, &c. Sophocl. Philoct.

1072. Expressed Rom. vii. 1. In *δὴρὸν*, and *ἐπὶ δὴρὸν*, in *longum tempus*. In *μικρὸν* and *ἄμικρὸν*, *paululum*, John xvi.

17. Expressed, John vii. 33. Vid. Ælian. V. H. 14. 29.

In *πλείονα*, or *ἄμικρὸν πλείονα*, as, *ἔζησε ἢ ἔ πλείονα*, *non diutius vixit*, Artemid. Oneir. 5. It seems to be understood with *πρὸς* in these phrases *ἄχρῃς ἐσπέρας*; *ἄχρῃ μεσημβρίας*; *μέχρῃ ὄρεος τρίτης*, i. e. *ἄχρῃ πρὸς χρόνον ἐσπέρας*, *usque ad tempus Vesperae*; &c. . . .

Dat. ἐν τῷ νῦν, *hoc tempore*, suppl. *χρόνῳ*; ἐν τῷ τότε *tunc*, *illo tempore*, Lucian. Charid.

p. 792. ἐν ᾧ, *quo tempore*, Xen. κ. π. 2. 14. John. v. 7.

ἐν ὀλίγῳ, *exiguo*; ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, *brevissimo*; D. Cass. 36.

16. ἐν τῷ δούτέρῳ, *secunda vice*, Acts vii. 13. ἐν ἀτόμῳ *in momento*, 1 Cor. xv. 52. ἐν τάτῳ, and ἐν πσάτῳ for *interea*, Lucian. contempl. p.

351. id. Dial. Panop. et Gal.

Χώρα, ἡ, *regio*, in feminine adn. as, *ὄρεσιν ὄρεσιν*, *montosa*, *ἐρημὸς*, *deserta*, *ἴθι*, ἢ *ὄρεσιν*, *montanam ingreditor* (regionem) Xen. κ. π. 2. 27. Luke i. 39.

65. ib. xvii. 24. Job xviii. 4. Prov. viii. 28. It may be supplied in *καὶ ἰδίαν*, *privatim* Luke ix. 10. In *καταμίνας*, *id.* In *δημοσίᾳ* *publicè*. In *ταύτῃ* and *ἢ*, Artemidor. Oneir.

2. 3. ἢ (τάξας) *τὸς ἄλλας ἢ*

ᾧμῳ δέιν, *et collocatis aliis quo loco collocandos existimabam*, Xen. κ. π. 2. 11.

Χωρίον, τὸ, *locus*, in ἐρημον, expressed Lucian. Afino. p.

104. ἐν τῷ ἰσοπέδῳ, *in loco plano*, Xen. κ. π. 1. 43. τὸ *περανὸς declive*, Xen. κ. π. 2.

14. εἰς πῆδε huc, *eis ἐν in unum* expressed, Dionys. Halic. 6.

p. 343. ἐπ' αὐτὸ, Acts ii. 1. In τὰ ἐργάσιμα *culta*, τὰ λάσια *bispida*, τὰ δυαχερῆ *difficilia*,

τὰ ἐυήλατα *plana*, Xen. κ. π. 1. 21. τὰ περανῆ *declivia*, τὰ *καὶ λαεβία*, Ælian. V. H.

3. 1.

Υ.

Ψῆφος, ἡ, *calculus*, in ἡ ἀκαίρεσα, *tollens, occidens*; ἡ σάζεσσα *ferrens*. [N. B. Those *ψῆφοι* were *little pebbles* some

white some *black*, which were used in passing sentence; the

white to absolve, the *black* to condemn. *Mos erat antiquus,*

niveis atrisque lapillis; his damuare reos, illis absolvere cul-

pae, Ov. met. 15. 42.] In ἡ λευκὴ *alba*, ἡ μέλαινα *nigra*; ἡ πλήρης and ἡ τετραπημένη,

integra et perforata, Lucian. bis Accus. p. 238. Gen. ἑπὶ *μῆξ*, *uno omnium suffragio*,

Aristoph. Lysistr. p. 853. . . . Acc. in *τίθεσθ*, as, *καὶ γὰρ γνώμη ταύτη τίθεμαι*, *atque ego huic sententiae subscribo*, So-

phocl. Philoct. v. 1443. τίθεσθ

θεοῦ ἢ ἐναντίαν *contrarium ferre sententiam*, Lucian. bis Acc. p. 235. Luke xxxiii. 51. . . . Pl. Nom. in ἴσαι pares . . .

Dat. in πάσαις, πλείοσιν, omnibus, pluribus, as, πάσαις ἢ Ἀκαδημία κερταῖ, πλὴν μιᾶς, omnibus calculis vincit Academia, excepto uno, Lucian. bis Accusf. p. 226. p. 229, p. 235. p. 237. Expressed, *id.* in Charid. p. 392. *id.* Revivisc. p. 403. 413.

Ψυχῇ, ἢ, *animus*, In ἐκ or ἀπὸ μιᾶς *uno animo*; Expressed, ὡς περ ἐκ μιᾶς ψυχῆς ἅπαντες ἀνεβόησαν, *tanquam uno animo omnes exclamarunt*, Dionysf. Halic. 6. p. 348. ἀπ' εὐθείας, *ab recto animo*, i. e. *ingenue, candidè*, Plutarch. Fab. Max.

Ω.

ᾠδῇ, ἢ, *cantus* in ἡ ἐμβατήριος, *cantus, ad quem apud Lacedaemonios praelium committebatur*, Polyb. 4. p. 403. Expressed in Max. Tyr. diff. 33. p. 324. ed. Lug. 1631. supply ᾠδὴν before the Gen. after ἀδειν, ὡς εἰ μὲν γε τις ἀδοι Τελαμώνῳ, Κλεισθαγόρεος ἀδειν δέον, *itaque si quis cantat Telamonis (cantum,) quum Clitagorae (cantum) canere oporteat*, Aristoph. Lysistr. p. 910.

ᾠρα, ἢ, *Hora*, in feminine Adnouns, as, in ἡ πρώτη, and ἐσθινὴ *matutina*, in μακροὶν *diu*, (but understand ὅδον, when it

signifies *procul*); ἐξ αὐτῆς (ἐξ αὐτῆς) *ilico, ex illa hora*; ἀπ' ἐκείνης; expressed Matth. xv. 28.

II. ADNOUNS.

A.

Ἀνήκον, *pertinens, ἀνήκοντα, pertinentia*, *sim.* τεῖνον, and τεῖνοια, ἑπιτήδεια, &c. *pertinens, pertinentia, &c.* in τὸ πρὸς κόσμον *ad ornatum*; τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνῃ *ea quae ad pacem*; τὰ πρὸς ἀπαρτισμὸν *quae ad perfectiorem*, Luke xiv. 28. 32. Expressed, ἡ δαψιλείας ἢ πρὸς ἢ τροφῶν ἀνήκόντων, *de abundantia rerum quae ad victum pertinent*, Polyb. 2. p. 144. Dion. Halic. 5. p. 333. *id.* p. 327. *sim.* *signa ad salutem, sc.* *pertinentia*, Ter. And. 3. 2. 2.

Γ.

Γεγονώς, *existens, or some other participle of the verb substantive, frequent, in μῦθῳ ᾧ τρέπεται βροτεῖ χερῶς πολλὸν ἔλαφρότερος, mutatur humanum corpus quod multo levius est*, εργ. 415.

Γενέθλιος, *natalis*, in ἡμέρα, Laert. 4. 48. Job iii. 1.

Δ.

Διδόμενον, *datum* in τὸ ἐξ αὐτῶ δῶρον, Ælian. V. H. 1.

32. *id.* 8. 12. Expressed, *id.*
 1. 22. Here ἐκ has the force
 of καὶ. χάρισμα ἐκ πολλῶν,
 sc. διδομένον, 2 Cor. i. 11.

E.

Ἐἷς or εἷς ἐκ, as, ἦν ᾧ ἅ
 ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν, *erat enim unus
 ex bonis viris*, Ælian. V. H.
 12. 9. Expressed, John vi.
 70.

Ἐκαστος, *quisque, singuli*, in
 τῆς μνᾶς sc. ἀφ' ἐκάστης, in
singulas minas, Æschin. contra
 Ctesiph. *Vid.* Bud. comm. L.
 Gr. p. 988. καθ' ἡμέραν *singu-
 lis diebus*, Ælian. V. H. 9.
 13. *id.* 17. 7.

Ἐκεῖνος *ille*, is omitted with
 its substantive before the *sub-
 junctive article*, as, ἀπέχονται
 τε ὧν ἂν αὐταῖς ἀπέριγωσι, *sic
 ab iis abstinent, a quibus ar-
 centur*, i. e. ἀπ' ἐκείνων πραγ-
 μάτων, ἀφ' ὧν, &c. Xen. κ. π.
 I. I. 2. ἔμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπαθεν,
 i. e. ἀπ' ἐκείνων, ὧν or ἃ ἔπα-
 θεν, Heb. v. 8. Philipp. iv.
 12.

Ἐχων, *habens*, often in Lu-
 cian, as, ὁ ἧ μπάρα, sc. ἔ-
 χων, *qui citharam tenet*, Fu-
 gitiv. p. 125. ὁ ἧ σύριγγα,
*qui fistulam (habet) bis Ac-
 cus.* p. 218. ἡ τὰ ποικίλα, sc.
 γέφυρα ἔχουσα, *quae varias
 habes pistrinas*, *id.* p. 226.

K.

Κοινόν, *commune*, as, τὸ ἐμοῖ

ἢ σοὶ sc. κοινόν πρῶτον ἐστὶ;
*quid tibi tecum commune est
 negotium?* expressed in a like
 construction τὸ ἐν πτέρυγι ἢ ὀφ-
 θαλμῷ κοινόν ἐστὶν; *quid alae
 cum oculo commune est?* Lu-
 cian. Icaromen. p. 196. Æ-
 lian. H. A. 14. 25. Max. Tyr.
 34. p. 326.

M.

Μᾶλλον, *magis*, in βέλομι
 ἐγὼ λαὸν σὸον ἐμμεναι, ἢ Δου-
 λέει, ἰλ. α. 117. *sim.* 1 Cor.
 xiv. 19.

Μόνον *solum*, in αὐτὸ τῷ
 ἴψῳ, hoc, Ælian. V. H. 4.
 9. αὐτὸ, δὲ τῷ, ἀνάθημα εἶναι,
 sc. μόνον, *sed ad hoc solum, ut
 donarium esset*; de Pittaco 2.
 29. Expressed, Id. 3. 17.

O.

Ὀλίγον, or -γω with χρόνον,
 or -ω is sometimes to be sup-
 plied before πρὸ, as, πρὸ ἧ
 πικρῶν, i. e. ὀλίγον πρὸ ἧ &c.
paulo ante partum, Aristot.
 H. A. 7. 4.

Π.

Πάντα, *omnia*, before ὅσα,
 as, ἐγὼ δὲ φιλοσοφίαν τιμῶ τε,
 ἢ τῶν (i. e. πάντων ἧ πραγμά-
 των) ὅσα ἀνθρώπινα προτιμῶ,
*ego vero Philosophiam colo, et
 praefero omnibus rebus, quae-
 cunque humanae sunt*, Synes.

Πυλαίμενοι. Expressed, John iv. 39.

Παρεπιθέμενον *quod apponitur*, τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν, sc. αὐτοπιθέμενα *ea quae ab ipsis apponuntur*, Luke x. 7.

Παρών *instans*, as, χειμῶν ἤδη, ἀνεχώρησαν, *Hieme jam instante, regressi sunt*, Thucyd.

Πελοπόνητος, ὁ μέγας, in ὁ πᾶν, as, Ἡρώδης ὁ πᾶν, ὁ πᾶν Ἀλέξανδρος, *magnus ille, or, celeberrimus Herodes, Alexander*.

Πολὺς, *multus*, its Gen. is sometimes understood in χρόνος, ὅταν ἴδωσιν ἀλλήλους ἀπὸ χρόνος, *quando viderint alii alios post magnum temporis spatium*, Xen. κ. π. 1. A little after *Astyages* says that he ἀπὸ χρόνος ἤκειν, i. e. *post multum tempus venire*: Cyrus answers, νῆ Δία, δι' ὀλίγου γε, *per Jovem, post exiguum tempus*. Vid. Luke xviii. 4.

T.

Τίς, *aliquis*, as, ἐξ ὑμῶν sc. τινὰς ex vobis (aliquos) Luke xxi. 16. Rev. ii. 10. . . . τὶ ἐκ, as, δὲ τῷ Φαλάκρῳ τῶν τρωγαλίων, *da calvo illi e bellariis*, i. e. τὶ ἐκ τῶν τρωγαλίων, Aristoph. in Pace p. 680.

Τοιοῦτος, *talis*, is sometimes suppressed in the article, or preposition before οἷος *qualis*. Vid. Bud. p. 997. Sim. ποσῶν

tantum, before ὅσον *quantum*, Ælian. V. H. 1. 4.

τῶ hoc, after γνῆς, γνόβες, Luke ix. 11. . . . after πρὸς when it signifies *insuper*, sc. πρὸς τέποις *ad haec*, as, ἐγὼ ἢ ἠγάμαι τὸν λόγον τόνδε ἀσύμφορον τῇ πόλει, πρὸς δὲ ἢ εἰ δίκαιον, *ego verò existimo orationem hanc non expedire civitati, et praeterea minime justam esse*, Demosth. Expressed, Xen. κ. π. 2. 9. τέτις, ὁ τέτων after σημεῖον ἢ, τεκμήριον ἢ, and ἀπόδειξις, i. e. *hujus autem rei indicium*, Dio. Cass. 35. p. 7. . . . ἐκ τέτων, before the *subjunctive article*, as, πᾶν ἢ τὸ χρήσιμόν ἐστιν, ὧν ἢ ὑπερβολὴν βλάβειν ἀναγκαῖον, i. e. ἐκ τέτων ὧν, *omne autem utile ex eorum est numero, quorum exsuperantia noxia est*, Aristot. Polit. 7.

Φ.

Φέρσασα *ducens*, in ἡ ὁδὸς, ἡ πύλη, ἡ εἰς, or πρὸς τι, *via quae ducit*. Expressed, ἢ μὲν εἰς Ἄδου Φέρσαν (ὁδὸν,) *hanc quidem ad inferos ducentem (viam)*, Ælian. V. H. 9. 19. Acts xii. 10.

Ω.

ὦν *existens*, this Participle most frequently wanting after the *Prepositive article*, as, Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἐξουνοῖς, sc. ὦν,

ων, Matt. vi. 9. τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἔθνη, sc. ὄνια. Xen. κ. π. 1. 3. *σιμ. οἱ ἐν τῷ τέλει, οἱ ἐν ἀξιώμασι* sc. ὄντες, *qui in dignitate sunt constituti: magistratus.* Ἐν τοῖς μάλιςα. *ut qui maximè,* sup. ἔσι with a *datiue pl.* collected from what went before, as, φίλθ εἰμι ἐν τοῖς μάλιςα sc. ἔσι φίλοις. There may be also an *ellipsis* in μάλιςα, sc. κτῆ μάλιςα ἔργα.

III. VERBS.

A.

Ἀγανακτεῖν *indignari*, or, ἐργισθεῖς *irasci*, understood with the particle μὴ, sometimes after the Verb πείθειν *persuadere*, Matt. xxviii. 14.

Ἀπάγειν *abire*; The imperat. or Indic. fut. of this Verb, or ἀπέρχεσθαι must be supplied in such phrases as these; ἐς κόρυκας *ad Corvos*; ἐς Μακαρίαν *in Macariam*, i. e. *locum beatorum post mortem*; εἰς ὄλεθρον *in perniciem*, as, ἀπαγε (σεαυτὸν) ἐς κόρυκας, *abi ad corvos* &c. We may also understand ἔρρει and ἔρρησεις (from ἔρρω *acgrè eo, abeo in malam rem*) It is expressed, ἀνδρες Μεγαρέων, ἐκ ἐς κόρυκας ἔρρησετε. *viri Megarenses, exiite ad corvos abibitis*, Aristoph. in Pace p. 638.

Ἀπίνααι *abire*, before the Prepos. signifying motion to a

place, as, ἐγὼ ἦ ἔπι τῆ ἀκρόπολιν, sc. ἀπειμι, *eo vero ad arcem abeo*, Lucian. bis Accus. p. 219.

B.

Βλέπειν *videre*, before ὅπως, or ἵνα, as, ὅπως μὴ ποιήσης, sc. βλέπε, ὅρα, or σκόπευ, *vide, ne facias*. Vid. σκοπεῖν postea.

Βέλεσθαι *velle*, before εἰ ἦ σὶ *vero*, in the *Poets* especially, as, εἰ ἦ κῆ αὐτοὶ . . . φεγγόντων σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, *si vero et ipsi (Bέλονται vellent) fugiant cum navibus in patriam terram*. N. B. The *Atticks* use the Gen. pl. of the Participle for the third person Pl. of the Imperat. or form one like the other, φεγγόντων for φεγγέτωσαν. *ιλ. 1. 47. Vid. ιλ. 6. 517. 521.*

Γ.

Γίγνεσθαι *esse, fieri*, in ὑμεῖς δ', ὅταν καλωμεν, ὀρμαῖσθαι (sc. γίγνεσθε) ταχεῖς, *vos ergo, cum vocabimus, festinate*, Sophocle. philoct. v. 1076. In τι ὅτι, as, τι (subaud. γέγονεν) ὅτι ἐξετάτε με, *quid (est) quod quaereretis me*, Luke ii. 49. Expressed, John xiv. 22. In ἵνα τι, *ut quid, quem in finem*, as, Πρ . . . τὰς πόρναις καταπαῦσα βέλομαι *meretrices compercere tuo*. Βλ . . . ἵνα τι (sc.

(sc. γένοιτο) ut quid fiat? Πρ. . . δῆλον τῷτι τι ἴνα &c. hoc nimirum, ut &c. Aristoph. in concionatr. p. 745.

Γράφειν scribere, in Παῦλῳ δῶλος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ . . . παῖσι τοῖς ἔσιν ἐν Ῥωμῇ sc. γράφει, &c. Rom. i. 1. 7.

Δ.

Δεῖν oportere, abesse, may be conveniently supplied after λέγω, κείνω, δοκέω, as, λέγω ποιεῖν τῷτο (sc. δεῖν) faciendum hoc dico. ὦ ἦ μοι ἔν δοκεῖ ποιεῖν, sic igitur faciendum mihi videtur, Xen. κ. π. 2. 27. Expressed, ἡ φωνὴ ἐράν δεῖν λέγασσα, vox, quae amandum esse dicit, Ælian. V. H. 3. 12. . . Δεῖν abesse, with ὡσεῖν ὀλίγῃ, μικρῷ, as, ἡ ὀλίγῃ ἢ τὸ πῶλον κατέλαβον, et parum abfuit, quin urbem etiam cepissent, Ælian. V. H. 4. 8. μικρῷ ἐξετραχύλισεν αὐτὸν, i. e. ὡσεῖν μικρῷ δεῖν &c. parum abfuit, quin dejecisset eum; Or ὡσεῖν ἀπὸ μικρῷ παράγματος δεῖν &c. Xen. κ. π. 1.

Διδόναι dare, in forms of praying and wishing, as, Δήμητερ Φίλη ἢ Περσέφαττα, πολλὰ πολλάκις (δὸς) μέ σοι θύειν ἔχουσαν, chara Ceres et Proserpina (fac ut) multa habens saepe tibi sacrificem, Aristoph. Thesmoph. p. 782. Expressed, ιλ. ζ. 307. ἢ αὐτὸν πρηνέει δὸς πρῶσειν, et ipsum pronum da

cadere. Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε Θεοί, δότε ἦ ἢ τίνδε γενέσθῃ . . . παῖδ' ἐμὸν, Jupiter caeterique Dii, date et hunc fieri filium meum &c. ιλ. ζ. 476.

E.

Εἶναι esse. The ellipsis of this Verb is most frequent, as, ἡ ὁμολογῶσι τῷ αὐτῷ μηνὸς πᾶντα, sc. εἶναι, et tradunt pariter omnia haec hujus esse mensis, Ælian. V. H. 2. 25. Λῆρος, subaud. ἐστὶ, nugae (sunt.) Aristoph. Plut. 1. 1. 23. Vid. Heb. v. 13. ὡσεῖν ἡμέραι ὀκτώ, subaud. ἦσαν, Luke ix. 28. πολλὸς ἤδη χρόνῳ, sc. ἦν, Lucian. dial. meretr. p. 559. ὡρεῖ νῦν ἀπίνεαι, tempus nunc (est) abeundi . . . ποιῆσαι faciendi. After ὅσον with an Infinitive, as, πίνουσιν ὅσον ἀρπάσαι, bibunt, quantum rapere: at length it would be, πίνουσιν τοσῶτον ὕδωρ, ὅσον ἐστὶν ἀρπάσαι, bibunt tantum aquae, quantum rapere est, or licet, Ælian. V. H. 1. 4. θαυμαστὸν ὅσον mirum quantum, ὑπερφυῆς ὅσον; ἀμήχανον ὅσον immensum quantum, sc. ἐστὶν.

Ἐξετάζεσθαι comparari, or εἰ ἐξετάζεται, in πρὸς τι and ὡς πρὸς τι. as, τὰ παθήματα ἀξία (ἐξετάζεσθαι) πρὸς τὸ δόξαν, Rom. viii. 18. χρόνῳ μικρὸς ὡς πρὸς τὸ ἀπαντα, tempus exiguum (εἰ ἐξετάζεται si comparetur) cum univervo, Plato de Repub.

Repub. 6. Expressed; ἔμι-
 κροῖ . . . ὡς πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν
 ἐξετάζει τὴν συμπάσης ἀρχῆς,
*non parva . . . si ad vim
 totius imperii exigantur*, Lu-
 cian. Saturn. p. 809.

Ἐπείγειν *urgere*, in χρεῶν
 (Ion. for χρεῖα) *necessitas* with
 an Acc. as, χρεῶν βελῆς ἐμὲ
 καὶ σὲ, subaud. ἐπείγει, *necessi-
 tas vel inopia consilii tenet,
 premit, vel urget et me, et te*,
 ἰλ. κ. 43. The Scholiast and
Eustathius observe that ἐμὲ καὶ
 σὲ, are put for ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί:
 but says *Dr. Clarke*, *absurdis-
 sime uterque, . . . constructio
 est, χρεῶν ἰκάνει, βεβίηκε vel a-
 liquid simile. Ut in hoc libro,*
 v. 118. 142. *μεγάλη χρεῖω βε-
 βίηκεν Ἀχαιῶς*, id. 172. *Vid.*
Clarke in loc. superior.

Ἐρχεσθαι *venire*, in δόρυο huc,
 as, δόρυο (ἐλθεῖ) εἰς τὴν γῆν,
veni in terram, Acts vii. 3.
 Expressed; δόρυο μῆσο' ἐλθεῖ,
huc Musa accede, odyss. μ.
 Aristoph. Thesmoph. p. 784.
 δόρυο ἴθι πρὸς ἡμᾶς, Lucian.
 Afino p. 93.

Ἐυχεσθαι *precari*, in Saluta-
 tions, χαίρειν, ὅπως πρῶτον, ὅπως
 ἀγαθῶν, ὑγιαίνειν, which stand
 in the front of Epistles, sub-
 aud. ἔρχομαι or rather ἔρχε-
 ται, as, Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀριστοτέλει
 χαίρειν, sc. ἔρχεσθαι, *Alexander
 Aristoteli salutem*, sc. *appre-
 catur*; Expressed, John Ep.
 iii. v. 2. . . μὴ γένοιτο *absit*,

i. e. ἔρχομαι ἵνα μὴ γένοιτο,
precor ut ne fiat.

Ἐχειν *habere*, with εὖ bene
 in conditional Sentences, as,
 εἰ ἐγὼ ἰκανῶς διδάσκω ὑμᾶς,
 οἷός τις χρὴ πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἶναι
 (subaud. καλῶς ἔχει:) εἰ ἢ μὴ
 &c. *si ego satis doceo vos,*
*quales erga vos invicem esse
 oporteat* (bene se res habet)
sin vero minus &c. Xen. κ. π.
 8. 7. 3. ad fin. καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐκὼν
 πείθει· εἰ ἢ μὴ, *et si sponte
 pareat* (bene habet) *sin minus*,
 Plato in protag. There is the
 same *ellipsis* Luke xiii. 9. . . .
 or we may supply ἐξασθε *finite*.
 Vid. Aristoph. Plut. 2. 4.
 467. et Scholiast. ad Verf.
 468.

⊙.

Θέλειν *velle*, in μὴ κλέπειν,
ne furare; μὴ μοιχῶειν, *ne
 adulterium committas*. N. T.
 μὴ πείθεσθαι, *morem ne ge-
 re*, Lucian. Rhetor. Praecept.
 Subaud. θέλει. And in, γυμ-
 νὸν σκείρειν, γυμνὸν ἢ βωβῆν,
 γυμνὸν δ' ἀμᾶρ, *nudus se-
 rito, nudusque arato, nudus
 quoque metito*, understand ra-
 ther δᾶ. For the sense of the
 author is that those labours
 ought to be finished before the
 winter, Hes. Ery. v. 389. Vid.
 κελῶω *postea*.

K.

Κελεύειν *jubere*, in μὴ διδάσ-

κειν τῷτο, *ne doce hoc*, subaud. κελδύω. It is expressed, or κέλομαι which signifies the same, in Hes. διζέει κέλομαι, *inquirere jubeo*, εργ. βοι.

ἐπανίλον, unde (*digesta est*) *oratio, illuc redeundum*, Theophrast. 6. de causis.

Πέμπειν *mittere*, is sometimes omitted, especially in *Adagies*, as, γλαῦκας εἰς Ἀθήνας, *noctuas Athenas*, sc. πέμπεις *mittis*.

Ποιῶν *facere*, This Verb is frequently to be supplied, in εἶδεν ἄλλο, as, μόνῳ ἐκεῖνῳ εἶδεν ἄλλο (sc. ἐποίησεν) ἢ τῶς πεπρωκότας περιελαύνων ἐθεῶτο, *solus ille nihil aliud (agebat) quam eos qui ceciderant circumquiritans spectabat*. Xen. κ. π. 1. 24. Sim. *et illa nocte nihil praeterquam vigilatum est*, Liv. . . . After the Verb μέλλω, as, τί γὰρ ἐκ ἐμελλον, sc. ποιήσεν, *quid enim facturi non erant*. . . After δύναμαι *possum*, Luke xii. 26. In Ælian. V. H. 1. 25. τί δ' ἐκ ἐγώ σε (sc. ἐποίησα,) τί δ' ἐκ ἐμέ σὺ (sc. ἐποίησας,) *quid non ego tibi, quid tu non praestitisti mihi?* Polyb. 12.

Δ.

Λέγειν *dicere*. This Verb is frequently suppressed in narrations, as, ὁ Κύριος πρὸς αὐτὸν, sc. ἔλεγε, *et dominus ipsi*, sc. *dicebat*. Acts ix. 6.

Μ.

Μίγνυμι *misceri*, or μοιχδύειν, *moechari*, omitted out of modesty *in obscaenis*, as, ὡς ἔτυχεν Ἀῖδ' ὄρνιθι, sc. μιγῆσα, *ut fuit Laeda avi*, &c. Eurip. in Iphigen, in Aulide. sim. *quae cum viris suis nos praedicant solere*, i. e. *moechari*, Plaut. *cistell.* 1. 1. 38.

Ο.

Ὅμνυειν *jurare in νῆ ἢ Δία*, subaud. ὀμνύω *juro*; or μαρτύρομαι *testor*. 1 Cor. xv. 31. Expressed, ὅμνυμι πάντων ἀρδην θεῶς, *juro igitur omnes simul deos*. Some perhaps had rather here understand ἄ, Aristoph. Thesmoph. p. 781.

Π.

Παρεκβαίνειν *digredi*, in ὅθεν ὁ λόγος (sc. παρεξέβη) ἐκῆσεν

Σ.

Σκοπεῖν *Observare*. The Imperative of this Verb understand before ὅπως, as, ὅπως καὶ τῷτο μὴ διδάξης μηδένα, i. e. σκόπει, or βλέπε ὅπως; *Vide vel cave, ne aliquem hoc doceas*, Aristoph. nub. p. 172. *Id.* pace p. 629. ὦ Πηγάσιόν μοι δεσ. sim. ἑσθηθῆ, καὶ . . . ὅπως οἱ κόλακες ἐκεῖνοι ἀξάρραγῶσιν ἐπὶ φθόνου, *sustine, et fac, ut adulatoribus illi prae invidia dirumpatur*,

Lucian. Timon. p. 130. *Id.* Prometh. p. 175. Vid. βλέπειν anteà.

T.

Τρέπεσθαι *verti*, in ἐς κεφαλὴν σου, i. e. τρεπέσθω, or ἐλθέτω τὸ δεινόν, *vertatur, vel veniat malum.* Formula imprecandi, Aristoph. in pace p. 702.

Φ.

Φάσαι *dicere*, in ὁ ᾗ, as, ἐπεὶ ᾗ τις ἔφη πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὅτι μέγα ἐστίν, ἢν ὀπιθυμῆ τις, τῶν τυχεῖν: ὁ ᾗ (sc. ἔφη) ἀλλὰ μείζον ἐστὶ &c. *quum vero quis illi diceret, magnum est compotem eorum fieri, quae quis cuperet: at ille (dixit) majus est, &c.* Ælian. V. H. 9. 29. *sim.* in οἱ δὲ; ὡς οἱ δὲ, sc. φασιν, Ælian. H. A. 1. 6. *Id.* V. H. 12. 35. In ὅτι when it stands in the beginning of Chapters, and discourses, subaud. φησὶν ὁ δεινός, or something equivalent. So Ælian begins his chapters. *Vid.* V. H. *Vid.* Devar. upon ὅτι.

IV. PARTICLES.

I. Prepositions.

A.

Ἄντι *pro.* Verbs of Traffick, of changing, are said to govern

a *Gen.* but we may supply ἄντι, as, ἐν τῷ μνήματι, ὃ ἀνήσαστο Ἀβραάμ (ἄντι) τιμῆς ἀργυρίου, *in sepulchro, quod emit Abraham (pro) pretio argenti,* Acts vii. 16. χρυσόν (ἄντι) φίλος ἀνδρὸς ἐδέξατο, *aurum pro charo viro accepit.* Odyss. λ. 326. *Sim.* χρυσέα (ἄντι) χαλκείων ἀμείψεν aurea (pro) aeneis *permutare.* Expressed, as, ἀντιβρώσεως μιᾶς ἀπέδοτο τὰ πρωτόκτεια αὐτῆ, *uno edulio vendidit primitiva sua,* Heb. xii. 16. Joel. iii. 3. In, ἔκ ἂν ἔτι δοίην (ἄντι) τῷ θεῶν τριβόλον, *non darem triobolum pro Diis,* Aristoph. in pace p. 686. *Vid.* Lucian. in Cynico p. 725.

Ἄπο *ab.* This Preposition may be supplied before the *Gen.* after some *Verbs, Ad-nouns,* and *Adverbs,* as, . . . *Verbs . . . of delivering, absolving, abstaining, separating, being distant, &c.* ἀπέχεσθαι (χεῖρας vel ἑαυτὸν ἄπο) κακῶν, *abstinere (manus vel se) a malis.* Expressed, 1 Thess. iv. 3. Acts xv. 20. ἀπέχεσθαι (ἄπο) τινος *abesse ab aliquo;* expressed, Luke xv. 20. . . . ἀφίεναι, ἄπλωσθαι, ἐλευθερῶν, ῥύεσθαι τινος *absolvere, liberare ab aliquo.* Expressed; Rom. vi. 22. Matt. vi. 13. χωρίζειν, χωρίζεσθαι (ἄπο) τινος. Expressed, ὁ θάνατος χωρίζει ἄπο τῆ σάρκα πρὸς τὴν ψυχὴν, Plato. Expressed, Rom. viii. 35. 1 Cor.

1 Cor. vii. 10. . . . ἔργω σε
 (ἀπό) πυρός, ἢ ὕδατος, *aqua*
et igni tibi interdico. Expressed,
 τὰς υἱεῖς ἔρξουσιν οἱ πατέρες ἀπό
 τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων, *filios ar-*
cent patres ab improbis homini-
bus, Xen. . . ὑπερεῖδος (ἀπό)
 δόξης, *desitui gloria*, Rom. iii.
 24. Expressed Heb xii. 15 . .
 Adnouns . . . signifying *want*,
emptiness, *difference*, &c. as,
 ἐνδεής (ἀπό) τῆς κατ' ἡμέραν, *in-*
digus quotidiani victus. ἐλεύθε-
 ρος (ἀπό) κακίας, *liber malitia*.
 Expressed, Rom. vii. 3. κενὴ
 (ἀπό) οἰσῶν ἢ φαρέτρας, *phare-*
tra sagittis vacua, Lucian.
 ἀπειρος (ἀπό) τέχης, *expers hu-*
jus, μόνος (ἀπό) πάντων, expressed,
 κείται μὲν ἀπ' ἄλλων, *jacet*
solus ab aliis, Soph. Philoct. v.
 182. ἀλλότριον (ἀπό) ἐκείνου, *a-*
lienum ab illo; πλησίον (ἀπό)
 τῆς χωρῆς, *propinquum loco*;
 ἄλλος (ἀπό) ἐκείνου, *alius ab*
illo; ἄλλο (ἀπό) ἄπιστης, *di-*
versum a scientia, Plato, Me-
 non. sim. νευε πutes alium (α)
sapiente bonoque beatum Hor.
 Ep. i. 16. 20. qui species alias
 (α) veris, Id. Sat. 2. 3. 208.
nec quidquam aliud (α) liber-
tate communi quaesisse, Cic.
 Ep. fam. 11. 2. . . . Ad-
 verbs . . . πρὸς (ἀπό) τῆς
 κείσεως ὀρθῆς, *procul a recto*
judicio, Ælian. V. H. 2. 8.
 sim. ἐγγύς (ἀπό) τῆς πόλεως.
 And after Adverbs of *separa-*
tion, ἀνδρῶν, ἀτερῶν, χωρῆς, &c.

Δ.

Διὰ per, propter, before the
 word of *Time* in Gen. as, (Διὰ)
 πολλῶν ἢ αὐτῶν ἐχ' ἐώρηκα
 χρόνου, *nam multo tempore ipsos*
non vidi, Aristoph. Plut. v. 98.
 ἐρχομαι (Διὰ) πεδίον, *eunt per*
campum, ιλ. β. 801. Ζηνός
 (Διὰ) χόλον, *Jovis ob iram*,
 Apollon. Rhod. 2. In ταῦτα
 for Διὰ ταῦτα, *propterea*, A-
 ristoph. in Pace p. 649. Id.
 Nub. p. 145. Xen. u. π. 1.
 27.

Ε.

Εἰς in, ad; after verbs of
motion to a place as, ἀλλὰ ὅτε
 (εἰς) Σύνιον ἱερὸν ἀφικόμεθ', *sed*
cum Sinium sacrum pervenimus,
 Odyss. γ. 278. τόδ' ἰκάνεις, *huc*
venis i. e. εἰς πόδα τὸ χωρεῖον, ιλ.
 ξ. 298. sim. εὐθύ with a Gen.
 understand εἰς χωρεῖον, τόπον,
 οἶκον, or αὐλᾶς, as, ἥδιον ἂν
 (κτ') πρὸς ἐτέραν (ὁδὸν) ἦλθον
 πρὸς (ἀγασαν) εὐθύ (εἰς οἶκον)
 τῆς Ἄδης, *libentius alteram in-*
grederer, quae recta ad Inferos
duceret, Ælian. V. H. ix. 18.
 Expressed, ὀρθῶς χωρεῖ Διὸς εἰς
 αὐλᾶς, *recte incede ad Jovis*
aulas, Aristoph. Pace p. 634.
 When two Acc. follow
 Verbs, this *Preposition* may be
 supplied, either before the Acc.
 of the *Thing*, as, αἰτιῶμαί σε
 C c 2 (εἰς)

(εις) ταῦτα, *accuso te harum rerum*: or of the *Person*, as, εἶα (εις) τὴν ἄλλαν δρέσθης, *quaecunque aliis feceris*. It may be supplied in other phrases, as, τί quid? i. e. εἰς τί; τί χρὴ quid opus est? Expressed, εἰς τί χρὴ λέγειν; *quid attinet dicere?* Max. Tyr. dissert. 21. In ἔχαιον *cujus gratia*, ἐκείνου χάριν *illius gratia*, βέλους χάριν in *gratiam senatus*; ἀ γὰρ (εις) πρὸ πόλιν ὑμνήσα, *quae enim in urbem cecini*, Thucyd. 2. ἦν (εις) τῷτο νικηθῆς ἐμῶ, *si in hoc victus fueris a me*, Aristoph. Nub. p. 185.

Ἐκ ex. This *Preposition* may be supplied before the *Gen.* following verbs and adn. signifying *plenty*, &c. *Partitives*, *superlatives*, and the noun importing the *matter* of which a thing is made, as Verbs γεμίσατε τὰς ὑδρίας (ἐξ) ὕδατος, *implete hydras aqua*, John ii. 7. Matt. xxii. 10. Expressed, ἔσωθεν γέμισον ἐξ ἀσπαργῆς, ἢ ἀκροστιχίας, *intus autem plenae sunt raphana et intemperantia*, Matt. xxiii. 25. *Ibid.* John xii. 4. Rev. viii. 5. . . . ἐστὶν κρητὶν ἄριστος: πίνειν οἶνον, ὕδατος, σίβατον. ἐκ, or μέγας τί ἐκ. . . . ἐμὲ νεκρῶν, κρητὶν, ἔλκεον, κρητὶν τῶν (sc. ἐκ) αἰ, (ἐκ) τῶν σκάνων λαβῶν ἐμῶν τις, *crure quis nos prehendens*, Aristoph. Syllab. p. 882. Mark ix. 27. *Ibid.* V. H. 11. 5. Ex-

pressed, λαμβάνειά μιν ἐκ τῆς ἕρξης, *cauda me prehendit*, Lucian. Afinus p. 93. . . . (ἐκ) Σιδῆρος πεποιημένῳ, *e ferro factus*, Lucian. Philop. p. 497. Expressed, ἢ ὁ μὲν ἐκ χαλκῶ, ὁ δὲ ἐκ χρυσοῦ, *et alius ex aere, alius ex argento*, Lucian. Hermot. p. 534. . . . This *Preposition* may be supplied before the *Gen.* after ἀκρίαν, παύσεσθαι, ἀπολαύειν, &c. as, ταῦτα γὰρ (ἐκ) Μίδας ἤκουσα τῶ οἰκέτῃ, *hoc ex Mida seruo audiui*, Lucian Hermot. p. 512. Acts i. 4. . . . ἔχεσθαι (ἐκ) τινός, *adhaerere alicui*, vel *pendere ab aliquo*. Vid. Heb. vi. 9. . . . παύσεσθαι τῆ ὀργῆς *cessavit ex ira*. Expressed, Rev. xiv. 13. . . . πολλαίς πλεῖστον ἀγαθὸν ἀπολαύομεν ἐκ τῶ κινδύνων, *saepe plurimum boni percipimus ex periculis*, Isocr. Panegy. . . . ἔσωθεν γὰρ μεσῶ ἐστὶ (ἐξ) ὑποκρίσεως, *intus autem repleti estis simulatione*, Matt. xxiii. 21. . . . *Partitives* (ἐκ) δυσὶν θάτερον, *e duobus alterum*; εἰδείς (ἐξ) ἀνδρώπων. . . . *Superlat.* . . . τιμιώτατον (ἐκ) πάντων, *ex omnibus pretiosissimum*. Expressed, ἐγὼ ἐξ ἀπάντων ἡ καλλίστη ἔδοξα, *ego ex omnibus pulcherrima visa sum*, Lucian, de Galatea . . . In *Gen.* absolute . . . when it may be explain'd by *post*, after, since, as, πατρὸς θανέντος, *ex vel a patre mortuo*, i. e. post patrem mortuum.

But

But then the Participle is supposed to be *Perfect*: when it is *Present* it may be supplied by ὄνι; which see.

Ἐν, *in*, often suppressed before a Noun in the *Dative*, signifying . . . Place . . . as, (ἐν) αἰθέρι, ναίων, *in aethere habitans*, Hesiod. sim. δόμῳ for ἐν δόμῳ; κύκλῳ for ἐν κύκλῳ, *in aedibus, in circuitu*, Luke ix. 12. Expressed, Aristoph. Avib. p. 546. . . Πυθοῖ *Delphis*; Πειραιοῖ, in Piraeo. N. B. Those two last are not *Adverbs*, but *Datives* of the Obsolete Nouns Πειθῶ and Πειραιῶ, which are declined after the *fourth Class* of contracted Nouns p. 26. Dat. αῖ, οῖ. Expressed, Πυθοῖ ἐνι πετρηέσση, ιλ. 1. 405. Vid. Aristoph. Equit. p. 358. . . Θήβησι, Ἀθήνησι, *Thebis, Athenis*, &c. are not *Adverbs*; but *Dat.* pl. Ion. et Poet. for Θήβαις, Ἀθήναις, in the same manner as αἰοίδησι is for αἰοίδαίς, Hes. εργ. 1. 1. . . Time . . . τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρῃ sc. ἐν, *eodem die*. Expressed, Luke i. 26. . . . πρῶτῳ *tempore matutino*. This is not really an *Adverb*; but the *Dat.* of πρῶτῳ, *matutinus*, for the point under, it has from πρῶτῳ, as the *Scholias*t observes on *Aristoph.* Aves p. 547. suppl. ἐν ὥρᾳ πρῶτῳ, *hora matutina*. . . Instrument . . . παλάσσειν ῥάβδῳ, *percutere baculo*; πλήττεσθαι λίθῳ, vel βέ-

λει *percuti lapide, vel telo, sc. ἐν*. Expressed, ἐν βέλει πηγῆς, *telo percussus*, Eurip. And Matt. vii. 6. . . Cause, Manner, &c. . . as, νοσεῖν νόσῳ, vel φρενίτιδι, *laborare morbo, vel pbrenitide*; suppl. ἐν. ὑπερβάλλουσι (ἐν) τῇ μοχθηρίᾳ, *in nequitia omnem modum exuperant*, Aristoph. Plut. 1. 2. 109. Gal. v. 1. *ib.* vi. 16. Expressed, ἀλλ' ἐν τέτοις πᾶσιν ὑπερνηκῶμεν, *sed in hisce omnibus exuperamus*, Rom. viii. 37. . . With πολλῶν, μακρῶν, &c. understand ἐν μεγάλῃ, vel μέτρῳ, as, (ἐν) πολλῶν (μετρῶ) ἐνδοξότερον, *longè praestantior*, i. e. *ampliore modo*.

Ἔνεκα vel ἕνεκεν propter; causa. This is commonly called an *Adverb*; by *Eustathius* a *Conjunction*, ad ιλ. α. by *Bos* a *Preposition*, having the force and Nature of the *Preposition* καὶ with an *Acc.* or ἐν. It is frequently to be supplied before a *Gen.* as, κρυπλάδης ἐυνῆς ἀλόχῃς *secreti leſti uxoris*, εργ. 327. τίνῃ ἀγαθῷ τῆτο ποιῶσιν, sc. ἕνεκα, *cujus boni gratia hoc faciunt?* Lucian Philop. p. 327. Ælian. V. H. 12. 1. μὴ ἀπάδειν, &c. ὀργισθεῖς (ἕνεκα) τέτων κλεώνυμον, *Iſæus*. In verbs of *admiring, praising, &c.* as, θαυμάζω σε (ἕνεκα) τῆ ἀρετῆς: ζῆλῳ, ἐυδαμονίζω, ἐπαινῶ σε τῆ τύχης. Sim. τίς ἐκ ἀν' ἀγάσασθαι τῶ ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων (ἕνεκα) τῆ ἀρετῆς,

τῆς, *quis non miratur virorum illorum virtutem*, Demosth. pro Ctesiph. In τῷ before infinitives, as, (ἐνεκα) τῷ ποιῆσαι. You may also understand here the Prep. ὡς, which see.

Ἐπὶ *in, sub, ad*, in ἴνα βλαψῆ τὴ ἀκρον τῆ δακτύλου (ἐπὶ) ὕδατος, *ut tingat extremam digiti partem in aquam*, Luke xvi. 14. . . . In the *Gen.* absolute: which we find expressed ἐπὶ Ἡγεσίᾳ ἀρχοντος Ἀθηνῆσι, *Hegesia imperante Athenis*, Arrian. 7. *Vid.* Polyb. 4. p. 442. ἐγένονο ἀγλύσεις &c. . . . In the *Gen.* that follows a verb signifying motion to a place, as, ἴωμεν (ἐπὶ) ναός, *eamus ad navim*, Soph. Philat. 1178. ἵεναι ἐπ' οἶκον, *ire domum*, Thucyd. passim . . . In ἔῃ *ubi*, and αὐτῷ ἰῖ, *subaud.* ἐπὶ τόπω, *Vid.* τόπος . . . In the *Acc.* of the thing after Verbs of advising exhorting, as, παρεκαλῶ σε (ἐπὶ) ταῦτα, *hortor te hanc rem*. In the *Dat.* of place, as, εἶτ' ἄρα Νείλῳ (ἐπὶ) προχοαῖς, *sive ad Nili ostia*, Aristoph. Nub. p. 140. Expressed, ὅπως μὴ σ' ἐπὶ θύρασι μὲν εἴδεται, *ne te prae foribus videat*, Aristoph. Ecclef. p. 753. . . . In the *Dat.* of Price, as, πρὶ αὐτῷ (ἐπὶ) βρεῖ δώδεκα, *emere bobus duodecim*, Lucian. . . . In ὅ, *quo*, which is a *Dat.* for before the long O was in use, they wrote the *Dat.* ὅι, now ὅ, the *Iota* being put

under; ὅι therefore is the same with ὅ, and may be explain'd by this *Preposition* and τόπω, as, ὄρων (ἐφ') ὅι (or ὅ τόπω) κινδύνας καθεισήμεν, *videns (in) quo periculi (loco) constitutus essem*, Lucian. Pseudom. p. 780.

K.

Καὶ, *ad, in, per*, understood before the *Gen.* in Ἀινείας ὃ πρῶτος ἀκόντισεν (κτ') Ἰδομενεῖ, *Aeneas primus jaculum misit in Idomeneum*, *il.* v. 502. *sim.* in τῷ λοιπῷ, and τῷ λοιπῷ χρόνῳ, *reliquo tempore* In ἐξῆς, *deinde, ordine*, which is not an *Adverb*; but the *Gen.* the only case remaining, of ἡ ἐξῆς, *series, ordo*: So that ἡ ἐξῆς ἡμέρα, is the same as, ἡ κατ' ἐξῆς ἡμέρα, *dies, quae in serie sequitur*, i. e. *dies sequens*. That κτ' is to be supplied is very reasonable from its compound, which length of time hath made one Word, tho' at first two, as, καθεξῆς, i. e. κατ' ἐξῆς, *deinceps*. *Sim.* ἀπαύτως, *semper*; παρῶπαν ὀμνίνο, *prorsus*; παρῶπαν ἰστα, *protinus*; ἐπέκεινα ἰλλί, *ultra*; ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀβ ἰνίτιο, *καταμόνας ὄλομ, privatim*; κατενόπιον ἰν ὀνσπεκτου, *coram*. . . . Before those *Acc.* in (κατ') εἶδ' ὀ κάλλιςος . . . (κτ') ψυχὴν Φιλανδρωπότηατος, Xen. κ. σ. I. 4. . . (κτ') ὠδάας ὠκύν

κὺς Ἀχιλλῶς, *pedibus celer Achilles*. ἰλ. *sc̄ere*. (κ̄) πάντα, *per omnia*, 1 Cor. x. 33. . . . (καί) ὁδὸν *per viam*, Xen. κ. π. 2. 25. . . (καί) ὄν τρόπον *quo modo*, Xen. κ. π. 2. 1. . . (κ̄) καινὸν τρόπον *nouo modo*, Aristoph. *Pace* p. 627. Acts i. 11. Jude *verf.* 7. . . (κ̄) δίκην κέρκx, *instar caudae*, Lucian. *Afin.* p. 93. ἢ γδ̄ ἐξείναι (κ̄) γνώμην ἐμὴν μέλλει, *nam egressum parat, ut opinor*, Aristoph. *Pace.* p. 637. τὴν ἡμέραν, πὸν χρόνον, ἢ ὤραν, *subaud.* κ̄. Sim. ἢ δὴ τῆς εἰρήνης γεγονυίας (κ̄) τέτραρεx μῆνας, *quum jam pax fuisset per quatuor menses*, Demosth. . . . (κ̄) ψδ̄δ̄ per mendacium, *falso*, ἰλ. 1. 115. . . . ὡς (καί) ὄναρ ὤδ̄ τ̄ Θεῷ ἀκῶν, *ut per quietem a Deo audiens*, Lucian. *Pseud.* p. 776. Ælian. V. H. 12. 63. . . . In τὰ λοιπὰ, τὰλλα, *quod ad caetera — ad alia atinet*: τὰ δυνατὰ, τὰ ἐνόια, *pro facultatibus*, *subaud.* κ̄ χρήματα . . . ἄπερ and ἄτε, *quippe, quoniam*, *Acc. neut. pl. subaud.* κ̄ τὰ πρέγματα. In δωρεὰν *gratis*; *Acc.* from δωρεὰ . . . μακροῖν *longè*, *subaud.* κ̄ ὁδόν. In πολλὸν and πολλόν before the Comparative, as, πολλόν ἀμείνω, *longè meliorem*, *erg.* 19. i. e. κ̄ πολλόν μέτρον ἀμείνω. . . . Also in *Acc.* after neuters and Passives, as, ἀλγῶ (κ̄) ἢ κεφαλὴν, *doleo caput*. ὠφελείθαι (κ̄) τὸ,

utilitatem capere ex aliqua re. ζημιῶθαι (κ̄) τι, *mulctari aliquo*, Matt. xvi. 26. . . . Also in Verbs active which govern two *Acc.* ἄποσερεῖν τινα (κ̄) τὰ χρήματα, *spoliarem aliquem bonis*.

M.

Μετὰ, *post, cum*. in Neut. particip. *Acc.* which may be paraphrased by *postquam* and a Verb. as, ἀκροθῆν *audito*, or *postquam auditum est*; πρῶσεταγμένον *mandato*; δόξαν *cum visum esset*; ἐξόν, ἐνόν *cum liceat*; παρὸν *cum adsit facultas*; ἀρξάμενον, *post initium factum*, Luke xxiv 47. Understand in all those κ̄ τὸ πρέγμα. In the *Dat.* after ἀκολοθεῖν, ἔπειθεαι, ὀπηθεῖν, *sequi, comitari*. Expressed, ἐδέπολ' ἰθυδικαίσε μετ' ἀνδράσι λιμὸς ὀπηθεῖ, *numquam justos homines comitatur famas*, *erg.* 228. With ἄμα, *Hef. Theog.* 80. Aristoph. *Pace* p. 676. Sim. ὁμιλεῖν σοφοῖς, i. e. μετ' σοφοῖς *versari cum sapientibus*.

Π.

Περὶ *de*. This *Preposition* is understood in the *Gen.* after Verbs of remembring, forgetting, caring, &c. as, μέμνησο (ὤει) τῆς τυχης, *memento fortunae*; ἴπιλανθανέοθ̄ (ὤει) βίης, *oblivisci violentiam*. Expressed,

as,

as, καὶ γὰρ περὶ τῆς ποδοῦς, ἢ τῆς τραύματος ἀναμνησθεῖς, *ei ego pedis, ac vulneris recordatus*, Lucian. Afin. p. 93. Xen. κ. π. I. 34. . . . In πλείον[⊙] ποιῆσαι, *pluris facere*. Expressed, περὶ μηδενός ποιῆσαι τὰς διαβολὰς, *nibili pendere calumnias*, Isocr. *Vid.* Polyb. 2. p. 208. Altho' this may be accounted for another way, as, ποιῆσαι τι περὶ γὰρ πλείον[⊙] τιμῆματος, *habere vel facere aliquid negotium pluris pretii*. . . . In σπυλαγχνιδεῖς τῆ δόλῳ, Matt. xviii. 27. Expressed, Matt. ix. 36. . . . Σπυρεῖν τιν[⊙], *haesitare de aliqua re*; Expressed, Σπυρεῖν περὶ τῆς δαιμονίης τῆς Σακεράτης, *qui de Socratis daemone dubitant*. Max. Tyr. *differt.* 26. 254. ed. Lugd. 1631. καὶ ἀφρονεῖν, *despicere*; ἔπιμελεῖσθαι, and φρονίζειν *curare*, τιν[⊙], i. e. περὶ τινός. . . . In φρόνιμ[⊙], and such like adnouns; expressed, φρόνιμος περὶ τῶν περὶ τῶν περὶ τῶν, Xen. κ. π. I. 35.

Πρό, *prae*. In the Gen. after the comparative degree, as, σὺ εἶ εὐδαιμονώτερός μου, i. e. πρό μου, *tu me es beatior*. Or we may supply περὶ, πρὸς, expressed, Heb. iii. 3. In Gen. after positives, Luke ii. 2. Expressed, Luke xi. 38. In Gen. after τιμῶν, ἐλέσθαι, &c. Ælian. V. H. 1. 32. τιμῶν ἅπαντων, *omnibus praefertur*, Lucian. Charidemo. *Vid.* Æ-

lian. V. H. 3. 10.

Πρὸς, *ad*, before τι, as, τὴν σὺν χρέσει βιβλίους, *quid tu utere libris*, for πρὸς τι, *ad quid, quem in finem*. In Acc. after Verbs signifying motion to a place, as, ἐλθὼν (πρὸς) τὴν θύραν, *veniens ad januam*, Aristoph. Thesmoph. p. 792. Soph. Elect. v. 899. In Acc. after ὡς, as, ὡς (πρὸς) οἶκον, *Vid.* Aristoph. Plut. 1. 2. 89. In the Gen. after ἄχρως, and μέχρως as, μέχρως (πρὸς) ἐσπέρας, *usque ad vesperam*. or, μέχρως πρὸς ὥραν ἐσπέρας. Ἄχρως θανάτου, i. e. ἄχρως πρὸς τὸ πάθημα τῆς θανάτου. Ἄχρως (πρὸς ὑψ[⊙]) τῆς ἔρανος.

Σ.

Σύν, *cum*; In the Dat. when it has the force of the Gen. absolute, as, (σύν) παλαιόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ, *circumacto anno*; οἷς γενομένοις, *quibus factis*, subaud. σύν, Isocr. In ἅμα with a Dat. as, (σύν) ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *cum die*. τὸ ἀγκιστρον (σύν) τῷ δελείῳ συνκαλαπτάσας, *hamum una cum esca attrahens*, Lucian. D. Mort. p. 275. Ἀπεχώρησαν (σύν) τῷ στρατῷ, *discesserunt cum exercitu*, Thucyd. 4. *Vid.* Rev. viii. 4. for σύν ταῖς προσευχαῖς, *cum precibus*.

Τ.

ὑπὲρ *super*, in the word ἄνω with a Gen. πολλὰ ἢ καλῶν[⊙] αἰώνων

ἀνω &c. multa supra Carionem. Callim. H. in Jovem. But it is most frequently suppressed in the Gen. article τῶ before the Infinitive, as, τῷ ᾧ μὴδ' ἐντὸςθεν ἀμφόβω, σκοπὸς καθίστης, ne autem illinc effugerent, speculatores statuebas, Xen. κ. π. 1. 42. ἢ τῷ μὴ δαλῶσαι ἢ παλεῖδα τοῖς βαρβάροις, πολλὴν πρόνοιαν ἔδειτο, magnamque curam adhibuit; ne patria serviret barbaris, Ælian. V. H. 3. 26.

Ἦπὸ, ab, In the Gen. which follows Passive Verb., as, ἡττᾶδ' (ὑπὸ) ἤ συμφορῶν, vinci a malis, Hocr. ἦν τῷ νικηθῆς (ὑπὸ) ἐμῶ, si in hoc vincaris a me, Aristoph. nub. p. 185. ἀπηγγέλη αὐτῷ (ὑπὸ) λεγόντων, nunciatum est ipsi a quibusdam dicentibus, Luke vii. 20.

II. Conj. Adv.

K.

Καὶ etiam, seems to be wanting after ἀλλά, when εἰ μόνον precedes in a former clause, as, εἰ μόνον ὅτι χειρόνες εἰσὶ πόδεςαι — ἀλλ' (ἢ) ὅτ' ἀλδύθαι χειρῶ, non solum quia deteriores sunt pedibus — sed quia declinare necesse est, Orpian. Κυνηγ. I. V. 159.

M.

Μᾶλλον potius; We may

understand this word in the former part of a Sentence, when we have ἢ quam in the latter, as, Luke xv. 7. Matt. xviii. 6. Luke xvii. 2. Id. xviii. 14. 1 Cor. xiv. 19. Gen. xlix. 12. βίλομι ἐγὼ λαὸν σέον ἐμμεναι, ἢ σπολέδδ, for μᾶλλον βέλομαι, i. e. magis volo, or malo ego populum esse Satvum, quam perire, ιλ. α. 117. Sim. Tacita bona est mulier, semper quam loquens, Plaut rud. 4. 4. 7. Fortuna res cunctas ex libidine quam ex vero celebrat, Sall. Catilin. Ipsorum quam Annibalis interesse, Liv. xxiii. 43.

O.

Ὅπως, or ἵνα ut understood after ὅρα, σκόπει, &c. ὅρα ᾗ ποιήσης, Vide enim ut facias, Heb. viii. 5.

Ὅν μόνον non solum, this commonly answers to ἀλλά ἢ sed et in the latter part of a Sentence, and therefore if this is expressed and the other wanting, we may well supply it, ὅς (εἰ μόνον) ἐβέβλητο, qui (non solum) projectus erat, &c. Luke xvi. 20. Vid. Ælian. V. H. 2. 14. Id. 4. 8.

Ὅτω sic, is understood before ὡς and ὡσε, as, ἐμίσει τὸν Σωκράτην, ὡσε ἢ &c. i. e. ἔτως ἐμίσει, ita oderat Socratem, ut, &c. Xen. mem. 1. Ælian. V. H. 6. 12.

Ω.

Ὡς *ut*, is sometimes to be supplied before Nouns, as, *τρεῖς γοῖ δ' ἀκρατεῖσθε*, (ut) *hirci intemperantius lascivite*, Aristoph. Plut. 2. 1. v. 295. Id. 314. Vid. ιλ. ε. 4. Before Verbs, as, *ἐλπομαι*, and *οἶμαι* for *ὡς ἐλπομαι*, ut *spero*, *ὡς οἶμαι*, ut *puto*.

Ἀπελαύων αὐτῶν τὸν φθόνον, φασίν, i. e. *ὡς φασίν*, *arcens ab iis invidiam, ut aiunt*, Ælian. V. H. 1. 15. Before the Infinitive *εἰπεῖν*, &c. as, *συνελόσθαι εἰπεῖν*, ut *paucis absolvam*; ἐν δὲ λέγῳ εἰπεῖν, ut *uno verbo dicam*, subaud. *ὡς*, It is frequently expressed, as, *ὡς εἰπεῖν*, &c. *ὡς ἢ ἀκῆσαι*, i. e. *ὡς* for *ἐπειδὴ ἤκησαν*, Devarius.

The End of SYNTAX.

Of Prosody.

FORASMUCH as the *Greeks* and *Latins* agree 1) in the KIND of verses, viz. *Hexametre*, *Sapphic*, *Iambic*, &c. 2) in the NATURE of Feet, which compose them, viz. *Dactyle*, *Spondee*, *Trochee*, &c. We shall take no farther notice of them in this place, but proceed to consider *only*

THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

1) The General rules of Quantity¹.

RULE I. Those syllables are 1) *short by Nature*, in which there is the *short* vowel ε, or ο; 2) **LONG BY NATURE**, in which there is, either the *long* vowel η, ω; or a *Contraction* or *circumflex*; or lastly a *diphthonge*. — — But a *long* vowel or *diphthonge*, in the *middle* and *end* of words, before another vowel or diph-

diphthonge, often *short*, as, εἰς ἔγνω, πώτερον τεθνάκαμες, ἢ ζωὴ εἰμὲς^a, Theocr. Ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθε[†] πατέρης, ^b, ιλ. α. 30.

RULE II. Those syllables are LONG BY POSITION, whose vowel comes 1) before two Consonants in the same or divers words; — but a *short* vowel, before a *mute* and *liquid*, common, as, κύκλωπες^c, Hesiod.

Theogn. 139. 144. 2) before a *double* consonant, as, Κιλῶν τε Ζαθέλω, Τενέδοιό τε Ἴφι ἀνάσσεις^d, ιλ. α. 38.

— but a *short* vowel in the end of a word, before a *double*, or two single consonants in the beginning of the next, often *short*^e, as, οἱ τε Ζάκωθον ἔχον^e, ιλ. β. †

634.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

^a Neque scit, utrum mortui, an salvi simus. ^b Nostra in domo, Argis, procul a patria sua. ^c Cyclopes. ^d Cillanque eximiam Tenedoque fortiter imperas. ^e Quisque Zacynthum tenebant.

ή, which is equivalent to εε; and ώ, to οο; [and the same we must understand of α, ι, υ, when long by nature, as in such words as these, viz. δδύτρεα, τιμή, νικᾶν, ψυχή, ἄμνυμι, ἄμνυ, ἑρένυ, δαίνυ, &c.] are always necessarily long; unless when, by reason of a vowel following, one of the vowels, which composes them, is, if I may so speak, dropped; as, τείχη is pronounced as τείχέ; and χερσῶ as if it was written χερσό. 2) As a syllable is necessarily long, in which there is the double

^a I. As to the general quantity of syllables observe from Dr. Clark, 1) a syllable is said to be long, which requires twice the time to pronounce it, as a short one. Therefore

vowel η , ω , α , ι , υ ; so the same will happen from a *double consonant*, as, $\phi\lambda\epsilon\psi$ is equivalent to $\phi\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$; and $\phi\lambda\delta\zeta$ to $\phi\lambda\delta\varsigma$; and $\sigma\alpha\rho\zeta$ to $\sigma\alpha\rho\varsigma$.

3) A syllable *short by nature*, as $\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, and ending with a consonant, if it be followed by another consonant, whether in the same, or next word, is, in that POSITION, necessarily long, as, $\text{Κόσμου } \rho\delta$. 4) A syllable *short by nature*, and ending with a *short* vowel, if it be followed by two consonants in the same word, as, $\text{τέ-κνον, φιλό-τε-κνον, ἄτε-κνον}$, such a syllable in heroic verse may, by reason of that POSITION, be used long; just as *tenebrae, volucris, &c.* in the Latin. 5) A syllable *short by nature*, and ending with a *short* vowel, as $\tau\epsilon$; if the next word begins with two consonants may in like manner be made long, by reason of that POSITION, as, $\text{τὰς τε τρεῖ ἐσθύμβρος περὶ$ *quas nempe horreus recedit, incitatus licet*, $\iota\lambda. \lambda. 553$. 6) The last syllable of every verse, whatever it is by nature, or however the next verse begins, is necessarily long, by reason of the PAUSE which ought to be observ'd in the end of a verse. 7) Not only in the end of a verse or period, but even in the end of a word, where a PAUSE

is requisite, a syllable otherwise *short* may be made *long*, as, $\text{βελός ἐχέπδικές ἐφίεις}$, *sagittam mortiferam immittens*, $\iota\lambda. \alpha. 51$. Here the first word is pronounced, as if it had been written *belofs*. For the Greeks pronounced every syllable with a fuller and longer breathing than the Romans. This appears from hence, in that the Greeks do not cut off even *short* vowels very often, when they come together in the end of one word, and beginning of the next. Whereas the Romans, in this case, did cut off, not only *short* vowels, but all *long* ones; as also the consonant *m*, and heretofore the letter *s*. To these observations the learned Author adds, *fit hoc praecipuè in Caesurâ, quia major eo incidit pronuntiationis ictus. Fieri tamen potest etiam extra Caesuram, si consonans sit naturâ durior, & duplicari solita; vel vocalis sequatur aspirata*, ut, αὐτὰρ οἱ Προῖτ *sed ei Proetus*, $\iota\lambda. \zeta. 157$. 1) Propter consonantem, *asperiorem*, quae quasi duplex efferri solita sit, syllaba alioqui brevis, etiam non in fine vocis, produci potest, ut, $\text{Ἄρες, Ἄρες, βροτολογὲ, Μαρς, Μαρς, pernicies hominum}$, $\iota\lambda. \epsilon. 31$. Est enim litera ρ , pronuntiatu asperrima, & facillimè duplicatur, ut, ῥέω, ἔρρεον 2)

Propter vocalem *aspiratam* in voce proximâ sequentem, ultima præcedentis produci potest. Spiritus enim *asper* sæpe tanquam *consonans* pronunciabatur, vel tanquam *Aeolicum Digamma*, ut, φίλε ἐκυρὲ, δεινός τε, *dilecte socer, timendusque*, ιλ. γ. 172. Legebatur ferè, tanquam si scriptum fuisset, φιλέφφ ἐκυρὲδ δεινός τε. 3) Quin et *diphthongi* quaedam, etiam *sine spiritu aspero*, ferè tanquam *duplices consonantes* efferebantur, ut, πρὸς οἶκον Πηλεΐϙ, *ad domum Peli*, ιλ. ι. 147. Videntur enim οἶκϙ, οἶνϙ, pronuntiatæ fuisse *Wicus. Winus*; unde Latinæ, *Vicus, Vinum*: et ex οἶ, facta est Latina *sui*. Vid. Clark Hom. ιλ. α. 51. Annotat.

² II. Nothing is more frequent than for a syllable, which consists of a *short vowel* before *two consonants*, that are proper to begin a syllable, *to be short*, as, Αἰγυπτίας, ιλ. ι. 382. οδ δ. 83. 127. 229. Ἡλέκρῳωνϙ, *Hesiod. scut. Hercul.* 3. 16. 35. ἀτρεχίλυδες, *Theocr.* εἰδ. 4. 52. ἀγρῶπνϙ, *ib.* εἰδ. 24.

104. ῥῦθμός, *ib.* εἰδ. 26. 23. πύκνοι, *ib.* εἰδ. 22. 126. τρυχνα, *ib.* 10. 37. ὄκηρῶν, *εἰδ.* 24. 35. ἀεῖθμοι, *εἰδ.* 14. 48. &c. Yet in the *Epic poem*, where the discourse is *sublime*, and the expression rises above the common forms, it is to be observed, such syllables are *much seldomer shortened* than in *other poems*.

Moreover the *Antients* tell us, that a *short vowel* coming before *two consonants*, *not proper to begin a syllable*, is to be pronounced quick, and used short sometimes, as appears from *Comick Writers*.

But then all this is to be understood of a *short vowel*. For where the vowel is *long by nature*, though but *one consonant* follows it [as, *arāre, simulāre*; τῆμῆ, νῆκη, ψῦχη, μαρτυρομαι, κῆνομαι, *i. e. in the present and imperfect tenses*;] much more when *two* [as, *arātrum, simulāchrum*; ἰᾶτρός, θείᾶτρον, &c.] in such cases, *I say*, no *licentia poetica* can make those *syllables short*. Clark Hom. annotat. ιλ. β. 537.

2) *The special rules of Quantity*

Respect the situation of syllables, as they are in the former part of a word; or end of it.

Of former Syllables.

RULE I. A, I, r, before i) VOWELS commonly *short* ——— Except *long* 1) *a* in the penultimate of Nouns in -άων, increasing by *o*; and of Proper Names feminine in -αῖς, as, Μαχάων, Θαῖς¹. 2) *i* in the penultimate of Nouns in -ίων, -ων⁺, as, Βραχίων; yet comparatives mostly *short*, as, ἡδίων: and nouns in -ία common, but ofner *short*, as, σοφία². ii) CONSONANTS commonly *short*, as, 1) A³ before β, γ, δ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ; — yet proper names in -άτης, Gentiles; and signifying *stones*, make the penultimate long, as, Εὐφρατίας. 2) I⁺ before β, γ, δ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, σ, τ, φ, χ; but *dissyllables* in -ίνη; and Nouns in -ίκη, -ίτη, -ίτης make the penultimate long, as, νίκη, δίνη, Ἀφροδίτη, except δίκη, ἑλίκη. 3) r⁵ before β, δ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, τ, φ; — but before γ, μ, σ, χ, long; the same in the penultimate of *verbals* before τ, [a few in -ου⁺ excepted,] as, λυτήρ, &c. as also in *dissyllables* in -ύλη, -ύνη, -υν⁺; and *Adverbs* in -υδόν. iii) *a, i, u*, before μα in many Neuters are long, as, χύμα; and also in the diphthong dissolved, or lessened, as, πᾶς, φυγή from φέγω.

RULE II. A, I, Y, in the *penultimate* of Verbs
 1) ending in γω, δω, θω, άνω, άνω, άρω, άφω, άχω,
 ίνω, τω, and άώ, SHORT, if *position* don't hinder; —
Except a few in άνω COMMON, as, άυξάνω. 2) ending
 in ίσω, ίγω, ίθω, ίνω, ινώ, ίφω, ύγω, ύνω, ύρω, ύνω,
 ύχω, ύφω, LONG; — but ίρίνω, θίγω, τείλω, COMMON.
 3) Ending in άώ after ρ, or a vowel; and most in ίω,
 ύω, COMMON, as, τίω, κωκύω.

RULE III. A, I, Y, in the INCREASE, i) of
 Nouns, 1) if *long* in the Nom. and declined *pure*, are
 COMMON in the *Obliques*, as, δρῶς, δρῶς; ναῦς, ναῖς.
 2) before a *double Consonant* in the last syllable of the
 Nom. are generally SHORT in the *Obliques*, as, συζῆς,
 συζός. — But ⁶ the *Oblique cases* of Nouns in -ίξ,
 -ιγ; Gentiles in -ίξ, -ικ; as, τέτιξ; Θρήίκες; Mo-
 nosyllables in -ιψ, as, ρίψ; and *some* Nouns in -υξ,
 -ικ, as, Βόμυξ, make the penultimate in the *obliques*
 LONG: and -υρ *long* in the Nom. is SHORT in the *ob-*
liques, as, ωῦρ, ωρῶς. ii) Of Verbs, 1) The quantity
 of the *Indicative* is preserved in *like Tenses* of other
Moods, and *Participles*, as, κείνω, κείνε, κείνων. 2) The
 quantity of the *penultimate* remains in the PRESENT
 and IMPERFECT of all *moods* and *voices*, as, κείνω,
 έκεινον, κείνομαι, έκεινόμην; also the same in *Cognate*
tenses, as, έτυπον, τυπῶ, έτύπην, τυπήσομαι. N. B. There
 are *innumerable* verbs which in all their *resents*, and
imperfects; as also their *first Aorists active and middle*,
 ear

are always LONG: which yet, in all their *Futures*, and *second Aorists*, are constantly SHORT⁷. 3) Innumerable Verbs in -άζω, -ίζω, make the penultimate SHORT both in the *first Future*, and *Aorist*⁸, as, φράσσομαι, ιλ. ο. 234. ἐπιστόμεθα, οδ. μ. 292. and some in -άω impure, as, γελάω, γελάσω; πᾶάω, πᾶάσω, ἔσπᾶσα.

— But in -άω pure, or in εἶάω, whether pure or impure, all these make the penultimate in the *Aorist* and *Future*, always LONG⁹, as, δρᾶάω, δρᾶάσω; σῆμ. βοάάω; εἶάάω; θεάάομαι; ὄρᾶάω, &c.

4) The penultimate of the 1st Aor. IVth Conj. LONG, as, ἐς δ' ἐρέτας ἔκρινεν ἐέκρυσιν, ιλ. α. 309. but in the III^d Conj. as well in the penultimate of the *first Future*, as this tense, more frequently SHORT¹⁰.

5) The penultimate of the 2^d Aor. active SHORT, as, ἔταγον, ἔλιπον, ἔτυπον; and also of the 1st Future IVth Conj. as, ψᾶλῶ, κρῖνῶ.

6) The penultimate of the *Perfect active*, or middle commonly SHORT, as, τέτυφα, τέτυπα; but a doubtful of the Theme of the three former Conj. LONG by use, or COMMON, retains that quantity, as, βέβηκεν ἀλῶα,

Theocr. ειδ. α. 46. 7) The penultimate of the 3^d person plural in ασι, LONG. 8) The proper reduplication of Verbs in μι is [unless position hinders] SHORT, as, ἀκήμον ἀψα τίθησι ιλ. λ. 392. The improper, COMMON, as, ἀλλᾶ κακῶς ἀφίει, ιλ. α. 25. ἐφίεις, ib. 51.

9) α the characteristick of the 1st Conj. in μι every where SHORT, in the dual and plural; in the *Imperative singular*; and in the *Passive*, and *Middle* both sing. and plur. as, τῶ δ' ἰσαῖπν ἀχνυμένῳ κῆρ, ιλ. ψ. 284. ἰσαῖσαν, ιλ. σ. 346.

10) υ of the 4th Conj. LONG in the *Indicative sing. active*, as, δείκνυσιν, Pythag. aur. carm. 64. But in the dual and plural *Indicative*; in the *Imperative*; and *Infinitive* of the same Voice: also throughout the *Passive* and *Middle*, SHORT, as, βόας ἡμί-

ἡμίονος ζῆγνύσαν ἀΐβα, ιλ. ω, 785. δαίνυται εὐφρων ιλ. ο.
 99. Dissyllables of the active voice make the υ long,
 as, τὰ δ' ἄμφω γαῖαν ἐδύτω ιλ. ζ. 19. 11) DERI-

VATIVES¹¹ generally retain the quantity of their *Primitives*, as, δίκη, δίκαι⊕, the first syllable being short:
 COMPOUNDS of their *Simples*, as, τῆμῆ, ἀτίμ⊕, ἀτίμᾶω.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

11) *Justitia, justus; honor, inhonoratus, despicio.*

RULE I. i) in 1) *Machaon, Thais.* 2) *Brachium, suavior, sapientia.* ii) in 1) *Euphrates.* 2) *Victoria, vortex, Venus* — *justitia, urbs in Achaia.* 3) *Liberator.* iii) *Aliquid effusum; puer vel puella, fuga, fugio.*

RULE II. 1) *Augeo.* 2) *excito, tango, tero.* 3) *Honoro, ploro.*

RULE III. i) in 1) *Quercus, navis.* 2) *Stix,* — *vimen, bombyx* — *ignis.* ii) in 1) *Judico.* 3) *Rationem habeo, apparemus, rideo, traho* — *facio, clamo, sino, speſto, video.* 4) *Et in eam remiges elegit viginti.* 6) *Gravatur vinea.* 8) *Exanimem sc. virum statim reddit, sed contumeliosè dimisit, immittens.* 9) *Ipsique stant dolentes corde.* 10) *Ostendit* — *boves mulosque junxerunt statim. convivatur hilaris. bique ambo terram subierunt.*

¹ I. But in *Αἴς orcus, com-
 †
 mon. N. B. 1) α long in the penultimate of ἀΐξ *impetus*, and those which come from it, as, πολυαΐξ *impetuosus*; also in ἀῆρ *aer*, κεφᾶς *caput*, λαός *populus*, παός *afinis*, ναός *templum*, χαός *illustris.* 2) α long in the antepenultimate, of ἀατ⊕ *innoxius*, ἀκεφάλ⊕ *imperfectus*,
 †
 *Αχαϊκός *Achaicus*, ἀέρι⊕ *aerius*,
 †
 *Αῶνες *Aones*, βιάζομαι *violo*, εἰ *violor*, ἰάομαι *fano*, εἰ *also in the derivatives from λάας lapis*, as λάιν⊕ *lapideus.*

² II. Observe that ι is 1) also long before a vowel in the Ionic feminine, as, ἀνίη for ἀνία *tristitia.* 2) Most
 E e com-

commonly long in the penultimate of ἀεργία *pigritia*, αἰνία *vulnus*, κονία *pulvis*, καλιά *nidus*, ὄρμια *linea*, ἄμους *hamus*, &c. N. B. υ is 1) long in Ἐνυῶ *Bellona*, Θυῶς *foemina sacerdos Bacchi*, μύω *claudio oculos*, μῶν *musculus*, μύωψ *scarabaeus*, ὕω *pluo*; also in many verbs in -υω, when two consonants, or a syllable long by nature precedes υ, as πῶω *spuo*, ξῶω *rado*, &c.

3 III. Observe 1) Polysyllables in -ατ, with ρ or a vowel preceding, commonly long, as, ἀτ *invisus*, ἀνίατ *insanabilis*, ἀπλάτ *per-magnus*, ἀπάεστ *exsecrabilis*, θεᾶτος, and ὄεστος *visibilis*, ἀόεστ *invisibilis*; so ἰᾶτρεις *medicus*. 2) Numerals in -ακόσιοι make the α before κ long, as Διακόσιοι *ducenti*, τετρακόσιοι *trecenti*, &c.

4 IV. Observe that ι before or after ρ is long, as, λιρὸς *audax*, δεῖρὸς *acer*, *vehemens*, yet short in ἑλιφ *boedus*, κελίσις *judicium*, δεῖδαξ *lactuca*, δεῖξ, gen. τελεχὸς *capillus*, with their compounds. Short also in Materials in -ιν, as, κεδριν *cedrinus*, &c. and in the compounds and derivatives from τερὶς *ter*; except in τεῖνακεις long.

† V. Observe that υ is long 1) in the penultimate of, Ἄβυδος *urbs Abydus*, βυθὸς *pro-*

fundum, μῦθ *fabula*, βρυκὸς *praeco*, σῆκον *fructus*, Φυκίς *piscis*, λύπη *tristitia*, ἀγκυρα *anchora*, πάπυρος *papyrus*, πίτυρον *furfur*, σύριγγις *fistula*, γέφυρα *pons*, αὐτὴ *clamor*, &c. 2) In the antepenultimate of κῦδάλω *gloriosum reddo*, πῦθιδῶν *putredo*, σφονδύλιον *vertebrae*, &c. N. B. υ is common in συρίζω *fistula cano*, συρῶω *misceo*, ἄγνομα *ignarus*, ὕδωρ *aqua*; in the Nom. of θυγάτηρ *filia*, it is often short; but in the Obliques oftener long; as, θυγατέρ, θυγα-

6 VI. Observe 1) α is long in the oblique cases of ῥάξ *acinus*, θώρεξ *pectus*, with its compounds, κόρδαξ *genus saltationis comicae*, οἰάξ *gubernaculum*, φάψ *avis e columbino genere*. 2) ι is also long in the obliques of αἶξ *capra*, πέρδιξ *perdix*, ῥάδιξ *ramus*, σκάνδιξ *genus oleris sylvestris*, παράδιξ *ramus palmae*, φοίνιξ *palma*, φρεῖξ *maris horror*, μάξιξ *flagellum*; yet in the last, ι is sometimes short; likewise a few in -ίων, ὠν have ι short in the obliques, which was long in the Nom. as, Ἀμφικλίων *circumcirca ha-*

bitans, Ἀελκλίων *qui circa aliquem locum aedificia exstruit.*

3) Nouns in -υξ, -υκ make υ in the penultimate of the obliques long. — Except in

ἀμπύξ

ἀμπύξ *reticulum muliebre*, κάλυξ *calyx*, ἰβέκα, ἀνὺξ *locus Athenis*, ubi concio habebatur. And in κήρυξ *praeco*, υ is common.

7 VII. As for instance, φαίνω, ἔφαινον, ἔφηναι; φάνῳ, ἐφάνον, ἐφάνομι, and from hence comes φάσις *apparitio*, φάνερὸς *manifestus*, Ἔς. κελνώ, ἐκείνον, ἐκείνα; κελνῳ, and from thence comes κελσις *judicium*, κελτὸς *eximius*, κελτὴς *judex*, Ἔς. πεερίνω *finio*, ἐπέερινον, ἐπέερίνα; πεερίνῳ, ἐπέερίνον, Sophoc. Aj. 22. According to the same analogy, μαρτυρόμαι *testor*, ἐμαρτυρόμι, ἐμαρτυρέμι, Eurip. Med. 22. ib. 619. Aristoph. Acharn. 926. But then the Future μαρτυρέμαι is always *short*, and from hence comes the verb μαρτυρέω *testor*, which is *short* in every tense without exception, Aristoph. Ecclef. 557. Antigon. 525. And from hence μαρτύρες, μαρτύροι, and the like; in all which this υ is nowhere found *common*. After the same manner κύρω makes the first syllable long, from whence κύρω; but its Future κύρω is *short*, and from thence the verb κύρω, which is *short* in every tense, Clark's Hom. Annot. ἰλ. α. 338.

8 VIII. Quid sibi velint Graecae Grammaticae scriptores plerique, prorsus nescio; qui hanc commenti sunt re-

gulam; viz. *Penultima Futuri primi semper longa, nisi in quartâ Conjugatione* (quam Alii quintam appellant;) in quâ scilicet ultima circumflectitur, ut, κελνῳ, τεμῳ, &c. Et tamen innumerae sunt voces, aliâ conjugatione, viz. in -άζω, & -ίζω desinentes, quarum e contrario [nescio an non omnium *Poly syllabarum*, nisi quae duplicem habent formationi rationem, ut, πεερίζω, & πεερίω tento, πεερίσω; ἀνιάζω, & ἀνιάω *maereo*, ἀνιάσω;] penultima illa tam *Futuri primi quàm Aoristi*, SEMPER corripitur, ut, ἀρπάσῃ *rapuerit*, ἰλ. ε. 62. γυνάσσομαι *genibus aduolvar*, ἰλ. α. 427. ἀκόντισε *jaculatus est*, ἰλ. δ. 496. ἐργάζεται, Eurip. Medea, 108. φερίσω, Hecub. 1180. Sed exempla in singulis Poetarum omnium paginis occurrunt. Clark. Hom. Annot. ἰλ. α. 140.

9 IX. Quae enim in αω *purum* desinunt, vel in εώ *purum impurumve*; ea omnia (*ni fallor*) penultimam istam & in *Aoristo* & in *Futuro* semper producunt, ut, ἄερόμαι *precor*, βιάω *violo*, γοάω *gemo*, θνεγίω *venor*, σεῖτορ, ἰάομαι *medeor*, Ἔς. κερῆσας, est a κερῆννυμι *similiter*, ut, πεερίσας à πεερίννυμι, ἀντιάσας, ἰλ. α. 67. hoc in loco, non ab ἀντιάω esse potest; sed ab ἀντιάζω *obviam procedo*. Πεερίσῃ *videtur*

videtur esse à περιέρωω vendo; unde πέπερα, πέρωω, πέρωω, περέρωω, περέρωω, περέρωω. Nam quae deducta sunt à περέρωω transeo; ut, πέρωω, quod est Ionicum περιέρωω; & έπερέρωω, quod est Ionicum έπερέρωω; haec etiam in Tragicis Comicisque scriptoribus, [ubi elocutio sermoni prior est, & nec dialectorum varietas, nec Poetica illa literarum geminatio, έπέπερασαν, πέπερασαν, multum licita est,] penultimam producunt: διεπέπερασαν, Eurip. Phoeniss. 1403. Quae in ωω definiunt nec puro, nec praecedente ρ, eorum nonnulla (quantquam pauca) aliam sequuntur analogiam; ut γελάω, γελάωω, έγγελάωω, &c. Clark. Hom. Annot. ιλ. α. 67.

¹⁰ X. As for instance, κείθεν δ' αὐτὸς ἐγὼ φερέσμαι, *illinc autem ipse ego consultabo*, ιλ. ο. 234. ὅς ποί' Ἀθανάϊαν ἔειν ἠέϊσεν, *sus contra Minervam certamen suscipit*, Theocr. εἰδ. ε. 23. N. B. ι, υ, after any letter are oftener *long*, as, τιὼ δ' ἐγὼ δ' λῶω, *hanc autem ego non liberabo*, ιλ. α. 29. Vid. Not. VIII. suprà.

¹¹ XI. Innumerable verbs, not αλόγωω, but by a certain and determined *ratio*, in some Tenses make the Penultimate always *short*, in others always *long*. Accordingly Derivatives, agreeable to the part

from whence they are taken, make their penultimate always *short*, or always *long*. The Latins have *lẽgo, lægi*, contracted as it were from *lẽlẽgi*. In like manner *sedeo, sedĩ*; and from thence comes *sedes, sedile*: *μόυεο, μοῦι*; and from thence *motus, mōmentum, mōbilis*. By a like *Ratio* the Greeks have, φαίνω, φάνῶ, ἔφανον; and from thence φάσις, φάνερός. κλίνωμαι, κλίνῶμαι, κεκλίμαι; κλίσις *flexio*. λῶω *solvo*, λῶωω; and from thence λῶτωρ *liberator*, λῶτης *ib. λῶμα purgamentum*: Δέλυμαι, λέλῦσαι, and from thence λῶθις *solutio*, λῶθις *solubilis*, &c. Clark. Hom. Annot. ιλ. α. 314. Vid. Not. VII. suprà.

According to the *same Analogy* ἐργάτης comes from ἐργάζομαι, which in the present and imperfect hath a *short* syllable *long* by *position*; but in every other Tense is always *short*, as, ἐργάσομαι, ἐργάσαμην. Thus from βαίνω, &c. comes βάσις *gradus, pes*, ἀμβάτος *ascensu-facilis*, &c. But δρεῖτος *visibilis*, ιᾶτρος *medicus*, πειρεῖτης *praedo marinus*, θεᾶτης *spektor*; all these come from Verbs, which preserve the *vowel long* even in their *Futures, Perfects, and Aorists*, as, δρεῖω, ἐωρεῖκα; ιᾶσομαι, ιᾶσάμην; πειρεῖω, ἐπειρεῖω, πεπεῖρεκα; θεᾶσομαι, ἐθεᾶσάμην, τεθεᾶμαι, Clark. Hom. Annot. ιλ. ζ. 434.

Of Ending Syllables.

1) In General.

I. Obf. if *a*, *i*, *u*, are long in the last syllable of the *Nom.* they are commonly so in the *Obliques*: if short or common, they remain the same in the *Accusative* and *Vocative* sing. as, *Αἰνεί-ας, αν, α, Aeneas*; *Φιλί-α, αν, amor*; *πᾶς, πᾶν, omnis*.

II. Nouns that have two Endings in the *Nom.* are long, as, *ἀκτίς*, and *ἀκτίν radius*; *φῶρυξ*, and *φῶρυξιν nomen monstri marini*. *N.B.* These two Rules ought to be observed in the following.

2) In Particular.

V O W E L S^a.

A short, as, *τρέπεζᾱ mensa*, *τέτυφᾶ*, *τύψᾱσᾶ*, *ἴνᾶ^γ*,
 ——— But these are long, which end 1) in *εα, αα, δα*, and *Attic-Accusatives* in *α²*. 2) In *αία* polysyllable. 3) In *εα*, unless a diphthong precedes. 4) In *εα*, unless they come from Adnouns in *ης*, like *ἀλήθειᾶ* from *ἀληθής*³. 5) In *ία*, except verbals in *-τεῖᾶ*. 6) All Feminines from Adnouns in *-ῶ*, except *διᾶ, πότινᾶ ἰᾶ*, and *μίαᾶ*. 7) In *α Dual*, as, *μέσα*.

I short, as, *μέλι, τίθημι, τύπησι, ἴφι*; ——— But
 1) Adverbs-oxyton in *-τι* most commonly long⁴, as, *ἀνιδρωτὶ sine sudore*; in *-ισι* commonly short, as, *Αἰγυπλίσι more Aegyptio*. 2) The names of Letters, as, *ξῖ, πῖ, φῖ*, are long; to which add *κεῖ bordeum*.

γ short,

Υ *short*, as, σὺ, δάκρυ, γλυκὺ, ——— But these are *long* 1) τῦ, *Doricè* for σὺ; and fictitious Adverbs, as, ὤ, γρὺ. 2) The names of Letters, viz. μῦ, νῦ. 3) The Third person sing. of verbs in -υμι, i. e. in the Imperfect and second Aorist, as, ἔδῦ, ἔφῦ. Vid. p. 99. Obs. 2. p. 103. 4) ἀντικρὺ *e regione*, *contra*, is *Common*.

CONSONANTS^b.

1) ΑΝ, αρ, ας.

ΑΝ *short*, as, ἀν ᾧ ἸΑιαν; ——— But these are *long* 1) Masculines in -αν, as, Τιτὰν; and also πᾶν, *unless* in its Compounds. 2) Adverbs, as, πέραν; but ὅταν *quando*, *short*.

ΑΡ *short*, as, νέκταρ, ἔναρ, αὐτάρ, ——— But Monosyllables are *long*, as κάρ, ψάρ: yet γάρ *common*.

ΑΣ *long*, as, Αινεῖας, τύψας; ——— But these are *short* 1) Nouns *imparisyllabic* in declension, not making -αντός in the Genitive, as, λαμπὰς μέγας, σέλας. 2) The Accusative plural of the III^d Declension of simple Nouns⁵, as, Τιτᾶνας; and these *Doric* accusatives τᾶς, αὐτᾶς, βέλᾶς, μέσᾶς⁶, &c. 3) Adverbs, as, ἀτρέμας; but ἐκάς is sometimes *long*.

2) Ιν, ις.

ΙΝ *short*, as, πάλιν, ἐσιν; ——— But 1) πρὶν is *common*. 2) In ιν, ινⓄ *long*, as, ῥηγμίν.

ΙΣ *short*, as, πόλις, δῖς, ἀμοιβᾶδις; ——— But these are *long* 1) Monosyllable nouns, as, λῖς; yet τις *indefinite* oftener *short*. 2) Most Dissyllable Feminines *oxyton* in -ις, ιδⓄ, and having the penultimate *long*, as, ἀρπῖς, ἀψῖς, σφραγῖς: also Hyperdissyllables having the penul-

penultimate and antepenultimate *short*, as, βατραχίς, καλαμίς. 3) Ending in *is*, ιθϞ, as, μέρμις, ὄρνις. 4) Those are *common*, viz. ἀκρίς, Περσίς, νεβρίς, νησίς; πα-
τερίς usually *short*.

3) *υν, υρ, υς.*

υν short, as, σωῖ, πολωῖ; ——— But these are *long*
1) Nouns in *-ω*, ωϞ, as, μόσσω. 2) Circumflex words, as, νῦν, μῦν. 3) The first person of Verbs in *-υμι*, as, ἐζέγνω.

υρ long, as, ψίθυρ; and τὸ πῦρ, which yet makes *υ short* in the Obliques.

υς short, as, βαρῦς, βαθύς ——— But these are *long*
1) Nouns-oxyton, and which are declined by *-υϞ*, as, ἰλῦς, ὄφρῦς, also κάμυς; but ἰχθύς, as likewise ὄφρῦς in its compounds, are sometimes *short*. 2) Monosyllables, as, μῦς; and also the Participle present of Verbs in *-υμι*, as, ζέγνως.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

^b CONSONANTS.

^a VOWELS.

A.] Verberavi; quae verberavit; ut. 4) Veritas; verus. 6) Diva; veneranda; sola; una.

I.] Mel; pono; verberant; fortitèr.

T.] Tu; lacrima; dulce. 3) Subiit, from δῦμι, a. 2. natus est, from φῦμι, a. 2.

AN.] Si; O Ajax; Titan; Omne. 2) Ultra.

AP] Neſtar; ſomnium; ſed, or autem — Caput; ſturnus; nam.

AS.] Aeneas; qui verberavit.

I) Lampas, or fax; magnus; fulgor. 2) Titanes, i. e. coeli et terrae Filios; kas; ipſas; conſilia; muſas. 3) quietè, procul.

IN] *rursus*; *est*. 1) *Prius*, or *priusquam*; 2) *scissura*, or *littus*.

IS] *Urbs*; *bis*; *vicissim*. 1) *Laevis*; *quis*. 2) *Crepidada*; *connexio*; *sigillum*; — *vestis ad ranarum colorem accedens*; *arundo piscatoria*. 3) *Funis*; *avis*. 4) *Locusta*; *Persica*; *pellis hinnuli*; *insula parva*; *patria*.

YN] *Cum*; *multum*. 1) *Turris*. 2) *Nunc*; *murem*, from *μῦς mus*. 3) *Jungebam*.

TP] *Sufurrus*; *ignis*.

TS] *Ponderosus*; *profundus*. 1) *Limus*; *supercilium*; *laurus*; — *piscis*. 2) *Mus*; *jungens*.

I. To these add Nouns in *α* *Aeolicè*, for *η*, as, *νύμφᾶ*, for *νύμφη sponsa*: but the *Doric α* (for *η*) is long, as, *τιμᾶ*, for *τιμηῆ*; and the *Doric Genitive* in *α*, as, *Αιείᾶ*, for *Αιείης*. The *Poetic Vocative* of the First Declension in *α*, is short, as, *ἰππότηᾶ eques*.

II. *Istud, α, in accusativis Atticis* (quod haud advertunt Grammatici) *semper producitur* Ἀχιλλέᾶ Eurip. Helen. 97. Θησεᾶ id. supplic. 3, and 37. 934. *sequitur nimirum Accusativus iste analogiam Ge-*

nitivi, in linguâ tum Atticâ, tum Ionicâ. Πηλῆος, Πηλῆᾶ; Πηλέως, Πηλέᾶ. Ἀχιλλῆος, Ἀχιλλῆᾶ; Ἀχιλλέως, Ἀχιλλέᾶ. Βασιλῆος, Βασιλῆᾶ; Βασιλέως, Βασιλέᾶ. Clark. Hom. Annot. il. α. 265.

III. And also 1) *Feminines, as, ἱερεῖᾶ sacerdos, foemina; ἀγγελείᾶ nuntium; &c.* 2) The names of Cities taken from illustrious men, as, Ἀλεξάνδρειᾶ, *Alexandria*: also, Βατίειᾶ *nomen collis*; κώδειᾶ *caput*; νάπειᾶ *sinapi*. N. B. Verwey gives us this rule thus, *α* is long in Nouns in *εῖα*, derived from Verbs in *εύω*, as, βασιλείᾶ *regnum*; δελείᾶ, *servitus*: But others, not thus derived, are short, as, βασιλειᾶ *regina*, from βασιλεύς *rex*. Verwey Nova via docendi Graeca. p. 268.

IV. Refer to this place Adverbs and Pronouns encreased by *Paragoge*; as, νῦν *nunc*; αὐτοῖ *ipse*.

V. Also *ἡμέας*, for *ἡμᾶς* Ion. *nos*; *ὑμέας*, for *ὑμᾶς* Ion. *vos*; *σφέας*, for *σφᾶς* Ion. *illos*.

VI. Vid. τροπᾶς *versiones* Hesiod. *εργ.* β. 182. δεινᾶς *molestos*, ib. 293. βελᾶς *consilia*, ib. Theog. 653. αὐτᾶς *eas*, Theocr. *ειδ.* ε. 42, 103. 121. ib. κγ. 63. Vid. Clark Hom. Annot. β. 43.

FIGURES OF PROSODY.

I. **Syncephonestis**, called also *Synaeresis*, is the *Contraction* of two Syllables into one, in scanning a Verse, as a *short* vowel before another, especially a *long* one, as, σκήπτρα ὑπο χρυσέεσ^a, which last word is founded as if it was χρυσῆ, ιλ. β. 268. And πάλεωσ^b is founded as if it was written πάλως, ιλ. β. 811^c.

II. **Diaeresis** is when two syllables are made of one, as a diphthong resolved into its composing vowels, πᾶϊς for πᾶϊς^c.

III. **Caesura** is when there remains a syllable in the end of a word, after a Foot is finished, to begin the next foot; which syllable, being *short*, is by this Figure made *long*, as, αἰ ᾗ μέγα ἰάχοντες^d, ιλ. ξ. 421. γυῖο^e, ιλ. δ. 456.

IV. **Spstole** shortens a *long* syllable², as, Ἐκτορ υἱὲ Πριάμοιο^f, ιλ. λ. 200. — **Diaetole**, or *Ectasis* lengthens a *short* syllable, especially before a *liquid*, as, Πτόροκον ἀπελείψας ἐπομέωσῃ^g, Hesiod. Theog. 793.

V. **Poetic-Licence** is that Liberty which Poets take of differing from the usual measures of Quantity and Verse. But Dr. Clark tells us, it consists only in this, in making syllables by nature *short*, in some certain position *long*: Not indifferently every such syllable, or in every position; but according to some certain and invariable Ratio³. And that the Chief Poets never take this Liberty with syllables long by nature. Clark. Hom. Annot. 12. ιλ. α. 51.

VI. **Obf.** 1) A Spondee in the Fifth Foot of an Hexametre verse is more common in the Greek, than Latin. Hence such verses are called *Spondiaci*, as, ἀμφότερον ἑασιδός τ' ἀγαθός, κελερός τ' αἰχμητής^h, ιλ. γ. 179. 2) When a syllable is wanting to compleat

the Verse, it is called *Acatalexis*: when a *Foot* is *wanting*, *Brachycatalexis*. 3) When a *syllable* is *Redundant*, the verse is called *Hypermetre*. 4) *Dialysis* is when *part* of a word is in the *end* of one verse, and *part* in the *beginning* of the next, as,

ἀπ' ὄρου' ἀνδρέ-
-ρῶ 2' εὖ μέσσω¹. Sapph. od. 10.

5) The *Greeks* never *cut off* a *Vowel* in the end of a word, when the next begins with a *Vowel*, unless they add the mark of *Apostrophy*.

VII. The LAST SYLLABLE of every verse is *Common*: but in the *Opinion* of Dr. Clark, *whatever* the *syllable* is by nature, and *however* the next verse begins; yet by reason of the *PAUSE* that is at the end of a *Verse*, that last syllable is *always* and *necessarily* *Long*. Annot. 6. 17. α. 51.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

^a Sceptro sub aureo. ^b Ante urbem. ^c Puer. ^d At valde exclamantes. ^e Oriebatur. ^f Hektor fili Priami. ^g Perjurium delinquens juraverit. ^h Utrumque, rexque bonus, fortisque bellator. ⁱ de coelo, aethera per medium.

his ulla est licentia. Sic apud Virgilium, aureâ composuit spondiâ Æn. i. 702. Unde eademque vii. ib. 10. 487. πόλεως; non hic *Anapaestus* positus est pro *Dactylo*, vel *Amphimacer* pro *Spondaeo*; sed ita nimirum enuntiabatur, ac si scriptum fuisset πόλιως &c. Usitatissima hujusmodi contractio. Ἑπεικλέα δ' αὖ, νῦν πόλεως, ὑπερμαχεῖς, *Eteoclem* verò *vicissim* (sc. hortabantur) nunc pro patria pugnas, Eurip. Phoeniss. 1258. ubi πόλιως necessariò pronuntiatur δι-
σύλλατος,

¹ I. χρυσεῖς pronuntiabatur χρυσεῖ, quomodo et scribi postea coeptum est. Nam prima necessariò producitur; neque in

σύλλαβος, quia in *Iambico Tragico*, ubi licentia haud ferè est ulla, *anapaestum* non recipit pes quartus. Similiter apud scriptores *Tragicos*, σφῶϊ et σφῶϊν ferè semper *monosyllabae* sunt: ut legentibus passim apparebit, &c. Clark Hom. Annot. ιλ. β. 268. et 811.

Hephaestio docet hanc contractionem fieri quatuor, aut quinque diversis modis: quoniam aliquando duae longae sumuntur pro una, (ut in *dactylo* ἢ ἔχ' ἄλλης). *Secundo* brevis et longa pro unâ longâ (ut in *dactylo* πλέων ἐπι). *Tertio* duae breves pro unâ longâ (ut in *Spondeo* νέα μὲν). *Quarto* duae breves pro unâ brevi (ut in *dactylo* ἀλλὰ θεὸν). *Postremo* syllaba brevis, et communis sumitur pro unâ brevi, ut apud Homerum in hoc versu: χρυσέω ἀνὰ σκήπτρω κ' ἐλίσσει πάντας Ἀχαιούς, *Aureo cum sceptro; et supplex oravit omnes Achivos*, ιλ. α.

15. Vetus interpres *Hephaestionis* tradit hanc figuram adeo necessariam esse, ut versus, qui corrupti videantur, maximum ab hâc figurâ recipiant Splendorem. Verwey nova via &c. 276.

II. Sometimes *αι* in the

end of a word, before a Consonant is made *short*, as, εἰ δὲ κεν οἴκαδ' ἴκωμαι φίλω ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, quod si domum revertar, dilectam in patriam terram, ιλ. ι. 414. N.B. Barnes, and Clark read ἴκοιμι.

III. As in those instances he had before mentioned; and which are above in the notes. Vid. *General rules of Quantity* Not. I^{re}.

This *Learned Writer* observes in another place, that καλὸς *pulcher* is used in *Homer* more than 270 times; in all which places the former syllable is *long*. From hence he concludes, that this could not happen so often by chance, but design. On the contrary in *Soph. Eurip. Aristoph.* and the *Doric dialect* this same syllable is *short* in καλός. He attributes this not to any *LICENCE* of the *Poets*; but to the difference of *Dialects* which they followed, viz. *Homer* the *Ionic-poetical*; the others the *Attic* or *Doric*. *Theocritus*, who used both the *Ionic*, and *Doric Dialects* promiscuously, makes the same syllable sometimes *long*, sometimes *short*. Clark Hom. Annot. ιλ. β. 43.

Of Accent '.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

I. *Observe* that there are *Three sorts of Accent* i) An ACUTE [$\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, marked thus '] which may be on a *long*, or *short* syllable; and is found in *three* places 1) on the *last* syllable, when the word is called **Oxyton**; 2) on the *penultimate*, when the word is called **Paroxyton**; 3) on the *antepenultimate*, when the word is called **Proparoxyton**. ii) A CIRCUMFLEX [$\omega\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\tau\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\grave{\omega}$, marked thus ~] which must be on a *long* syllable; and is found in *two* places only 1) on the *last* syllable, when the word is called **Circumflex**, 2) on the *penultimate*, when it is called **Antecircumflex**. iii) A GRAVE [$\beta\alpha\rho\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mark'd thus `] which is placed on *no* syllable but the *last*, and at the *conclusion* of a sentence, instead of the *Acute*, when the word is called **Oxyton** as before. N. B. If there is *no Accent* on the last syllable, the word is called **Baryton**, as, $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\sigma\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\epsilon\nu$. Vid. p. 5. p. 6. Not, 1.

II. *Observe* that 1) Every word whether Simple or Compound hath only *one Accent* of its own. 2) No *accent* must be removed further from the last syllable than the *antepenultimate* ². 3) Some words are mark'd with *no Accent*, and are called **Atonicks**. 4) There are some others which either — *cast* their *accent* on the *last* syllable of the preceding word, *acuting* it; — Or else *lose* it, and are called **Encliticks**.

III. *Observe* further i) Such Nouns, &c. as are *contracted* in every *Case* and *Number* are called **Holopathous**. ii) These Syllables in the end of a word are look'd upon with respect to accent *short*, viz. 1) the

1) the *Ionic-genitive* in $-\epsilon\omega$ for ϵ , as, ἄνιείεω for ἄνιείεϛ . 2) $\omega\varsigma$, and $\omega\upsilon$ of the *Attic form* of *Simple Nouns*, as, Μενέλεως , Μενελεών . 3) $\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\iota$ when no Consonant follows them; *except* when contracted; or in the *Optative Mood*; and in ἔιχῶ *domi*, to distinguish it from ἔιχῶ *aedes*.

Observations and Exceptions.

I. *Accents* are nothing else but certain *small marks*, which have been brought into discourse, to fix the *pronunciation*, and make it more easy to Strangers. The Ancient Greeks [*to whom the pronunciation of their language was natural*] had no such thing as *accents*, as appears from *Aristotle* and very *ancient inscriptions*, and *medals*. 'Tis not easy to assign the time when they were first used. Probably it was not till the *Romans* began to be more curious in informing themselves, and to send their Children to study at *Athens*; which was a little before *Cicero's* time. *Messieurs of Port-Royal*.

some *Elevation*. But because the voice being once raised, must necessarily *sink* again, and fall upon the same syllable, or those which follow it: If, *I say*, this chances to be on the same syllable, from thence arises the *tone* we call **CIRCUMFLEX**: If on the *following*, we make no *accent*, but a **GRAVE** is always understood. And hence we call such words *Barytones*. The *Grave* indeed is not so properly an *Accent*, as a *Privation*; and is therefore never mark'd but in the end of a sentence, and at the end of words, which should naturally have an *Acute*: to shew that these words do not entirely raise the final syllable, but only sustain it a little. —

II. In order to render this subject intelligible, *Observe* that all words ought naturally to have an **ACUTE**, [*which raises the voice*;] because 'tis hardly possible to pronounce any word without giving it

An *Accent* after its *elevation* cannot have above two syllables to follow it; which will consist of *two*, at most *three times* or *measures*, but never *four*, i. e. after an *Acute*, there never follow two long syllables.

Again,

Again, should the two last syllables be *short*, the accent may without doubt be placed on the *Antepenultimate*: But if the two last syllables should be *long*, the *Accent* can be removed no farther back than the *penultimate*. Should the *penultimate* be *long* and the last syllable *short*, the accent on the *penultimate* will be *Circumflex*. In all which cases there are but *two times* of sinking the Voice after the *Accent*, and never more than *two syllables*. Hence it follows 1) that the *Circumflex* is never thrown farther back than the *Penultimate*, because this *Accent* (*viz.* *Circumflex*) including in it the raising and sinking of the Voice, makes one measure of sinking in that syllable on which 'tis founded, in such manner that if there were yet two syllables following it, 'twould seem as if we *sunk* the voice *three times* after the accent. Thus $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$ sounds as if it was $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$; consequently if one should say $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\textcircled{\ast}$, this would sound like $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\textcircled{\ast}$, and as if we placed the *Acute* on the fourth syllable from the end, which must not be. For this reason 'tis necessary to turn the *circumflex* into an *acute*, i. e.

not to begin to sink the voice but at the syllable $\mu\alpha$, as, $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\textcircled{\ast}$. 2) Hence we see the reason why the last syllable that follows the *Circumflex* cannot be *long* by *Nature*, because there having been some falling of the Voice included in the *Circumflex* before it, it cannot have *two measures* following that depression. The *difficulty* therefore of the *Greek Accents* consists in these *two things* 1) in knowing the *quantity of the ultimate and penultimate*: 2) in knowing on what *syllable* any word will naturally have its *Elevation*. The first is understood by the *Rules of Quantity*: the second will be assisted by the *Following Rules*. *Messieurs of Port-Royal*.

² III. Cicero observes the same of the Latin tongue; *mira est enim quaedam natura vocis: cujus quidem, e tribus omnino sonis, inflexo, acuto, gravi, tanta sit, et tam suavis varietas perfecta in cantibus.* — *Isa enim natura, quasi modularctur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, nec una plus, nec a postremo syllaba citra tertiam.* Orat. 18.

1) *The General Rules of Accent.*

RULE I. Hyperdiffyllables acute 1) the *Antepenultimate* when the last Syllable is SHORT; 2) the *Penultimate* when the last syllable is LONG¹, as, ἀνθρώπος, ἀνθρώπῃς — *Except*² such, which acute the *penultimate* although the last syllable is short, viz. 1) Participles, of the perfect Passive, as, τετυμμένος; 2) Some Adnouns in -ος, as, ἀπλός, ἐναντίος. 3) Verbals in -εος, as, γραπτός; 4) Diminutives in -ίσκος, as, νεανίσκος; 5) The Imperative of Verbs compounded with a monosyllable, and Preposition *diffyllable*, as, ἀπόδος, &c. 6) The Compounds from βάλλω, πολέω χέω, and any other word besides a preposition, as, οἰνοχόος, &c.

RULE II. A syllable that is *long* by Nature and followed by a *short* one, or which would be short if *Position* did not hinder³, such a *penultimate* receives a Circumflex, if any *accent*⁴. — Likewise εὔ and ῥ *final* require a Circumflex, if any tone, as, εὔ, ῥῆ; Except ἰδέ, ἰδέ.

RULE III. MONOSYLLABLES *uncontracted* are *Oxytons*, as, ἰς, χθών — *But* these are circumflex'd 1) βῆς, γῆς, δούς; αὔ, νῦν, μῶν; ἔν⁵. 2) Some persons of Verbs, if *long*, as, ἦν, θῶ, εἶς⁶.

RULE IV. IN CONTRACTION 1) a *Grave* understood before an *Acute*, is made *Acute*, as, πλακοῦντων πλακόντων, ποιέτω ποιέτω. ii) An *Acute* with a *Grave* after it understood, is made a *circumflex*⁷, as, τειχέων τειχῶν, ποιέω ποιῶ — *But* here 1) the Acc. of the 4th Class of Contracts is *acuted*, as, λεχῶ⁸. 2) The Nom. Acc. and Voc. dual of *Holopathous* Nouns and Adnouns in α and ω take an *acute* on the last syllable, as, ἡ μνά, τὰ μνά; ὁ νῆς, τῶ νά; τὸ ὄσῃν, τῶ ὄσά; &c.

&c. iii) If the *Accent* is before the Syllable to be contracted, it remains in the same place, when the *Contraction* is made ⁹, as, Δημοδοθέντος Δημοδοθέντος, ποίει ποίει, βίαε βόα.

RULE V. Observe in **Composition**, that in a word compounded with *α, ευ, δυς, and ὑπο*, the *accent* is thrown back on the *Antepenult.* as, ἄσοφος *insipiens*, δυσεύτερος *inventu difficilis*, ὑπανδρος *qui vel quae sub viro est*; also, ἀντίχριστος *Anti-Christus* ¹⁰.

RULE VI. The *Accent* of the first word remains on the same syllable in **DECLINING**, when no *Rule* contradicts it ¹¹. Thus 1) in the *Masc. fem. and neut. gender* of *Adnouns* ¹² and *Participles* of all cases, as, καλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν; πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν. 2) very often an *acute* on the *Penultimate* remains on the same syllable of the *Nom. and Obliques*, as, λόγος, λόγῳ. 3) The *Circumflex* remains on the same syllable, if it continue *long*, as, ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν; τυτῶ, τυτῶμι, τυτῆν, &c.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

RULE I. *Homo.* 1) *qui verberatus.* 2) *Simplex, contrarius.* 3) *Scribendus.* 4) *Adolescentulus.* 5) *Redde, a. 2. imper.* 6) *Facio, verto, fundo.* — qui vinum infundit.

RULE II. *Benè, ubi, en, heu* sometimes *io.*

RULE III. *Qui, terra* — 1) *bos, anus, quercus; rursus nunc, num; igitur* — eram [or *ivi a. 2. of ἡμι vado.*]

Posuerim [*a. 2. subj.*] *es* [or *is indic. pres. of εἶμι co.*]

RULE IV. i) *Gen. pl. of πλακίος, latus et tenuis; facito,* ii) *Gen. pl. of τὸ τεῖχος murus; facio.* 1) *Puerperam.* 2) *Mina, mens, os, &c.*

¹ I. From this part of the Rule four sorts of Nouns are excepted, which accent the *Antepenult.* although the last syllable be *long* [or in those instances, with respect to accent,

cent, *short*, like the diphthongs αι, οι:] viz. 1) the *Ionic Gen.* in -εω for γ, as, 'Αινείεω for 'Αινείης, from ὁ 'Αινείας *Aeneas*. 2) *Attic-Gen.* of Contracts in ις, and ι thro' all numbers, as, sing. ὄφεως, dual. ὄφρων, pl. ὄφρων, from ὁ ὄφεις *serpens*; sing. πόλεως, d. πόλεων, pl. πόλεων, from ἡ πόλις *urbs*. The same happens to some Nouns, not Contracts, as ὁ πῆχυς πῆχεως *cubitus*, ὁ πέλεκυς πελέκεων *securis*, &c. 3) Nouns in ως or ων, *not encreasing*, i. e. such as belong to the *second* [4th.] *Attic-Form*, as, ὁ Μενέλεως τῆ Μενέλεω *Mene-laus*; τὸ ἔυγεων τῆ ἔυγεω *fertile*. 4) The Compounds of γέλως *risus*, as, ὁ κατ'ἀγγελως *irrisio*, φιλόγελως *qui risum amat*.

These Compounds of γέλως follow this analogy of the *Accent*, because they are sometimes declined *parasyllabically*, like those foregoing. We say γέλ-ως, -ωιⓄ; and γέλ-ως, -ω: so we say φιλογέλ-ως, -ωιⓄ; and φιλωγέλ-ως, -ω.

But the reason why those *Attic-nouns* in ως, and ω declined *parasyllabically* have their *Accent* on the *Penult.* is, because they have it so in the *common termination* ος, and ον. We *accent* thus ὄφεως, because so ὄφιος. There is the same reason for the other, we say 'Αινείης, and therefore preserve

the *Accent* on the same syllable in 'Αινείεω.

² II. Except also *Verbals* in ος (formed from the *Perfect* Middle, and compounded with another Noun,) which have an *Acute* 1) on the *Penultimate*, when they signify *Adverbly*, as, *παραμολόγος Nugator* Acts xvii. 18. *ιχθυοφάγος qui pisces edit*; *οικονόμος dispensator*; *άνδροφόνος homicida*; *θεότοκος deum pariens*; *λαορόφος qui populum alit*. 2) on the *Antepenult.* when they signify *Passively*, as, *ιχθυοφάγος qui a piscibus comeditur*; *θεότοκος a Deo natus* *λαότροφος a populo nutritus*. *Messieurs of Portugal*.

³ III. De *Accentuum* ratione qui scripserunt, regulam uno ore hanc tradunt; *ubi ultima sit longa*, [diphthongis nimirum αι, et οι pro brevibus semper habitis] *penultimam circumflecti non posse*. Excipiunt tamen *ἀνταξ̄ sulcus*; *χοϊνιξ̄ mensurae nomen sextarios duos continentis*; *καλαῦροϛ pedum*, propriè, *quod in summo divergit*; &c. At verò excipi haec omnino non debent. Nam ratione *accentuum*, *syllaba longa est ea, quae naturâ, [vocali nimirum longâ existente,] non utique quae positione solâ producitur*. Nam *οἶκόν μς, οἶκόν σς, &c.* semper circumflectunt. Pari igitur ratione circumflecti *videm de-*

bent αῤλαξ, χοῖνιξ, καλαῦροψ; ut quae ultimam, vocali brevi constantem, positione solâ producant. Ex genitivis αῤλαῖϑ, χοῖνιϑ, aliquo modo colligi videtur, αῤλαξ, et χοῖνιξ vocalem brevem in ultima habere, ideoque circumflecti debere: de voce καλαῦροψ res per se manifesta est. Ex genitivis κέρυχϑ, φοῖνιξ, veri admodum simile est κέρυξ *praeco*, et φοῖνιξ *palma* vocalem longam in ultimâ habere, ideoque circumflecti omninò non debere. Clark Hom. Annot. β. 267.

4 IV. The *Circumflex* must never be plac'd on any syllable but what is *long by nature* (i. e. such as have in them *η, ω*; diphthongs, except *αι, οι*; sometimes the common letters *α, ι, υ*;) because, as has been observed, it includes an *elevation* and *depression* of the Voice in the same syllable. If therefore the Penult. (*it being long, and the Ultimate short*) receives any *Accent*, it must in this Case be a *Circumflex*. I say if it receives any *Accent*, for it cannot have *one* necessarily, or by its own nature, as, ἀνθροπος. But if the last syllable should be long, the *Circumflex* must not be on the *penult.* though an acute may. Thus μῆσα changes its *circumflex* into an acute in the

Gen. and Dat. as, μῆσης, μῆση. Messieurs of Port-Royal.

5 V. To these we may add λῆς *leo*, μῆς *mus*, ναῦς *navis*, οῖς *ovis*, ἔς *auris* παῖς *puer*, παῖς *omnis*, πῆς *pes*, πῆρ *ignis*, σκῆρ *sordes*, σῆς *sus*, φθοῖς *placenta*; οἱ *hei*, ὦ *o*, ἦ *utique*, αἶ *ab*.

6 VI. Yet φῆς 2. person sing. Indic. pres. of φημι *dico*, to distinguish it from φῆς 2. pers. sing. subj. pres. of the same verb.

7 VII. The reason is this. syllables, which have no accent over them, are supposed to be *barytons*, i. e. to have a *Grave*, as, in the last syllable of τῆπω, φιλέω. If then in *Contraction* you join one syllable marked with an *Acute* [thus'] to a following syllable which is supposed to be a *Grave* [mark'd thus';] from the connection of these *two Accents* will result this figure [^:] which was the *antient way* of circumflexing a syllable, till it came afterwards to be *rounded* thus [~.] But if the contraction is made from any thing, besides an acute before a *grave*, this figure [^] cannot result. And therefore in this Case the accent will continue the same, as before. Thus when a *grave* is supposed before an *Acute*, the *acute* remains, as, φιλοῖμῶ, φιλοῖ-

φιλοίμην. For the juncture of a *grave* and an *acute* would produce this figure [˘,] not a *circumflex*.

Hence we may conclude with great probability, that the greater-part of those Nouns, which have a *Circumflex* on the last syllable, are formed by *Contraction*, as in the *Parasyllabic* Declension, Ἑρμῆς, from Ἑρμείας; γῆ, from γέα; &c. There are many more in the *Imparasyllabic* Declension, as, κῆρ, σῆρ, ἦρ, from κέαρ *cor*, σέαρ *sebum*, έαρ *ver*: πλακῆς from πλακόεις *placenta*; &c. Messieurs of Port-Royal.

⁸ VIII. Yet we find these *Accusatives* oftener *circumflex'd* in the ultimate, viz. αἰδῶ, ἠῶ.

⁹ IX. Yet 1) many Ad-nouns of the *parasyllabic* declension in -ος, particularly those derived from *metallic words*, though they have an *acute* on the Antepenult. yet fail not to take a *Circumflex* on the last syllable, after contraction, as, χρύσ-εος, ἔς *aurus*, χρύσ-εον, ἔν; &c. 2) Some Nouns do the same, as, ἀδελφίδ-εος, ἔς, *filius fratris*; θυγατείδ-εος, ἔς *nepos ex filia*.

¹⁰ X. Add to these, words compounded of two nouns, as, φιλόσοφος *sapientiae studio deditus*, *Philosophus*; δήμαρ-

χος *tribunus plebis decálogo*. But this holds not always true, for the *accent* is sometimes on the last syllable, as, περιμαλλής *perpulcher*, ἀηδής *injucundus*, εὐσεβής *pious*, ἀσεβής *impius*, ἀρχιληστής *princeps praedonum*, θαυματουργός *qui miracula edit*, &c. And some others, of which no special rules can be made, but they must be left to Observation. Messieurs of Port-Royal.

" XI. The *first notion* we ought to form in the doctrine of *Accents*, is this; that the *Accent* of the first word continues the same, and on the same syllable, or on that which answers to it, in all its dependance, not only in declining and conjugating, as, λόγος, λόγος, λόγῳ; τύπῳ, τύπτεις, τύπτει; but also in all its derivatives, and in all the words and tenses, which have dependance on one another. So τυπῶ 2. fut. indic. has a *circumflex* and retains it in the same Tense Optat. through all numbers and persons, as, τυποῖμι. But 1) the accent in σώμα continuing on σω, must change its *circumflex* into an *acute*; because a *circumflex* may not be on the Antepenult. σώματος. 2) In these words ταχύς ταχείος *celer*, ἀληθής ἀληθείος *verus*; σᾶς [a. 2. part. of ἵστημι *sisto*,] σᾶτος *qui stetit*,

stetit, I say in such words the *accent* remaining on the same syllable, changes its *grave* into an *acute*, because a *grave* may not be on any syllable but the last. But in their feminine endings, viz. ταχῆα, σαῖσα, the *accent* retained becomes a *Circumflex*, by Rule II^d. 3) We may refer to this rule the Adverbs formed from the Gen. pl. of Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles? because they generally preserve the same *Accent*, as, σοφῶς, *sapienter*, from σοφῶν; μακαρίως *beatè*, from μακαρίων. *sim.* ἕτως *sic*, ἐκείνως *illo modo*; ἀληθῶς *verè*; ῥητῶς *expressè*. There are but few words excepted, which may be observed by use. ——— Some

Nouns degenerate from this *Analogy*, as, from μία *una* we have G. τῆς μιᾶς, D. τῇ μιᾷ with a *Circumflex* on the *Ultimate*. *sim.* ἄμφω ἀμφοῶν; δύο δύοιν δυῖν δυσί. *Id.*

¹² XII. But Adnouns *hyperdiffyllable* in ων and ης, throw back their *accent*, in the *Neuter* gender, to the *Antepenult.* as, βελτίων *melior* τὸ βέλτιον; ἀμείνων *melior* τὸ ἀμεινον; κακοδαίμων *infelix* τὸ κακόδαιμον; εὐδαίμων *felix* τὸ εὐδαιμον; αὐθάδης *sibi placens* τὸ αὐθαδες; αὐτάρκης *sibi sufficiens* τὸ αὐταρκης. N. B. The *Neuters* of *Participles* never draw back their *accent* to the *Antepenult.* tho' the last syllable be short, as, ἀγιάζων *sanctificans* τὸ ἀγιάζον.

2) The Special Rules of Accent,

I N

I. Nouns and Adnouns.

Of the PARASYLLABIC Declension.

RULE I. *Observe* that *Oxytons* of the first and second *Declension* retain their *Accent*, except in the *Gen.* and *Dat.* of each number where it becomes a *Circumflex*, as, κρι-της *judex*, *sing.* -τῆ, τῇ; *du.* -ταῖν; *pl.* -τῶν, -ταῖς. θε-ὸς *Deus*, *sing.* ᾧ, ᾧ; *du.* εἰν; *pl.* ᾧν, εἰς'.

RULE III. The *Genitive Plural* of the first Declension receives a *Circumflex* on the last syllable, as, ταμῶν, προφητῶν, μυστῶν — — Except 1) Those four Nouns τῶν χλάνων of χλάνης; χρήτων of χρήτης; Ἐτησίαν of Ἐτήσιαι; ἀφύων of ἀφύη. 2) Adnouns in -ος which in the Masc. as well as fem. ending *Acute* the penult. of this Case, as, ἄλλος ἄλλων; ἅγιος ἁγίων; ἴμι. σφετέρων of σφέτερῳ, and τέτων all genders, of ἔπος.

RULE III. Observe further 1) An *acute* in the penult. will every where remain, as, πόνος, πόνος, πόνω &c. 2) A *Circumflex* in the penult. changes into an *Acute*, so often as the last syllable becomes *long*, as, οἶκός, οἶκῶ, οἶκῶ: (vid. rule 1. 2. and II of general rules.) 3) An *Acute* in the Antepenult. is brought forward to the penult. when the last syllable is *long*, as, ἀνθρώπος ἀνθρώπῳ.

Of the IMPARASYLLABIC Declension.

RULE IV. Observe 1) An *Acute* on the last syllable of the Nom. will fall on the Penult. of the *Obliques*, as, λαμπάς, τῆς λαμπάδος, τῇ λαμπάδι; and changes into a *Circumflex*, when it happens according to Rule II, as, σωτήρ σωτήρος. 2) An *Acute* or *Circumflex* on the Penult. of the Nom. is on the Antepenult. of the *Obliques*, if the last syllable is *short*, as, μάξιμος, μάξιμος, N.B. The *Circumflex* must change into an *acute*, as, βῆμα, βήμαϊός. 3) An *Acute* on the Antepenult. of the Nom. remains on the same, if the last syllable is *short*, as, ποιήματα ποιήματα; — — But on the Penult. if the last is *long*, as, ποιημάτων.

RULE V. MONOSYLLABLES declined with encrease
 i) *acute* the last syllable of the *Gen.* and *Dat.* sing. also of the *Dat. plur.* as, τ̄ χειρὸς, τῇ χειρὶ; ταῖς χερσίν: ii) *Circumflex* the last syllable of the *Gen.* and *Dat. dual*; also of the *Gen. plur.* as, χειρῶν, χειρῶν: iii) *The Penult.* (if it be long by Nature, and followed with a short syllable,) is *circumflex'd* in the *Acc. sing. Nom. Acc. Voc. dual* and *plur.* as, sing. τῷ χεῖρα, dual χεῖρα, pl. χεῖρες, χεῖρας. ——— Except 1) Those Participles θεὸς θεῖος, εὖς εὖλος, δὸς δόνλος, ὄν ὄνλος, &c. which retain the *Accent* on the penult. of Cases *dissyllable*: 2) Also those *Gen. plur.* do not *circumflex* the Penult. but *acute* it, viz. πάντων of πᾶς, παιδῶν of παῖς, τρώων of τρῶς, δάδων of δᾶς, δμῶων of δμῶς, φῶτων of φῶς, ὄτων of ὄς, θῶων of θῶς, κράτων of κράς. 3) τίς *quis* interrogative hath the *Accent* on the former syllable in all Cases; but τίς *indefinite* ? on the latter syllable, as, τίς, aliquis, τινές, τινί, τινά &c.

RULE VI. Observe as to the VOCATIVE, 1) *Oxytons* in -ευς *circumflex* the last syllable in -ευ, as, βασιλεύς, ὦ βασιλεῦ: As also in ω and ως of the fourth Class of Contracts, as, λεχῶ ὦ λεχοῖ; αἰδῶς ὦ αἰδοῖ. 2) *Nouns* in ης of the first Class of Contracts *acute* the Antepenult. as, Δημοσθένης, ὦ Δημόθενες; Σωκράτης, ὦ Σωκράτες: Also *Hyperdissyllables* in ων, -ονος or ωνος, as, Ἀγαμέμνων, ὦ Ἀγάμεμνον; εὐδαίμων, ὦ εὐδαιμον.

II. Verbs.

RULE I. Observe in General that *Accent* of Verbs is removed as far back as possible, unless some *Special Rule* interferes³.

Indicative.

RULE II. The *Indicative* has a *Circumflex* 1) On the last syllable of the First Fut. IVth. and Second Future of every Conj. in the *Active* form. 2) On the Penult. of the same Tenses *Middle*; and of the 3^d person plur. pres. Tense of Verbs in -μι, as, τιθεῖσι; but yet ἀέσι from ἀήμι *spiro*.

Subjunctive.

RULE III. The *Subjunctive* has a *Circumflex* 1) On the ultimate of both Aorists *Passive*; as also of the Pres. and 2^d. aor. of Verbs in μι, as, τιθῶ, θῶ. 2) On the Penult. of the Perf. *Passive* of the Contracts; also of the Pres. and Perfect *Passive* of Verbs in -μαι, as, τιθῶμαι, τεθῶμαι.

Imperative.

RULE IV. The *Imperative* has a *Circumflex* on the Ultimate of the 2^d. aor. *Middle*. ——— But 1) these an acute on the ultimate of the same tense active, viz. εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ; sometimes ἰδέ, λάβε. 2) These on the Penult. *Middle*, viz. ἀφίκε, γένε, τρέπε, ἐνέκε, et Ἰπιλάθε.

Infinitive.

RULE V. The *Infinitive* 1) Aorists ending in αι⁴, or ναι, have the *tone* on the Penult. in ααξ on the Antepenult. 2) has a *Circumflex* on the Ultimate of the 2^d. aor. and 2^d. fut. *active*; but an *Acute* on the 2^d. aor. *Middle*. 3) has the *tone* on the Penult. of the

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 the 1. aor. *Active*; and Perfect *Passive*. But all these
 things will be evident from a View of the *Paradigms*
 themselves.

COMPOUNDED.

RULE VI. *Compound Verbs* often draw back the
Accent to the Antepenult. as, κᾶμαι, πείκεμαι——
 But 1) The *Circumflex* on the ultimate, remains
 often on the same, or that which corresponds to it,
 as well in *Derivatives*, as *Compounds*, as, σέλλω, σελῶ,
 σελεῖμαι; ἀποσέλλω, ἀποσελεῖ ἀποσελεῖμαι. 2) The Per-
 fects and Aorists retain the *accent* of the *Simple* in
 their Infinitives, Participles; and other Moods, when
 the Verbs are disyllable, and have the first syllable
 long:———also Verbs in -μι in the Subj. and Opta-
 tive Moods; and *Compounds* from εἶμι, except in the
Imperative, and Present *Indicative*.

Participles.

RULE VII. *Participles* ending 1) in ὡς of the *Ac-*
tive and *Middle* forms; also the 2^d. aor. *Active*, and
 the two Aorists *Passive* have an *Acute* or *Grave* on
 the ultimate; 2) in -σας, and -μέν⊕ have an *acute* on
 the Penult. 3) in ἔωλυ⊕ on the Antepenult.

III. Particles.

Adverbs.

RULE I. *Adverbs* ending 1) in η, υ, αι, ει, δον, ξ,
 ας, ις, υς, πς are *Oxytons*, as, αἶ; also derivatives in
 ι, τι, ςι, τλω, and δα from δον. 2) In ακις, and ακι,
 ικα, δεα; also in εθεν or εθε, εφιν or εφι are *Paroxy-*
tons;

tons; ——— Except derivatives from οἶκος, ἄλλος, πάντες, ἐκτός, ἐνδόν. 3) in οι, ου, ει, χη, κως, Circumflex the last syllable.

Prepositions.

RULE II. *Prepositions* have the *Accent* on the last syllable; ——— but 1) it is drawn back when they follow their case, as, τέτων πέρι; Except here ἀνά and διὰ to distinguish them from ᾧ ἀνά rex, τὴν διὰ Jovem. 2) It is lost when the last syllable is cut off, as, παρ' ἐμῶ.

Conjunctions.

RULE III. *Conjunctions* 1) primitive, and monosyllable are *acuted* if they have any tone [vid. Rule 3^d. gen.] ii) compounded, ending 1) in γὰρ, ἦ, δὴ, μὴ, ο, ι, are *Oxytons*. 2) In εἰ, ὅτι, ὥρ, ὡς, ὡς are *Paroxytons*, as, διότι.

Observations and Exceptions.

Examples.

Noun and Adnoun] II. Quæstorum, prophetarum, mularum — 1) Agrestis, foenarator, Etesiae Venti, piscis genus. 2) Alius, sanctus, suus, hic. III. Labor, domus, homo. IV. 1) Fax, servator. 2) Testis, gressus. 3) Poema. V. Manus — 1) qui — posuit, stetit, dedit, est. 2) Omnis, puer, Trojanus, fax, ser-

vus, lux, auris, animal lupo simile, caput. VI. 1) Rex, puerpera, Verecundia. 2) Demosthenes, Socrates, Agamemnon, felix.

Verb] IV. 1) Dic, veni, reperi . . . vide, cape. 2) Per-veni, fito, verte, fer, obliviscere. VI. Jaceo, circumjaceo. 1) Mitto, compound id.

Particle] I. 1) Semper, 2) domus, alius, omnis, extra, intus. II. 1) de his . . . rex, Jovem.

Jovem. 2) *A me.* III. ii) 2) *quoniam* or *quare.*

¹ I. To this rule belong both the *Articles*; Adnouns and pronouns *Oxyton*, and ending in *-ος*, as, ὄρθ-ός, ἦ, ὄν; ὄρθ-ῆ, ἦς, ῆ. Sim. ἐμ-ός, ἦ, ὄν; ἐμ-ῆ, ἦς, ῆ: to which we may add ἐμῶν-, σεῶν-, ἑῶν-, τῶν, τῆς, τῶν; τῶ τῆ, τῶ. And also, ἐγῶ, ἐμῶ; συ, σῶ; ῆ *sui*, εἶ.

² II. Yet sometimes when this last is neither interrogative nor indefinite, but rather taken for the relative ὅς. it has its *accent* on the Penult, as, λαχωνῶν τίνων ἔσται, *let us cast lots who it shall be.* ὄνκ ἤδει τίνες εἰσίν, *He knew not whom they were.*

³ III. This is the most *comprehensive Rule* that can be given for the *Accent* of the Verb. It is thrown back as far as possible, i. e. to the Antepenult. if there be no *special Rule* which requires it to be put forwarder. If the verb has but *two syllables*, the *Accent* must necessarily fall on the Penult. be it *circumflex*, or *acute*, according to the Capacity of the word. In which point special regard must be had to the *υ* final, which is but seldom *long*; yet 'tis commonly so in some tenses of Verbs in *μι*, as in ἐζέδυνον,

ἐζέδυνος, ἐζέδυνου, which for this particular reason have the *acute* on the Penult. There are only some tenses, which by nature have their *Accent* otherwise than this Rule teaches, which may be easily known from the other Rules which follow in the *Text*. Mess. of Port-Royal.

⁴ IV. We may observe the great difference of the *accent*, by which are often distinguished the three First Aorists so very like in the last syllable, as, 1) φιλήσαι a. i. opt. act. here the *accent* is on the Penult. because the last syllable is *long*; [vid. prelim. observa. III. 3.] 2) φιλήσαι a. i. imperat. *mid.* has the *accent* on the Antepenult. because the last syllable is *short*, [vid. Gen. Rules I. 1. 3) φιλήσαι a. i. Infin. act. has a *circumflex* on the Penult. by this rule; and Gen. Rules II. 1.

But observe that in τύψαι &c. the *accent* is always the same in those three tenses; because the word having but two syllables, the *accent* cannot be thrown farther back in the Imperative, and *υ* being short it cannot have a *Circumflex* in the Infinitive. Mess. of Port-Royal.

V. N. B. There are many Nouns, that as to *Accent* are ANOMALOUS, as, μία una,

᾿ μιᾶς, τῆ μιᾶ, τῶ μίαν; *sim.* μηδεμίᾶ, μεδεμιᾶς; &c. Hither may be refer'd τάξεως from τάξις *ordo*; Μενέλεως, ἀνόγειω, αὐλαξ, χοῖνιξ, &c. Also μήτερ, θυγάτηρ which in the Obliques are *Paroxytons*, as, μητέρῳ, θυγάτερός,

accent on the Antepenult. — Besides these Vocatives ᾿ σῶτερ, ᾿ νερ, δ᾿ αἶερ, πάτερ from σωτήρ, ἀνήρ, δαήρ, πατήρ; as also ᾿ θύγατερ, Δημήτερ *Ceres*, εἴνατερ *uxor fratris*, from *Paroxyton-Nominatives*, &c. &c. Clariff. Thompson. Appar. ad linguam Graecam. p. 209.

Attenicks.

These following have no tone or Accent, viz. ὁ, ἦ, οἱ, αἱ¹, ἔ, ἔκ, ἔχ², ὡς³, ἐν, εἰς or ἐς, εἰ, ἐκ or ἐξ⁴. Vid. suprà p. 6. I. 3. in the Notes.

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ I. The Article is *acuted* 1) ὁ for ὄς, ἔτῳ, or τῷπ. 2) ἦ, οἱ, αἱ for αὐτή, ἔπι, αὐται, placed without a substantive. 3) When μὲν or δὲ follows it, as, ἠπεείλησεν μῦθον, ὃ δὴ τετελεσμένῳ ἐσί, *minatus est verbum, quod utique ἔ perfectum est.* *il. α. 388.*

² II. ἔ, ἔκ are *acuted* before a period, as, ὁ δὲ ἔφη, ἔ. *Ille vero dixit, non.* *Mat. xiii. 29.* Οὐκ, *Theocr. εἰδ. iv. 2.*

³ III. ὡς is *acuted* 1) in

the signification of *sic*, every where, as, ὡς ἔφατ' *sic dixit*, *il. α. 33.* 2) *Sicut*, when in construction it is postpon'd, as, κύνες ὡς ἀμφὶ λέοντα, *canes tanquam circa leonem*, *il. ε. 476.* 3) After ἐσί, as, ἐσί μὲν ὡς, *Aristot.*

⁴ IV. ἔξ, put after its case, is sometimes *acuted*, as, ἔδὲ κακῶν ἔξ, *neque ex malis*, *il. ξ. 472.* *id. Theocr. εἰδ. κε, 38.*

N.B. All these when compounded may take an *accent*, as, ὄδε. *Westm. 232.*

Encliticks¹.

RULE I. We find *Encliticks* among all sorts of words, viz. 1) *Nouns*, as, $\mu\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\mu\tilde{o}\iota$, $\mu\tilde{\epsilon}$; $\sigma\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\sigma\tilde{o}\iota$, $\sigma\tilde{\epsilon}$; $\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\tilde{o}\iota$, $\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\sigma\Phi\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\sigma\Phi\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\sigma\Phi\tilde{\iota}\omega$, $\sigma\Phi\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\varsigma}$, $\sigma\Phi\tilde{\omega}$. 2) The *Adnoun* $\tau\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ indefinite in all cases. 3) *Verbs*, as, $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\mu\tilde{\iota}$ *sum*, $\Phi\eta\tilde{\mu}\iota$ *dico*, $\pi\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\delta}\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\Phi\eta\tilde{\mu}\iota$ Lucian. dial. 6. *sim.* in all persons of the Indic. pres. Except the 2^d. sing. N. B. $\epsilon\tilde{\varsigma}\tilde{o}\nu$ the 2^d. and 3^d. pers. dual scarce ever. 4) *Particles*, ——— *Adverbs*, viz. $\omega\sigma\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\omega\sigma\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\epsilon}$ or $\omega\sigma\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\epsilon}\nu$, $\omega\sigma\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$, $\omega\tilde{\eta}$, $\omega\tilde{\alpha}$, $\omega\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\omega\tilde{\omega}$, indefinites having an *Acute* on the ultimate; but interrogatives have the *accent* on the Penult. and are no longer *Encliticks*, as, $\omega\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\epsilon}\nu$ $\epsilon\rho\chi\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\alpha}\iota$; $\omega\tilde{\epsilon}$ $\epsilon\tilde{\theta}\alpha\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}$ &c. ——— *Conjunctions* 1) *copulative*, as, $\kappa\tilde{\epsilon}$ $\tau\tilde{\epsilon}$. 2) *Expletive* innumerable², as, $\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\iota}$, $\gamma\tilde{\epsilon}$, $\nu\tilde{o}$, $\omega\tilde{\epsilon}\rho$, $\tau\tilde{o}$, and frequently $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$.

RULE II. These *Cast back* their *accent* on the last syllable of the foregoing word, when the foregoing word has 1) an *acute* on the Antepenult, as, $\acute{o}\mu\omega\iota\tilde{\varsigma}$ $\epsilon\tilde{\varsigma}\tilde{\iota}$, *similis est*, Matt. xiii. 52. 2) A *Circumflex* on the Penult. the last syllable continuing *short*, as, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\tilde{\alpha}\iota$ $\tau\tilde{o}$ $\omega\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\alpha}$ $\mu\tilde{\epsilon}$, *receive my Spirit*, Acts. vii. 59. 3) An *Acute* on the Penult. making a *Trochee* with the last syllable, as, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ $\omega\sigma\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ $\zeta\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\varsigma}$, *si quando Jupiter*, *il. a.* 128. Except $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\mu\tilde{\iota}$, and $\Phi\eta\tilde{\mu}\iota$. 4) When an *Enclitick* goes before, that is deprived of its *accent*, as, $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ $\tau\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ $\delta\omega\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, *if any one seem*, James i. 26.

RULE III. These *Use* their *accent*, 1) when the preceding word has a *tone* on the last syllable, as, δ $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\varsigma}$ $\mu\tilde{\epsilon}$, *my servant*, Matt. xii. 18. After *Paroxytons* not making a *Trochee*, as, η $\mu\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}$ $\mu\tilde{\epsilon}$, *my Mother*, Matt. xii. 48. ——— Except *Encliticks* dissyllable, as, $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\sigma}\omega$ $\tau\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\varsigma}$, *I might save some*, Rom. xi. 14.

RULE IV. ἔσι draws back the *accent* to the Penult. when it is in the beginning of a sentence, or follows a period; and the particles *καί, ἔκ, εἰ*; and some words *apostrophated*, as, τῆτ', ἀλλ', thus ἔσι σῶμα ψυχικόν, καί ἔσι σῶμα πνευμαλικόν, *there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body*, 1 Cor. xv. 44. τῆτ' ἔσι, *that is to say*, Mark vii. 2.

RULE V. All the *other Encliticks* preserve their *accent*, 1) after a period or note of *distribution*, as, τινὲς μὲν καὶ ἀπὸ Φθόνου, καὶ ἔρις, τινὲς δὲ καὶ δι' εὐδοκίαν, *some indeed even of Envy, and Strife; and some also of good will*, Philip. i. 15. 2) When there is some *Emphasis*, or *distinction* to be observed, as, δώσω σοί, *I will give thee*, Mark vi. 22. οἱ ποτὲ ὄντες μακρὰν, *ye who sometimes were afar off*, Eph. ii. 13. N. B. Ἔνεκα μὲ; ἔνεκα σῆ3.

RULE VI. When *two Encliticks* [called *Synecleticis*] follow one another, the *accent* of the *last* shall be transferred to the *first*, as, τίς ἐσί μὲ πλῆσιον, *who is my neighbour*, Luke x. 29. Vid. Acts ix. 6. ib. x. 6.

Observations and Exceptions.

¹ I. *Encliticks*] ὑπὸ τῆ ἐκκλίειν, *inclinare, inflectere.*] are nothing else but certain *particles*, which so *adhere* to the foregoing word, that they seem united to it, and make but one word. Hence it happens, that the word which sustains them, sustains also, as much as possible, the *Accent* that governs them. Mess. Port-Royal.

² II. We shall find also these *Encliticks* among the *Poets* especially in *Homer*, viz. μῆυ, σῆυ, οἱ τῆυ; τοί, ἔυ, ἔο, μίν, νίν, νύ, κέ, κέν, ἐντί: φατί, φαντί: τῆυ for τῆ, or τινός the indefinite; as also ψέ or σφί, with some others. Mess. Port-Royal.

³ III. *Observe* 1) *Pro-nouns*, after prepositions, and ἡ vel, for the most part not *Encli-*

Encliticks, as, *παρὰ σοί* with *thee*, John xvii. 5. *Εἰς σέ*, *against thee*, Matt. xviii. 15. Ἡ σέγγε Μῦσ' ἐδίδαξε, Διὸς παῖς, ἢ σέγγ' Ἀπόλλων, *give te Musa docuerit, Jovis filia, give te Apollo*, od. 9. 488. 2) Πρὸς before an *Enclitick* pronoun, is always marked in the *new Testament*, with an *acute*, as, *πρὸς με*, *to me*, Matt. iii. 14. Also *Ἐπὶ* before *σε*, as, *Ἐπὶ σε*, *upon thee*, Acts xiii. 11. And always *ἀμφὶ* before *ἐ* in *Homer*, as,

ἀμφὶ ἐ παπλήνας, *circa se oculis conversis*, ιλ. δ. 497. 3) *Τίς*, indefinite often keeps its *accent*, when it is set before the Verb on which it depends, as, *ἐκ ἔχουσι τὶ φάγωσι*, *they have nothing to eat*, Matth. xv. 32. 4) *Εἶμι* after *ἐκ* in the *N. Testament*, preserves its *accent* on the last syllable, in all persons but the third sing. as, *ἔ ἐκ εἶμι ἱκανός*, *of whom I am not worthy*, Matt. iii. 11.

Of Dialect.

DIALECT is the *manner* of writing a word, or composing a sentence *Peculiar* to some part of a *Country*, and differing from the *manner* used in other *Parts*: yet all agreeing in the same *radical language*, as to substance¹.

There were *Four*² *sorts* of writers who distinguish'd themselves in the *Greek Tongue*, and differed from each other in some *peculiar forms* of Speech, namely the **ATTICS**, **IONIANS**, **DORICKS**, and **POETS**³. From hence arose *four principal dialects*, the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Poetical*.

Observations and Exceptions.

^r I. To give the young scholar a conception of *Dialekt*, it is usual to compare it to those *Peculiarities* of Expression, which obtain in several Counties of England. Thus in some western Counties the vowel *u* is pronounc'd as if it was *i*, as, *Jidge* for *Judge*, and *Jidgment* for *Judgment*.
 — *v* for *f*, as, *vor*, instead of *for* — *z* for *s*, as, *zed* for *said*.

But says Mr. Rollin, a French Writer, in his *Method of teaching and learning polite Literature* Vol. 1. The Greek *Dialekts* were not like the different *Jargons*, that prevail in different parts of France, and do not deserve to be called a language. Each *Dialekt* was a perfect language in its kind, that was current among some nations, and had its own rules, and beauties. Excellent Authors used them either in prose or Verse, and frequently mixed all the *Dialekts* together, but in such manner that *one* of them did always prevail. *Memoirs of Literat.* V. III. p. 336.

² II. There were many other different *Dialekts*, as many as were the Nations,

that used the *Greek Tongue*, viz. the *Aeolians*, *Boeotians*, *Thessalians*, *Macedonians*, *Laconians*, &c. But none of their writings have come down to us, and these *dialekts* mostly would have perished, had not some Writers occasionally mingled them with their own, as *Aristophanes*, tho' he wrote in the *Attick dialekt*, introduces some *Boeotian Woman* speaking in their own *dialekt*. *Clenardus*.

³ III. *Obj.* 1) Those who used the *Attick dialekt* were the *Athenians*, and such as dwelt in *Attica*. The Principal Writers in this *Dialekt* were *Thucydides*, *Aristophanes*, *Plato*, *Isocrates*, *Xenophon*, *Lucian*, and *Demosthenes*. 2) Those who used the *Ionic*, very near to the old *Attic*, were some cities of lesser *Asia*, and adjacent *Islands*, in which *Athenian Colonies* had settled themselves, viz. *Samos*, *Miletus*, *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, &c. The Principal Writers in this *Dialekt* were *Hippocrates*, and *Herodotus*. 3) Those who used the *Doric* were the *Lacedaemonians*, *Argives*, afterwards those who inhabited *Epirus*, *Lybia*, *Sicily*, *Rhodes* and

and *Cyprus*. The Principal Writers in this *Dialect* were *Archimedes*, and *Theocritus*. 4) The *Aeolic Dialect* was at first used by the *Boeotians* and their neighbours; but afterwards by some *Greek Colonies*, that settled in *Aeolis*, a Country of *Asia*, between *Ionia*, and *Mysia*. *Sappho*, and *Alcaeus* are said to have written in this *dialect*. 5) The *Poets* had some *Forms peculiar* to themselves. *Ver-garus* l. 5. p. 392.

A specimen of the *four Principal Dialects*, will be given in the following pages; and somewhat enlarged in this second Edition. Those who are willing to be more Exact may consult distinct Treatises on this subject, as in *Scapula's Lexicon*, *Clavis Homerica*, &c. Vid. *Camd. Thompi.* especially *Graecae Linguae Dialecti*, by *Maittaire*, 1738. where Nouns and Verbs are exemplified with great Variety.

The Attic Dialect.

The *Atticks* 1) love *Contractions*, as, *τάχης* for *τάχειος*; *φιλω* for *φιλέω*. 2) Join two words into one, as, *ἐμυδάκει* for *ἐμοὶ ἐδάκει mibi videbatur*; *ἔνομα* for *τὸ ἔνομα nomen*. This happens especially when *τὰ*, *τὸ*, *ἔ*, *πρὸ* precede, and are followed by a Vowel. 3) Change, add, or detract letters in a word, thus

1. Consonants.

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \gamma \\ \vartheta \\ \lambda \\ \xi \\ \rho \\ \sigma \\ \tau \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \lambda \\ \sigma \\ \nu \\ \sigma \\ \lambda \\ \rho \\ \sigma\sigma \end{array} \right\rangle$	as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \muόγης \\ \deltaυθμάς \\ \πλεύμων \\ \ξύν \\ κλίβαν⊕ \\ ἄρσεν \\ γλωτῖα \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \muόγης \text{ vix.} \\ \deltaυσμᾶς \text{ occasus folis.} \\ \πνεύμων \text{ pulmo.} \\ \σύν \text{ cum.} \\ κλίβαν⊕ \text{ clibanus.} \\ ἄρρην \text{ forte.} \\ γλωσσα \text{ lingua.} \end{array} \right\}$
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2. Vowels.

2. Vowels.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \text{ added to the} \\ \text{beginning} \\ \text{, taken from the} \\ \text{beg.} \\ \text{o put for } \alpha \dots \\ \text{o from the middle} \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma\iota\varsigma \\ \acute{\alpha}\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma \\ \acute{\omicron}\varsigma\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma \\ \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nu\tilde{\eta}\varsigma\iota\varsigma \text{ jejunos.} \\ \acute{\alpha}\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma \text{ aquila.} \\ \acute{\omicron}\varsigma\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma \text{ aftacus.} \\ \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \text{ lavabamus.} \end{array} \right\}$
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3. Diphthongs.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \eta \\ \omega \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\iota \\ \epsilon\iota \\ \omega\iota \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu \\ \kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\omega \\ \eta\rho\acute{\omega}\iota\eta \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu \text{ uri.} \\ \kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega \text{ claudio.} \\ \eta\rho\acute{\omega}\iota\eta \text{ Heroïna} \end{array} \right\}$
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Observations and Exceptions.

I. Among those different *Dialects*, *Atticism*, which was properly the language of the *Athenians*, did far exceed all the others. It was a taste, as it were, natural to the Climate, and not to be met with elsewhere. *Athens* was the only City in *Greece*, where those nice ears, mentioned by *Cicero*, could be found, *Atticorum aures teretes*, & *religiosae*, which discerned by a word, or even the *tone* of the Voice, whether a man was a *foreigner*. *Atticism* appears in the simple style: its property lies in saying the most common, and inconfi-

derable things with gracefulness, beauty, and delicacy, *inimitable* in any other language. It was also proper for the *sublime*. Was not *Demosthenes's* style, and his Master *Plato's* perfectly *Attic*; and yet none more lofty? The Eloquence of *Pericles* is compared to *Thunder* and *Lightning*; but the strength and dignity of his speeches were attended with Graces peculiar to *Atticism*. That *Name* may be given to a discourse natural, and free from affectation, in which there is nothing low or insipid; for so *Cicero* defines *Atticism*,

ticism, ut venè dicere, id sit Atticè dicere. Mr. Rollin. ib.

II. Obs. . . . 1) More instances of two words joined into one, viz. κᾶκφερε for κῆ κφερε *atque profer.* τᾶκίδιον for τὸ οἰκίδιον *domunculum.* κᾶδμια for κῆ ᾄδμια *iniqua,* Aristoph. nub. l. 19. 92. 99. Θομάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον, Id. 179. . . . 2) In the Imperative Act. The *Atticks* make the third

perf. pl. like the *Gen.* pl. of the Participle of the same Tense, as, τυπτόντων for τυπτέτωσαν, sim. παρεθέντων for παρεθέτωσαν *arponant,* Aristoph. nub. 455. δρώντων for δρώτωσαν, Id. 452. . . . 3) In the Pres. Imperat. Pass. and both Aorist mid. the *Atticks* for θωσαν third perf. pl. have θων, like the third Dual, σα being syncopated.

The Ionic-Dialect.

The *Ionicks* 1) choose the *uncontracted* terminations both in Nouns, and Verbs, as, τέχνης, φιλέω, ἰο νόος *mens* Ion. νῆς Att. 2) Make two syllables of one by inserting a vowel in the Middle, as, ἀδελφεὸς *frater;* especially before the long endings of ἔτϙ, and αὐπῆς in their *obliques,* as, τῆξ, &c. hence εω for ϙ in the Gen. of the 1st Declen. sing. εων for ων plur. and Acc. εας for ας, as, τῆ ποιητέω, for ποιητῆ *Poetae;* &c. 3) Change the *aspirates* of the Relative into τ, as, τῆ for ῆ; τῶ for ῶ. 4) Delight to use, in the Gen. of the 2^d decl. the *sonorous* οιο for ϙ, as, λόγιοι for λόγϙ; and to produce the same *Harmony* They add ι to the Dat. plur. as, λόγοισι for λόγοις, &c. 5) Often reject the Augments of verbs, as, τετύθειν for ἐτέλυθειν. ῥέεν for ἔρρεεν imperf. from ῥέω *fluo,* ιλ. α. 249. . . . 6) In the Infin. μῶν for εἰν, as, φερέμῶν for φέρειν . . . in the Imper. pass. and m. εο for ϙ, as, ἄρχεο for ἄρχϙ Theocr. εἰδ. 9. 1. . . and in a. 1. m. 2^d. perf. αο for ω. 7) Change, add, or detract Letters, thus,

1. Consonants.

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \delta \\ \zeta \\ \kappa \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \sigma \\ \gamma \\ \nu \\ \theta \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \delta\delta\mu\eta \\ \omega\epsilon\phi\upsilon\zeta\omega\acute{s} \\ \epsilon\acute{\kappa}\acute{o}\eta\sigma\epsilon \\ \beta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \acute{o}\sigma\mu\acute{\eta} \text{ odor.} \\ \omega\epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\omega\acute{s} \text{ qui fugit.} \\ \epsilon\acute{\nu}\acute{o}\eta\sigma\epsilon \text{ cognovit.} \\ \beta\upsilon\theta\acute{o}\varsigma \text{ gurges.} \end{array} \right\}$
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2. Vowels.

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \epsilon \\ \eta \\ \omicron \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \epsilon \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \\ \omega \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omega \\ \acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\eta\nu \\ \omega\epsilon\tilde{\gamma}\mu\alpha \\ \zeta\acute{o}\eta \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\omega \text{ feco.} \\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\eta\nu \text{ mas.} \\ \omega\epsilon\tilde{\gamma}\mu\alpha \text{ negotium.} \\ \zeta\acute{o}\eta \text{ vita.} \end{array} \right\}$
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3. Diphthongs resolved.

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \epsilon\iota \\ \varkappa \\ \varkappa \\ \epsilon\iota; \alpha \end{array} \right\}$	into	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \epsilon\epsilon \\ \epsilon\omicron \\ \omicron\epsilon \\ \eta\iota \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \rho\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\theta\rho\nu \\ \nu\epsilon\omicron\mu\eta\nu\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha \\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\epsilon\rho\gamma\acute{\iota}\eta \\ \rho\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \rho\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\theta\rho\nu \text{ fluentem.} \\ \nu\epsilon\mu\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha \text{ novilunium.} \\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\epsilon\rho\gamma\acute{\iota}\eta \text{ beneficentia.} \\ \rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma \text{ facilis.} \end{array} \right\}$
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Observations and Exceptions.

HOMER has all the beauties of every *dialekt* scattered through his writings; but the *Ionic* prevails. This *Writer* has an happy way of representing great things with such *sublimity*, and little ones with such *Propriety*, that he always makes the one admirable, and the other pleasing; [*bunc nemo in magnis sublimate, in parvis proprietate superavit*, Quint.

inst. x. 1.] He is scarce inferior to any other *Poet*, in the *Poets* own way; but excells all others in force of Genius, elevation of fancy, and immense copiousness of Invention, Blackwall introd. to Class. 13. 14. The young scholar sees by this, that his diligence in learning these dry things, will be rewarded with noble pleasures.

The Doric-Dialect.

The Doricks 1) take *ι* out of the diphthong, as, λάβ^{ειν} for λάβειν; and not use to subscribe it under *α*, *η*, *ω*. 2) Add *β*, *τ* to the beginning of words, as, βηλέα for ἡλέα; τῶς for ὤς: and *ν*, *σ* to the end, as, ἐγών for ἐγά; οἰκαδῆες for οἰκαδῆ. 3) Circumflex the First Future, like the 2^d, as, τυψ-ῶ, εἶς, εἶ, &c. κισθ-μαι or κισθῶμαι, for κείσομαι *jacebo*. 4) In the 2^d and 3^d perf. sing. of Verbs have *ε*s, *ε*, for *ει*s, *ει*; [vid. 1. suprà:] in the 1st perf. pl. *με*s for *μην*; *με*θα for *μεθά*; in the 3^d pl. *ν*ι for *σι*, rejecting in the penult. the 2^d vowel of the Diphthong, as, τιθέννι for τιθεῖσι. . . . In the Imperative Pass. and Mid. they have *σ* for *ς*, as, ἀλλὰ μάχσ μοι *sed pugna tecum*, Theocr. εἰδ. 1. 113. . . . In the first Conjugation of Contracts, *η* for *α* and *α*, as, χρήσων (imper. pres.) for χράσων (which is the 3^d Perf. pl. like the 3^d dual. *Atticè*) for χράσασαν. Vid. Scot. 450. . . . In the Infin. ῆν for *αν*, as, πεινῆν (from πεινάω *esurio*) Xen. mem. 2. 1. 30. 5) Affect Letters in the following manner.

1. Consonants.

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \gamma \\ \delta \\ \kappa \\ \epsilon \\ \tau \\ \phi \\ \sigma\delta \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \kappa \\ \beta \\ \epsilon \\ \lambda \\ \theta \\ \theta \\ \zeta \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \omega\gamma\eta\nu\sigma \\ \acute{o}\delta\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma \\ \mu\iota\kappa\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma \\ \Phi\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\textcircled{\text{C}} \\ \beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\textcircled{\text{C}} \\ \Phi\eta\rho \\ \sigma\upsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\omega \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\alpha\nu\acute{o}\varsigma \text{ Oceanus.} \\ \acute{o}\beta\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma \text{ veru.} \\ \mu\iota\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma \text{ parvus.} \\ \Phi\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\textcircled{\text{C}} \text{ pravus.} \\ \beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\lambda\theta\epsilon\rho\textcircled{\text{C}} \text{ fovea.} \\ \Theta\acute{\eta}\rho \text{ fera.} \\ \sigma\upsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega \text{ fistula cano.} \end{array} \right\}$
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2. Vowels.

2. Vowels.

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \upsilon \\ \omega \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \eta \\ \epsilon \\ \varepsilon, \text{g.} \\ \circ \\ \alpha \\ \varepsilon, \text{g.} \end{array} \right.$	as	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{πράτος} \\ \text{Φάμα} \\ \text{τρέφω} \\ \text{Αἰνεία} \\ \text{ὄνυμα} \\ \text{ἄγαθόν} \\ \text{μαλακῶ} \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{πρῶτος primus.} \\ \text{Φήμη fama.} \\ \text{τρέφω nutrio.} \\ \text{Ἄινεας Aeneae.} \\ \text{ὄνομα nomen.} \\ \text{ἄγαθόν bonum.} \\ \text{μαλακῆ mollis.} \end{array} \right\}$
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3. Diphthongs.

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \alpha\epsilon \\ \epsilon\iota \\ \circ\iota \\ \eta \\ \epsilon\upsilon \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \epsilon\iota \\ \eta \\ \varepsilon \\ \epsilon\iota \\ \omega \end{array} \right.$	as	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{κλαῖδα} \\ \text{Θείβαθεν} \\ \text{μοῖσα} \\ \text{τέλειος} \\ \text{ἡγάπουν} \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{κλεῖδα clavem.} \\ \text{Θείβαθεν † Thebis.} \\ \text{μοῖσα musa.} \\ \text{τέλειος perfectus.} \\ \text{ἡγάπων amabant.} \end{array} \right\}$
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† for Θείβαθεν.

Observations and Exceptions.

THEOCRITUS used the *Doric* and *Ionic-dialect* promiscuously. He writ in several sorts of *Poetry*, and succeeded in all. It seems unnecessary to praise the native simplicity, and easy freedom of his *Pastorals*; when *Virgil* himself sometimes invokes the *Muse of Syracuse*; when he imitates him in all his *Poems* of that kind, and in several passages translates him. *Quintilian* says of our *Sicilian Bard*, that he is admirable in his

kind; but adds, his *Muse* is not only shy of appearing at the bar, but in the City too. [*Admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus, sed musa illa rustica et pastoralis non Forum modo, verum ipsam etiam urbem reformidat. Quint. inst. x. 1.*] This remark, as is evident, must be confined to his *Pastorals*. In other *Poems* he shews such strength of *Reason* and *Politeness*, that would qualify him to plead among the *Orators*, and render him acceptable in

in the Courts of *Princes*. In his you have the vigour and deli-
 smaller poem of *Cupid stung*, cacy of *Anacreon*, &c. Blackwall
Adonis killed by the Boar, &c. introd. to the Clafs. 18. 19.

The Poetic-Dialect.

The *Poets* 1) reject ν from Vocatives in $\alpha\nu$ and $\epsilon\nu$,
 as, $\tilde{\omega}$ λαοδάμα *Populorum domitor*, $\tilde{\omega}$ πλανῆ. 2) Make
 words undeclined in all numbers and Cases by adding
 ϕ , as, βίηφι for βίη, or βία *vis*; θύρηφι for θύρα *ja-*
nua; ἀπόφι for ἀπὸς, Verwey 307. 3) Add \omicron to the
 Gen. sing. of the *Attic-Declension* in ω s, as, υἱὸς Πεπεῶο,
 for τῆ Πεπεῶ, *filius Petei*, μ . β. 552. 4) Affect letters
 in the following manner.

1) Consonants.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \gamma \text{ taken from beg.} \\ \gamma \text{ inserted . . .} \\ \lambda \text{ from begin.} \\ \sigma \text{ doubled . . .} \\ \tau \text{ inserted in mid.} \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\tilde{\iota}\alpha \\ \epsilon\rho\gamma\delta\epsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma \\ \epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omega \\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma \\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma\alpha\tilde{\iota}\alpha \text{ terra.} \\ \epsilon\rho\iota\delta\epsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma \text{ valdè sonans.} \\ \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega \text{ sacrifico.} \\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma \text{ medius.} \\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma \text{ urbs.} \end{array} \right\}$
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2) Vowels.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \\ \eta \\ \omicron \\ \omega \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta \\ \epsilon \\ \omega \\ \omicron \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma \\ \eta\theta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \\ \kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma \\ \delta\omega\tilde{\iota}\eta\epsilon \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma \text{ aridus.} \\ \epsilon\theta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \text{ adfuetus.} \\ \kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma \text{ pulch. re-} \\ \text{gion. habens.} \\ \delta\acute{\omicron}\tilde{\iota}\eta\epsilon \text{ dator.} \end{array} \right\}$
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3) Diphthongs.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\iota \text{ from middle} \\ \epsilon\iota \text{ from middle} \\ \epsilon \text{ put for } \omega \end{array} \right\}$	as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta\epsilon\rho\theta\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma \\ \epsilon\gamma\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota \\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\varsigma \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta\epsilon\rho\theta\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma \text{ ancillis,} \\ \epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota \text{ excitor.} \\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\varsigma \text{ auferens.} \end{array} \right\}$
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The Common-Dialect

Is contained in the *Grammar foregoing*. It is made out of the *four* others, and comprizes what is *common* to them all, as, φίλος *amicus*, νύξ *nox*.

Observations and Exceptions.

These are the most considerable *dialeēts*; but that the *young scholar* might not be wholly unfurnished, these *Notes* are added relating to

I. The **Aeolic-Dialect**, which 1) rejects the aspiration, as, ὕμιν for ὑμῖν *vobis*; and draws back the accent, as, κάλος for καλὸς *pulcher*. 2) Puts, —ω for ο; and *vice versa*, as, κῶρος for κόρος *puella*: ἔρος for ἔρωσ *amor* — ε for α, as, θέρσος for θάρσος *audacia* — αι for α, as, καλαῖς for καλὰς *bonas*; and in the *Infin.* γελαῖς for γελαῖν *ridere*. 3) Among the *Consonants* — puts ππ for μμ, as ὄππαλα for ὄμμαλα *oculi* — has β before γ, as,

βεγκός for γέκος *cento*. — Puts ζα for Δα in composition, as, ζαβάλλειν for Δαβάλλειν; ζάβολος for Δαβόλος. . . . Adds θα often to the second persons of verbs, as, ἐλθηθα for ἐλθης *veneris*.

II. The **Boeotic-Dialect** 1) in the 3^d perf. plur. of verbs changes ασι into αν. 2) in the imperf. and both aorists Active 1st. Conj. ον into οσαν; αν into ασαν; ἐδολιῶσαν Imperf. Boeot. Rom. iii. 13. for ἐδολίαν from δολιῶ *dolo utor*. σιμ. ἤλθσαν for ἤλθον; ἐίδισσαν for ἐίδισεν. 3) η into ει. 4) by *Syncop.* κόσμηθεν for ἐκοσμήθησαν a. i. indic. pass. from κοσμέω orno ιλ. γ. ι.

Tables of Dialects.

I.

The *First* Declension of *Simple Nouns*.

Masculine		S I N G U L A R.		-line.	
Ταμί-ας	ης, I.	N.	Τελών-ης	ας, D.	
Ταμί-ς	{ εω, I. α, A. αο, D. ω, P.	G.	Τελών-ς	{ εω, I. α, & αο, D. ω, P.	
Ταμί-α	η, I.	D.	Τελών-η	α, D.	
Ταμί-αν	{ εα, & ην, I.	A.	Τελών-ην	{ εα, I. αν, D.	
Ταμί-α	ας, A.	V.	Τελών-η	{ ης, A. α, D.	
P L U R A L.					
Ταμί-αι		N.	Τελών-αι		
Ταμί-ων	{ έων, I. ων, & άων, D.	G.	Τελων-ων	{ έων, I. ων, & άων, D.	
Ταμί-αις	{ ης, I. ησι, I. αισι, P.	D.	Τελών-αις	{ ης, I. ησι, I. αισι, P.	
Ταμί-ας	εας, I.	A.	Τελών-ας	εας, I.	
Ταμί-αι		V.	Τελών-αι		
No Dialect in the <i>Dual</i> .					

II.

The *First* Declension of *Simple Nouns*.

Femi-		S I N G U L A R.		-nine.
Mḗσ-α	η, I.	N.	Τιμ-ἡ	ᾶ, D.
Mḗσ-ης	ας, D.	G.	Τιμ-ῆς	ᾶς, D.
Mḗσ-η	α, D.	D.	Τιμ-ῆ	ᾶ, D.
Mḗσ-αν	ην, I.	A.	Τιμ-ῆν	ᾶν, D.
Mḗσ-α	{ α, A. η, I.	V.	Τιμ-ῆ	ᾶ, D.
P L U R A L.				
Mḗσ-αι		N.	Τιμ-αὶ	
Mḗσ-ῶν	{ ἑων, I. ᾶν, & ᾶων, D.	G.	Τιμ-ῶν	{ ἑων, I. ᾶν, & ᾶων, D.
Mḗσ-αῖς	{ ῆς, I. ῆσι, I. αῖσι, P.	D.	Τιμ-αῖς	{ ῆς, I. ῆσι, I. αῖσι, P.
Mḗσ-ας	ας, D.	A.	Τιμ-ᾶς	ας, D.
Mḗσ-αί		V.	Τιμ-αί	
No Dialect in the <i>Dual</i> .				

III.

The *Second Declension of Simple Nouns.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Δόγ-ος		N. Δόγ-οι	
Δόγ-υς	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{οιο, I.} \\ \text{εω, I.} \\ \text{ω, D.} \end{array} \right.$	G. Δόγ-ων	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{εων, I.} \\ \text{ων, D. r.} \\ \text{αων, D. r.} \end{array} \right.$
Δόγ-ω		D. Δόγ-οις . . . . .		οιςι, P.
Δόγ-ον		A. Δόγ-υς	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ως, D.} \\ \text{ος, D.} \\ \text{ωρ, D.} \end{array} \right.$
Δόγ-ε	ος, A.	V. Δόγ-οι	
Dual. G. D. . . . οἰν,		P. Other Nouns the same Dialects.	

The *Third Declension of Simple Nouns.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Τίλᾰν		N. Τίλᾰν-ες	
Τίλᾰν-ος		G. Τίλᾰν-ων	έων, I.
Τίλᾰν-ι		D. Τίλᾰ-σι	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{νεσι, P.*} \\ \text{νεασι, P.} \end{array} \right.$
Τίλᾰν-α		A. Τίλᾰν-ας	
Τίλᾰν		V. Τίλᾰν-ες	

* The *Poets* forming the Dat. Plur. from Dat. Sing. sometimes retain δ, θ, ν, τ; as, παῖδεσι, σωματέασι, πόδεασι.

IV.

Sin-)	EGO.	TU.	SUI. (gular.)
N. ἐγὼ	{ ἐγὼς A. γὰρ P. ἐγὼν ἐγάνη, ἐγώνγα D. ἰώγα, ἰώγῃ B.	σύ	{ σύγῃ, A. τύγῃ D. γῃ <i>may be ad- ded to all Cases.</i> τύγῃ for D. τὺ
G. ἐμοῦ	{ ἐμέο, μέο, ἐμοῖο, I. ἐμῷ I. P. ἐμῶθεν, ἐμῶθεν, A. ἐμῷ, μῷ, D. I.	σοῦ	{ σεῖο, σέο, I. σεῶθεν, σεῶθεν, A. του, τεῦ, τσειο D. σεῦ, Ἄ.
D. ἐμοί	{ ἐμοίγῃ, A. ἐμῶν, ἐμοίῃ, D.	σοί	{ σοίγῃ, A. τοί, D. τίν, τείν, τείν, P.
A. ἐμὲ	{ ἐμυγῃ, A.	σέ	{ τέ, D. τὺ, Encl.
			{ ἐο, εἶο, I. εῶθεν, εῶθεν, A. εῦ, ὄιο, εἰο, D. <i>as if they came from εἰο.</i>
			{ σοί, I. P. οί, Encl.
			{ μιν, νιν, D. εἰ, P.
Du-)			(al.)
N. ἡμεῖς	{ ἡμεῖς, P. ἡμεῖς, D.	σφῶν	{ σφῶν, P. ἡμεῖς, Ἄ.
G. ἡμῶν	{ ἡμῶν, and ἡμῶν, P.	σφῶν	{ σφῶν and σφῶν, P.
D. ἡμῶν	{ ἡμῶν, and ἡμῶν, P.	σφῶν	{ σφῶν, P.
Plu-)			(ral.)
N. ἡμεῖς	{ ἡμέες, ἡμεῖς, I. ἡμεῖς, D. ἡμεῖς Ἄ. ἡμεῖς, P.	ἡμεῖς	{ ἡμέες, ἡμεῖς, I. ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς, D. ἡμεῖς, Ἄ.
G. ἡμῶν	{ ἡμέων, ἡμεῖων I. ἡμῶν, D. ἡμ-μέων, -ων, Ἄ.	ἡμῶν	{ ἡμέων, ἡμεῖων, I. ἡμέων, and ἡμῶν, Ἄ.
D. ἡμῶν	{ ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν, D. ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν, Ἄ.	ἡμῶν	{ ἡμῶν, D. ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν, Ἄ.
A. ἡμεῖς	{ ἡμέας, ἡμεῖας, I. ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς, Ἄ. ἡμεῖς, D.	ἡμεῖς	{ ἡμέας, ἡμεῖας I. ἡμεῖς, and ἡμεῖς, Ἄ.
			{ σφῆς, D. σφῆς, P.
			{ σφῶν, I. σφῶν, P.
			{ σφῆσι, σφῆσι, and σφῆσι, P.
			{ σφῆας, I. σφῆς, P. σφῆς, D.

The Dialect of some *Particular Nouns*.1) Second Declen. *Attic-Form*.

Λεῶς.

S I N G U L A R.

- N. . . Λεῶς populus, Soph. antig. 744. νεῶς fanum, Aristoph. p. 570. 2 Macc. x. 5. Μενελεως Menelaus; Eurip. Orest. 53.
- G. . . Λεῶν Dion. Halic. i. p. 75. νεῶν Aristoph. p. 76. Μενέλεω, Soph. Elect. 538. Eurip. Androm. 313. . .
- D. . . Νεῶν, Herod. i. 4. p. 87.
- A. . . Λεῶν, Eurip. Suppl. 387. νεῶν, 2 Macc. vi. 2. Μενέλεων, Eurip. Orest. 1145. τὸν Λεῶν, Dion. Halic. i. 15. p. 75.
- V. . . Λεῶς Lucian. tom. 2. p. 317. Μενέλεως, Eurip. Orest. 641.

P L U R A L.

- N. . . Λεῶν, Aristoph. (sine 1 subscripto) p. 600. νεῶν Demosth. p. 495. Xen. p. 595.
- G. . . Λεῶν, Soph. Aj. 1120.
- A. . . Νεῶς, Aristoph. p. 570. Isocr. p. 73.
- V. . . Λεῶν, Aristoph. p. 419. 642. (sine 1 subf. p. 502. 562.) Plut. vit. p. 11.

After *this form* are declined *other Nouns* in *ως*, especially *Proper Names*, as, ὁ Ἀπολλῶς. 1 Cor. iii. 5. τῷ Ἀπολλῶ, ib. i. 12. τὸν Ἀπολλῶ, Acts xxi. i. τῷ κᾶν, Diog. Laert. p. 21. τῷ κᾶν, Acts xxi. i. δεσ. . . . ὁ κάλως iudens, τῷ κάλῳ, Aristoph. p. 216. τὸν κάλων, id. p.

333. — πῆς κάλως, id. p. 653. τῆς κάλως, Appian. l. 27. p. 151. τῆς κάλως, Num. 3. 37.

2) Third Declension in -αυς, -ας.

Ναῦς.

S I N G U L A R.

N. . . Ναῦς navis, . . . νηὺς, I. γραῦς anus, γρηῦς, γρηῦς, γρηῦς, I. ap. Hom. . . .
 G. . . Ναῖς . . . νεῖς, A. . . νηὸς, I. Herodot. l. 17. p. 1.
 D. . . Ναῖ . . . νηί, I. Herodot. l. 17. p. 1. . . .
 A. . . Ναῦν . . . νεά, od. i. 283. Herodot. l. 19. νῆα & νῆον, I. . . .
 V. . . Ναῦ . . . ναῖς, A. γρηῦ, γρηῦ, I. . . .

D U A L.

N. A. . . Νάε . . . νῆε, I. Voc. id. G. D. Ναοῖν . . .
 νηοῖν, I. νεοῖν, A. Thucyd. p. 255. . . .

P L U R A L.

N. . . Νάεες . . . νέεες, A. item Herodot. l. 2. p. 272.
 νῆεες, I. . . .
 G. . . Ναῶν . . . νεῶν, A. Eurip. Iphig. Aul. 1575.
 νηῶν I. Herodot. l. 6. p. 284. . . .
 D. . . Ναυσὶ . . . νηυσὶ, I. Herodot. l. 23. p. 272. νή-
 έασι, νέεασι, P. . . .
 A. . . Νάαες . . . νεάες, A. Arrian. de Alex. p. 45. ναῖς,
 A. Aristoph. p. 229. νηῦς, I. νῆας, I. Herodot. l. 42.
 p. 283. . . .
 V. . . Νάεες . . . νέεες, A. νῆες, I. . . .

Bḗs.

S I N G U L A R.

N. . .	Bḗs	bos	. . .	βῶς,	D. Theocr. εἰδ. 8. 77.
G. . .	βοῦς	. . .	τᾶς	Ἀχῶς,	Echo, D. Mosch. εἰδ. 6. 1.
D. . .	βοῖ	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .
A. . .	Bḗν	. . .	τῶν	βῶν,	D. Theocr. εἰδ. 27. 63.
	βόα.	P.	. . .	. . .	. . . . .
V. . .	Bḗ	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .

P L U R A L.

N. . .	βόες,	βḗς.	—	V. βόες,	βḗς
G. . .	βοῶν	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .
D. . .	βοῶσι	. . .	βοῶσι,	D. Theocr. εἰδ. 9. 3.	βοῶσι, P.
	βίοεσι,	P.	. . .	. . .	. . . . .
A. . .	βόας,	βḗς	. . .	τὰς	βῶς, Theocr. εἰδ. 8. 48. . .

Ποσειδῶν.

S I N G U L A R.

N. . .	ποσειδῶν	Neptunus,	ποσειδέων,	I. Herodot. l. 2. p. 152.	ποσειδῶν,	D. Pind. Olymp. od. 8. Ant. 2. . .
G. . .	ποσειδῶν	⊙	. . .	ποσειδέων	⊙,	I. Herodot. l. 10. p. 69.
	ποσειδῶν	⊙,	D. Pind. od. 13. Stroph. 1.	ποσειδάων	⊙,	D. Id. Pyth. od. 4. Epod. 2.
D. . .	ποσειδῶνι	. . .	ποσειδέωνι,	I. Herodot. l. 43. p. 151.	ποσειδάωνι,	D. Pind. Olymp. od. 6. Ant. 2. . . .

A.

VI.

II. CLASS.

S I N G U L A R.			
ᾠφίς		N.	Σίνηπ-ι
ᾠφ-εῖ	{ ἰϞ, I. εως, A. ευς, D. ηϞ, P.	G.	Σινήπ-ιϞ
ᾠφ-εῖ, εἰ		{ ἱ, I. εἰ, A. ἡ, P.	D.
ᾠφ-ιν	ηα, P.		A.
ᾠφ-ι		V.	Σίνη-πι
D U A L.			
ᾠφ-εε	{ ἱε, I. η, A.	N.A.	Σινήπ-ιε
ᾠφ-έων		{ ἰοιν, I. εων, A.	G.D.
P L U R A L.			
ᾠφ-εες, εἰς	{ ἱες, I. εἰς, A.	N.	Σινήπ-ια, ι
ᾠφ-έων		{ ἰων, I. εων, A.	G.
ᾠφ-εσι	{ ἰσι, I. έεασι, P.		D.
ᾠφ-εας, εἰς		{ ἱας, I. εἰς, A.	A.
ᾠφ-εες, εἰς	{ ἱες, I. εἰς, A.		V.

VII.

III. CLASS.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.		
Βασιλ-ός * . . . ἦς, D.	N.	Βασιλ-έες, εἶς . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦς, A.} \\ \text{ἦς, A.} \\ \text{ἦες, I.} \end{array} \right.$	
Βασιλ-έϑ . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{έως, A.} \\ \text{ἦϑ, I.} \\ \text{ἦϑ, D.} \\ \text{εἶϑ, D.} \\ \text{ιϑ, D.} \\ \text{εϋς, D.} \end{array} \right.$	G.	Βασιλ-έων	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦων, I.} \\ \text{ᾶν, D.r.} \\ \text{είων, D.r.} \end{array} \right.$
Βασιλ-εἶ, εἶ . . . ἦι, I.	D.	Βασιλ-ῶσι	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦεσι,} \\ \text{ἦσι, I.P.} \end{array} \right.$	
Βασιλ-έα	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦα, I.} \\ \text{ἦ, P.} \end{array} \right.$	A.	Βασιλ-έας, εἶς . . . ἦας, I.	
Βασιλ-ῶ ῶς, A.	V.	Βασιλ-έες, εἶς . . . ἦες, I.		
Dual. . . N. A.	ἦε, I. . . .	G. D.	ῥοιν.	

IV. CLASS.

V. CLASS.

SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.	
Λεχῶ	N.	Κρέας	
Λεχ-όϑ, ῶς . . . ῶς, D.	G.	Κρέ-αῖϑ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{αϑ, I.} \\ \text{ως, A.} \end{array} \right.$
Λεχ-οῖ, οῖ	D.	Κρέ-αῖι	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{αῖ I.} \\ \text{α, A.} \end{array} \right.$
Λεχ-όα, ᾶ ῆν, I.	A.	Κρέας	
Λεχ-οῖ ᾶ, A.	V.	Κρέας	Vid. p. 26.

* Nouns in -eus pure are contracted by the Atticks almost in all Cases, as, N. Πειραιῶς Piraeus. G. Πειραι-έως, -ῶς, D. Πειραι-εἶ, -εἶ, Acc. Πειραι-έα, ᾶ, &c.

Some particular *Nouns contracted* by the *Poets*.

SECOND CLASS.

οἷς ovīs.

SINGULAR.

ἡ οἷς, εἷς	ιλ. ω. 125.
ὁ οἷος, οἷος	ιλ. ι. 207.
τῆ οἷι, οἷι	
τῶ οἷδα, δε οἷδα; οἷν, οἷν.	ιλ. ω. 621. εδ. 5. 99.

PLURAL.

αἱ οἷες, οἷδες, οἷς	ιλ. δ. 433.
εδ. 8. 45.	
τῶ οἷων, οἷων	ιλ. γ. 198.
ταῖς οἷεσι	ιλ. κ. 486. εδ. ο. 385.
ταῖς οἷδας, οἷας, οἷς	ιλ. λ. 245.

οἷις filius.

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

ὁ οἷις		οἱ οἷτες, οἷες, οἷεις.
τῶ οἷι, οἷι	τῶ οἷε, οἷε	τῶ οἷων
τῶ οἷι, οἷι	τῶν οἷων, οἷων	ιλ. φ. 587.
τῶν οἷα, οἷα		ταῖς οἷσιν, οἷασι, ιλ. ε. 463.
		ταῖς οἷας, οἷας, οἷεις.

N. P. οἷος and οἷος signify the same; this is declined like βασιλεύς, the other like λόγος,

Adnouns are for the most part subject to the *same Dialects* with *Nouns of Similar Endings*. The *Masc.* and *Neuter* have the same *Dialect* in all *Numbers*, especially when they *end the same*.

VIII.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Καλ-ΟΨ . . . Η΄ . . . Ο΄Ν.	N. α΄, D.	Καλ-ΟΙ΄ . . . Α΄Ι . . . Α΄.	
Καλ-ΟΨ . . . ΗΨ . . . ΟΨ.	G. έω, I. α̃ς, D. ω̃, D. ο̃ο, P.	Καλ-Ω̃Ν . . . Ω̃Ν . . . Ω̃Ν.	έων, I. έων, I. α̃ν, άων, D.
Καλ-Ω̃ . . . Η̃ . . . Ω̃.	D. ω̃, D. α̃, D.	Καλ-ΟΙ̃Σ . . . Α̃ΙΣ . . . ΟΙ̃Σ.	ο̃οσι, η̃ς, η̃σι, I. ια̃σι, I. P.
Καλ-Ο΄Ν . . . Η΄Ν . . . Ο΄Ν.	A. αν, D.	Καλ-ΟΥ̃Σ . . . Α̃Σ . . . Α̃.	ως ο̃ς, D. α̃ς, D.
Καλ-Ε΄ . . . Η΄ . . . Ο΄Ν.	V. α΄, D.	Καλ-Ο΄Ι . . . Α΄Ι . . . Α̃.	
Dual. G. D.		-ο̃ι̃ν, P.	

Ἰλεως propitius.

After the *Attick-form*, Vid. Gr. p. 38.

SINGULAR.

- N. . . Ἰλεως, Matt. xvi. 22. Eurip. Iphig. Taur. 271. τὸ Ἰλεων, Plat. 882.
- G. . . Ἰλεω, 2 Maccab. ii. 22.
- D. . . Ἰλεω, Plat. p. 123.
- A. . . Ἰλεων, 2 Maccab. vii. 37. τὴν Ἰλεω, Plut. vit. p. 255. τὸν Ἰλεω, id. p. 265.
- V. . . Ἰλεως, Sophocl. Elect. 658.

DUAL.

N. A. ἴλεω, Plat. p. 191.

PLURAL.

N. . . εἰ ἴλεω, Xen. p. 25. αἰ ἴλεω, Soph. Oedip. Col. v. 43. τὰ ἴλεω, Lucian. tom. i. p. 469.
 G. . . ἴλεων, Xen. p. 953.
 A. . . ἴλεως, Dion. Hal. l. 45. p. 410.

IX.

The Dialect of the *Prepos. Article*, and the *Relative ὅς*.

SING.				DUAL.				PLUR.								
ὁ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τόν . . .	τῶ . . .	τῶν . . .	οἱ . . .	τῶν . . .	τοῖς . . .	τές . . .	ὄγε	τέω, I.	τέω, I.	τῶν, I.	πῶν, I.	τοῖσι, I.	τάς, D.
ὁδὲ, A.	τῷ, τεῷ, D.	τῷ, D.	τῷ, P.	τῶ . . .	τῶν . . .	οἱ . . .	τῶν . . .	τοῖς . . .	τές . . .	ὄδῃ, A.	τῷ, τεῷ, D.	τῷ, D.	τῷ, P.	πῶν, I.	τοῖσι, I.	τάς, D.
ἡ . . .	τῷς . . .	τῷς . . .	τήν . . .	τῶ . . .	τῶν . . .	αἱ . . .	τῶν . . .	ταῖς . . .	τάς . . .	ἡ	τῷς . . .	τῷς . . .	τήν . . .	πῶν, I.	ταῖς . . .	τάς . . .
ἡ, D.	τῷς, D.	τῷς, D.	τῷς, P.	τῶ . . .	τῶν . . .	αἱ . . .	τῶν . . .	ταῖς . . .	τάς . . .	ἡ, D.	τῷς, D.	τῷς, D.	τήν, D.	πῶν, I.	ταῖς, I.	τάς, D.
τὸ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τό . . .	τῶ . . .	τῶν . . .	αἱ . . .	τῶν . . .	ταῖς . . .	τάς . . .	τὸ	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τό . . .	πῶν, I.	ταῖς . . .	τάς . . .

The Dialect of the Neut. mostly as the Mascul.

N.	G.	D.	A.	N. A. G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
ὁ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τόν . . .	ὁ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τόν . . .	ὁ . . .
ὁ, P.	τῷ, I.	τῷ, I.	τόν, I.	ὁ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τόν . . .	ὁ . . .
ὁ, P.	τῷ, I.	τῷ, I.	τόν, I.	ὁ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τόν . . .	ὁ . . .
ὁ, P.	τῷ, I.	τῷ, I.	τόν, I.	ὁ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τόν . . .	ὁ . . .
ὁ, P.	τῷ, I.	τῷ, I.	τόν, I.	ὁ . . .	τῷ . . .	τῷ . . .	τόν . . .	ὁ . . .

The Dialect of the Neut. mostly as the Mascul.

X.

The Dialect of ὄσις Quis.

Sin-)		(-gular.)			
	N.	G.	D.	Acc.	
M.	ὄστις ὄτις and ὄσε, P.	ὄστινος ὄτε, A. ὄτεο I. ὄτευ, D. ὄτλεο, P.	ὄστινι ὄτω, A. ὄτεω, I.	ὄστινας	
F.	ἄστις ἄτις, D.	ἄστινος	ἄστινι	ἄστινας	
N.	ὄτι † ὄτλι, P.	ὄστινος	ὄστινι	ὄτι †	
Plu-)		(-ral.)			
M.	ὄστινες	ὄστινων ὄτων, A. ὄτέων, I.	ὄστισι ὄτέοισι, I.	ὄστινας	
F.	ἄστινες	ἄστινων	ἄστισι ἄτεοισι, I.	ἄστινας	
N.	ἄστινα. ἄσσο', ἄσσα, ἄτλια, A.	ἄστινων	ὄστισι	ἄστινας	

† ὄτι is so written to distinguish it from the Conjunction ὄτι

XI.

The Dialect of ὅπως hic, and αὐτὸς ipse.

S I N G U L A R.

N.	G.	D.	A.	N.	G.	D.	A.
ὅπως . . . ἐλπίσιν, A.	τῆς . . . τῆσι, A. τῆς, I. τῆσιν, D.	τῆλιν . . . τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, I.	τῆλον . . . τῆσιν, A.	αὐτὸς . . . αὐτῆς, I. αὐτοῖο, P.	αὐτῆς . . . αὐτῆς, I.	αὐτῶν . . . αὐτῶν, I.	αὐτόν . . . αὐτόν, I.
αὐτῆς . . . αὐτῆσιν, A. αὐτῆσιν, I.	ταύτης . . . ταύτησιν, A. ταύτης, I.	ταύτην . . . ταύτησιν, A. ταύτην, I.	ταύτην . . . ταύτην, A. ταύτην, I. ταύτην, D.	αὐτὸς . . . αὐτῆς, I. αὐτοῖο, P.	αὐτῆς . . . αὐτῆς, I.	αὐτῶν . . . αὐτῶν, I.	αὐτόν . . . αὐτόν, I.
τῆλο . . . τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, A.	τῆς . . . τῆσι, A. τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, A.	τῆλιν . . . τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, A.	τῆλον . . . τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, A.	αὐτὸς . . . αὐτῆς, I. αὐτοῖο, P.	αὐτῆς . . . αὐτῆς, I.	αὐτῶν . . . αὐτῶν, I.	αὐτόν . . . αὐτόν, I.

Vid. Gram. p. 35. n. 4.

N. A. G. D. DUAL. N. A. G. D.

τῆλιν	τῆσιν	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖν
τῆσιν, A.	τῆσιν, A.	αὐτῶν, I.	αὐτοῖν, I.
ταύτα	ταύτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖν
τῆλιν	τῆσιν	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖν

P L U R A L.

ὅπως . . . ὅποισιν, A.	τῆλιν . . . τῆσιν, A. τῆσιν, I.	τέττις . . . τέττισιν, A. τέττις, I. τέττισιν, I.	τέττις . . . τέττισιν, A. τέττις, I. τέττισιν, I.	αὐτοῖς . . . αὐτῶν, I. αὐτοῖς, I. αὐτοῖς, I. αὐτοῖς, D.
αὐτῶν . . . αὐτοῖσιν, A.	ταύτων . . . ταύτων, A. ταύτων, I.	παντί . . . παντίσιν, A. παντί, I. παντίσιν, I.	παντί . . . παντίσιν, A. παντί, I. παντίσιν, I.	αὐτῶν . . . αὐτῶν, I. αὐτῶν, I. αὐτῶν, I.
παντί . . . παντί, A.	ταύτων . . . ταύτων, A. ταύτων, I.	παντί . . . παντίσιν, A. παντί, I. παντίσιν, I.	παντί . . . παντίσιν, A. παντί, I. παντίσιν, I.	αὐτῶν . . . αὐτῶν, I. αὐτῶν, I. αὐτῶν, I.

XII.

The Dialect of κείνος ille, εἷς unus, &c.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Ἐκεῖνος . . .	ἐκεῖνῳ . . .	ἐκεῖνῳ . . .	ἐκεῖνον . . .	Ἐκεῖνοι . . .	ἐκεῖνων . . .	ἐκεῖνοῖς . . .	ἐκεῖνους . . .
Ὀνειροσὶ, A.	ἐκεῖνεσι, A.	ἐκεῖνοῖ, A.	ἐκεῖνον, A.	κεῖνοι, P.	τήνων, D.	τήνοισ, D.	κεῖνους, P.
κῆνος, D.	ἐκεῖνῳ, D.	τήνῳ, D.	τήνον, D.		κεῖνων, P.	κεῖνοῖς, P.	
τήνος, D.	τήνῃ, D.	κεῖνῳ, P.	κῆνον, P.				
κεῖνος, P.	τήνῳ, D.						
	κεῖνῃ, P.						
Ὀκείνη . . .	ἐκεῖνης . . .	ἐκεῖνῃ . . .	ἐκείνην . . .	ἐκεῖναι . . .	ἐκεῖνων . . .	ἐκεῖναῖς . . .	ἐκεῖνας . . .
τήνα, D.	τήνας, D.	τήνῃ, D.	τήναν, D.	τήναι, D.	τήνων, D.	τήναις, D.	τήνας, D.
κείνη, P.	κείνης, P.	κείνῃ, P.	κείνην, P.	κείναι, P.	κείνων, P.	κείναις, P.	κείνας, P.
Ὀκείνο . . .	ἐκεῖνε . . .	ἐκεῖνῳ . . .	ἐκεῖνο . . .	ἐκεῖνα . . .	ἐκεῖνων . . .	ἐκεῖνοῖς . . .	ἐκεῖνα . . .
τήνο, D.				τήνα, D.			τήνα, D.
				κεῖνα, P.			κεῖνα, P.

Ἄυτός with the Article	N.	G.Sin-	(D.)-gular.	A.
ὁ αὐτός	Ἦς . . .	ἑνός . . .	ἐνὶ . . .	ἐνᾷ . . .
ἡ αὐτή	ἑῖς, P.			
τὸ αὐτὸ, & ταῦτὸ	μία, . . .	μιάς, . . .	μιαῖ . . .	μῖαν . . .
	μῖν, I.	ἑα, μῖνῃς, I.	μῖνῃ, I.	μῖνῃν, I.
Gen. τῷ αὐτῷ . . . ταυτῷ . . . ταυτέῳ, I.	D.			
	ἑν	ἑνός	ἐνὶ	ἐν

N.	G. Plu (D.)-ral.	A.	Compound Pronouns.
οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ			
τέσσαρες, A.	τεσσάρων, A.	τέσσασι, A.	Ἐμαυτῷ ἑμιαυτέ, I.
τέσσαρες, I. A.	A.	A.	ἑμαυτῆς ἑμαυτέ, I.
τέσσαρες, I.	τεσσάρων, I.	τέσσασι, D.	ἑαυτῷ ἑαυτέ, I.
πίσχυες, P.	πισχυέων, I.	πίσχυας, P.	ἑαυτῆς ἑαυτέ, I.
	P.	P.	ἑαυτῶ ἑαυτέ, I.
καὶ τὰ		καὶ τὰ	ἑαυτῆς ἑαυτέ, I.
τέσσαρα, A.	id.	id.	ἑαυτῶν ἑαυτέ, I.
τέσσαρα, I.		τέσσαρα, A.	
τέσσαρα, D.		τέσσαρα, I.	
		τέσσαρα, D.	

XIII.

The Dialect of Barytonous Verbs, τύπω, Active.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
Indicative.				
τύπτ-	ω . . . εἰς . . . εἰ . . . εἶς, D. ἦ, D.	ἔστω . . . ἔστω . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἔτε . . . ὄσι . . . οἰμες, D. ὄσι, D.*	pref.
ἔτυπτ-	οἷ . . . εἶς . . . εἶ . . . οἶ, εἶς, D. ἦ, D. -ἔστων, εἶς, εἶ.	ἔστω . . . ἔστην . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἔτε . . . οἶ . . . οἰμες, D. ἔσταν, D.	imper.
ἔτυπ-	οἶ . . . εἶς . . . εἶ . . . -ἔστων εἶς, εἶ, fine augmento, I.	ἔστω . . . ἔστην . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἔτε . . . οἶ . . . οἰμες, D. οἶ, I. οἶσαν, D.	2 aor.
τύπ-	ῶ . . . εἶς . . . εἶ . . . ῶ, ἔεἶς, ἔεἶ.	ἔϊτων . . . ἔϊτων . . . ἔἔτω, ἔἔτω,	ἔϊμεν . . . ἔϊτε . . . ἔϊσι . . . ἔἔμεν, ἔἔτε, ἔἔσι, P. ἔἔμες, ἔἔντι, & ἔἔντι, D.	2 fut.
τύψ-	ω . . . εἰς . . . εἰ . . . ῶ, εἶς, ἦ.	ἔστω . . . ἔστω . . . ἔἔτω, ἔἔτω,	οἰμεν . . . ἔτε . . . ὄσι . . . ἔἔμες, ἔἔτε, ἔἔντι, D. ἔἔμες, ἔἔντι, D.	1 fut.
ἔτυψ-	α . . . αἶς . . . ἦ . . . -ἔστων εἶς, ἦ, fine augmento, P.	ἔστω . . . ἔστην . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἄτε . . . ἄν . . . ἔἔμες, ἔἔντι, P. D. ἔἔσαν, D.	1 aor.
τίτυφ-	α . . . αἶς . . . εἶ . . .	ἔστω . . . ἔστω . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἄτε . . . ἄσι . . . οἰμες, D. ἄντι, D. ἄν, D.	perf.
ἔτιτύφ-	εἶδ . . . εἰς . . . εἶ . . . ἦ, A. ἦ, A. ἔα, I. ἔε, I.	ἔστω . . . ἔστην . . .	οἰμεν . . . εἶτε . . . εἶσαν . . . οἰμες, D. ἔσαν, D. D. ἔἔσαν, A.	p. perf.

Subjunctive.

τύπτ-	ω . . . ἦς . . . ἦ . . . ἦσα, A. ἦσι, I.	ἦτω . . . ἦτω . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἦτε . . . ὄσι . . . οἰμες, D. ἄντι, D.	{ pref. imp.
τύπ-	ω . . . ἦς . . . ἦ . . . τεῖστω, ἦσι, I. I. P.	ἦτω . . . ἦτω . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἦτε . . . ὄσι . . . οἰμες, D. ἄντι, D.	2 aor.
τύψ-	ω . . . ἦς . . . ἦ . . . τεῖστω, ἦσι, I. I. P.	ἦτω . . . ἦτω . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἦτε . . . ὄσι . . . οἰμες, D. ἄντι, D.	1. f. 1. a.
τετύφ-	ω . . . ἦς . . . ἦ . . . ἦσι, I.	ἦτω . . . ἦτω . . .	οἰμεν . . . ἦτε . . . ὄσι . . . οἰμες, D. ἄντι, D.	per. p. p.

* The 3^d. perf. plur. of the Present and Futures in all Conjugations is the same *Doricè* with the Dat. sing. masc. of the *Participle* of the same Tense.

XIV.

The Dialect of τύπω, Active.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Optative.					
τύπῃ-	οἶμι . . οἷς . . . οἶ . . .	οἶλον . . οἶτην . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	οἶμεν, οἶτες, D.	pr. imp.
τύπ- τε-	οἶμι . . οἷς . . . οἶ . . . τύποιμι I.	οἶλον . . οἶτην . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	2 aor.
τύπ-	οἶμι . . οἷς . . . οἶ . . .	οἶτον . . οἶτην . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	2 fut.
τύψ-	οἶμι . . οἷς . . . οἶ . . .	οἶλον . . οἶτην . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	1 fut.
τύψ-	οἶμι* . . οἷς . . . οἶ . . . * The Æol. dial. Vid. Paradigm p. 75.	οἶλον . . οἶτην . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	οἶμεν, D.	1 aor.
τέτυφ-	οἶμι . . οἷς . . . οἶ . . .	οἶτον . . οἶτην . .	οἶμεν . . οἶτε . οἶεν . .	οἶμεν, D.	p. pl. p.
Imperative.					
τύπῃ-	. . . ε . . . ἔτω . .	ἔστον . . ἔταν . .	. . . εἶτε . ἔτωσαν.	οὔτων, A.	pr. imp.
τύπ-	. . . ε . . . ἔτω . .	ἔστον . . ἔταν . .	. . . εἶτε . ἔτωσαν.	οὔτων, A.	2 aor.
τύψ-	. . . ον . . . ἄτω . .	ἄστον . . ἄταν . .	. . . αἶτε . ἄτωσαν.	ἀότων, A.	1 aor.
τέτυφ-	. . . ε . . . ἔτω . .	ἔστον . . ἔταν . .	. . . εἶτε . ἔτωσαν.		p. pl. p.
Infinitive.					
Pref. imp.	aor. 2.	fut. 2.	fut. 1.	aor. 1.	Perf. pl. p.
τύπῃεν . . .	τυπεῖν . . .	τυπεῖν . . .	τυψ-εῖν . . .	τύψ-αι . . .	τέτυφ-έναι . . .
τύπῃην, εἰδ.	τυπέειν, I.	as Aor. 2.	-ην,	-έμεν,	-έμεν,
I 4. 1.	τυπέειν,				
τύπῃεν,	τυπήν, εἰδ.		-ειν,	-έμεναι, D.	-έμεναι, D.
	I 1. 4.				
τυπέμεν,	τυπέμεν,		-έμεν,		
τυπέμεναι,	τυπέμεναι,		-έμεναι, D.		
D.	D.				

XV.

The Dialect of τύπλομαι, Passive.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Indicative.					
τύπλ-	μαι . . η . . . εἶαι εαι, I.	όμενον . εσθον . εσθον	όμεθα . εσθε . ονται . . όμεσθα, D.	pref.	
ἑτύπλ-	όμεν . . ε . . . εἶο έμαν, εο, I. D. ευ, D.	όμενον . εσθον . . εσθον	όμεθα . εσθε . οντο . . όμεσθα, D.	imper.	έκτο, I.
ἑτύπ-	ην . . . ης . . . η	ητον . . . ήτην	ήμεν . . . ητε . ησαν . . ει, D.	2 aor.	
τυπλήσ-	μαι . . η . . . εἶαι εαι, I.	όμενον . εσθον . . εσθον	όμεθα . εσθε . ονται . . όμεσθα, D.	2 fut.	
τελύ-	μαι . . ψαι . . πῆαι	μμενον . φθον . . φθον	μμεθα . φθε . μμένοι . μμεσθα, D.	perf.	φαται, I.
ἑτελύ-	μμεν . . ψο . . πῆο έτύμ- μη, P.	μμενον . φθον . . φθον	μμεθα . φθε . μμένοι . μμεσθα, D.	pl. p.	φατο, I.
ετύψ-	μαι . . η . . . εἶαι εαι, I.	όμενον . εσθον . . εσθον	όμεθα . εσθε . ονται . . όμεσθε, D.	p. p. f.	
ἑτύφθ-	ην . . . ης . . . η	ητεν . . . ήτην	ημεν . . . ήτε . ησαν . . ει, D.	1. aor.	
τυφθήσ-	μαι . . η . . . εἶαι εαι, I.	όμενον . εσθον . . εσθον	όμεθα . εσθε . ονται . . όμεσθα, D.	1. fut.	
Subjunctive.					
τύπλ-	μαι . . η . . . ήῖαι ηαι, I.	όμενον . ησθον . . ησθον	όμεθα . ησθε . ανται . . όμεσθα, D.	pr. im.	
τυπ-	ᾶ . . . ῆς . . . ῆ ᾶ, I. ῆς, I. &c.	ήτων . . . ήτων	ήμεν . . . ήτε . ᾶσι . . ᾶμι, D.	a. 2.	
τυφθ- I.	ᾶ . . . ῆς . . . ῆ ᾶ, ῆς, ῆσι, εἶαι, εἶης, &c. ῆαι, P. ῆης, P. &c.	ήτων . . . ήτων ἔητον, ἔητον	ᾶμεν . . . ἔητε . ᾶσι . . ἔημεν, ἔητε, ἔωσι, I ᾶμις ᾶντι, D. D.	a. 1.	

XVI.

The Dialect of τύπλομαι, Passive.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.		
Optative.				
τύπλ- ρίμων . οιο . οίσο . ρίμων, D.	οίμεθαι . οισθαι . οίσθην .	οίμεθα . οισθε . οιντο . . pr. im. οίατο, I.		
τύπεί- ην . . . ης . . η . . .	ητον . . ήτην . .	ημεν . ητε . ησαν . . 2. aor. μεν, τε, σαν, Sync.		
τύφθ- είην . . είης . είη . . .	είητον . είήτην .	είημεν . είητε . είησαν . . 1. aor. είμεν, είτε, ύσαν, Sync.		
N. B. The third perf. plur. of the other Tenies have οίατο [on; for οιντο, as, 1. f. τυφθσοίατο, 2. f. τυπησοίατο p. p. f. τετυ- ψοίατο.				
Imperative.				
τύπλ- εο, I. ευ, D.	εσθαι . εσθαι . εσθων . . .	εσθε . έσθωσαν . pr. im. εσθαι, A. as dual.		
Infinitive.				
Pr. imperf. aor. 2.	fut. 2.	perf. pl. p. p. p. f.	aor. 1.	fut. 1.
τύπλσθαι . τυπῆναι . . τυπῆμεν, τυπῆμεναι, D.	τυπήσεσθαι . τετύφθαι . τίφθαι, P.	τετύψεσθαι . τυφθῆναι . τυφθῆμεν, τυφθῆμεναι, D.	τυφθῆσαι .	τυφθῆσεαι .
Participles Active and Passive.				
τύπτων . . τυπῶν . . . τυπῶν . . .	τετυφῶς . . . M . .	τυψ-ας . . τυψ-ων . .		
τυπλέων, I.	τυπέων, I.	-ῶν, D.	-αις, D.	
τύπτῃσα . τυπῆσα . . τυπῆσα . .	τεύφυϊα F . .	τύψῃσα . . τυψ-ῃσα . .		
τύπλοισα, D. τυποῖσα, D.	τυπέσα, I. τυποῖσα, D.	-αῖσα, D.	-οῖσα, D.	
τύπτειν . . τυπὸν . . . τυπῆν . . .	τετυφός N . .	τύψαν . . τύψον . . .		
	τυπέον, I.			
N. B. In the Passive -εμμένα, Dor. is put for -εμένη, as, έπεμμένα for έφε- μένη, part. perf. pass. from έφινύω induo. Saph. p. 146. κεκαθμένος, for κεκασ- μένος of κάζω orno. Pind. Olymp. od. 1. Epod. 1. δέγμετος (the accent drawn back) for δεδεγμένος, of δέχομαι, ιλ. β. 794. Poet.				

XVII.

The Dialect of τύπλομαι Middle.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Indicative.					
ἐτύπ-	όμεν . . ε . . εστο . . εο, I.	όμενον . εσθον . . εσθην . .	όμεθα . εσθε . εντο . .	α. 2.	ομεσθα, D.
τύπ- I .	ἔμαι . ἦ . . εἶται . . εομαι, εσαι, εσται,	έμεθον . εἶσθον . εἶσθην . I. & c.	έμεθα . εἶσθε . εἶται . .	φ. 2.	
τύψ-	ομαι . ἦ . . εται . . εαι, I.	όμεθον . εσθον . . εσθην . .	όμεθα . εσθε . ονται . .	φ. 1.	
	ἔμαι } ἔμμαι } ἦ . . εἶται, D.		όμεσθα } έμεσθα } . . εἶται, D.		
ἰτύψ-	όμεν . . ᾶ . . ατο . .	όμεθον . ασθον . . ασθην . .	όμεθα . ασθε . αντο . .	α. 1.	
τέτυπ-	α ας . . ε . . . .	. . . . ατοι . . ατον . .	αμεν . . ᾶε . . ασι . .	perf.	ασι, D.
ἑτέτυπ-	εω εις . . ει η, A. η, A. εα, I. εα, I.	. . . . ειτον . . εἶτην . .	εμεν . . εἶτε . . εἶσαν . . εμεσ, εἶσαν, D. τέσσα, A.	pl. p.	
N. B. Part. φ. 2 τυπόμενος, D. & I. τυπόμενος.					

Imperative.

τύπ-	. . . . ε . . εστω . .	. . . . εσθον . . εσθω . .	. . . . εσθε . εσθασαν .	α. 2.
	ἔυ, D.			
τύψ-	. . . . αι . . άσθω . .	. . . . ασθον . άσθων . .	. . . . ασθε . άσθασαν .	α. 1.
			άσθων, A.	

N. B. In other Moods and Tenses the middle Verb has the same Dialect with the Active and Passive, as it has an Active or Passive ending: ex. gr. the third perf. plur. of almost all Tenses in the Optative Passive end Ionicè in *οἶατο*, so they do here, as, τυποῖατο, τυψαῖατο: the third perf. Sing. Perf. Subj. Act assumes *σι* Ionicè, so does the third perf. sing. of the Perf. Subj. Mid. as, τέτυπῃσι.

XVIII.

The Dialect of εἶμι Sum.

INDICATIVE.			1.	2.	3.	
1.	2.	3.	Dual.		Plur.	
Sing.						
ΕΙΜΙ, ἐμί, I. μί, D.	ΕΙΣ, ΕΙ. ἐν, A. εἶ, εἶσι, P. εἶς, I.	ΕΣΤΙ ἐστι, D.	Present.		ΕΣΜΕΝ. ΕΣΤΕ. ἐμὲς, D. ἐτε, P.	ΕΙΣΙ. εἶσι, I. ἔντι, & εὔτε, D.
ἮΝ. ἦ, A. ἔα, I. ἔν, ἔον, ἔσκειν, ἦν, ἦα, & ἦν, P.	ἮΣ. ἦσθα Ἄ. ἦσθα, ἔες, ἦες, ἔσκεις, P. εἶς, I.	ἦ, ἦΝ ἦς, D. ἦν, ἦε, ἦν, & ἔσκει, P.	Imperfect.		ἦΜΕΝ. ἦΤΕ. ἦμες, D. ἔτε, P. ἔμην, P.	ἦΣΑΝ. ἦν, sync. εἶσι, I. ἔσκειν. ἔσσαν, P. ἔσαν, P.
ΕΣΟΜΑΙ. ἔσομαι, I. ἔσσομαι, D. ἔσομαι, P.	ΕΣΗ. ἔσει, A. ἔσει, I. ἔσει, P.	ΕΣΕΤΑΙ ἔσεται, D. ἔσεται, I. ἔσει, syn. ἔσει, P.	* N. B. Some make these two tenses to belong to the Indic. Middle; and call the plur. imperfect. Sim. 1st. fut. opt. i. e. opt. mid.		* Pluperfect.	ἔΗΝΤΟ ἔατο, I. εἶατο, P.
SUBJUNCTIVE.						
Ω. ῶ, I. ῶ, P.	ἮΣ. ἦσθα, A. ἦς, I. ἦς, P.	ἦ. ἦ, ἦσι, I. εἶη, and εἶησι, P.	Pref. & Imperfect.		ΩΜΕΝ. ἦΤΕ. ῶμες, D. ἦτε, I. ῶμεν, εἶητε, P. ἔομεν, P.	ΩΣΙ. ῶσι, I. εἶωσι,
ΕΙΗΝ. εἶμι, I. εἶμι, D.	ΕΙΗΣ. εἶς, I. εἶς, P.	ΕΙΗ εἶ, P.	Pref. & Imperfect.		ΕΙΗΜΕΝ. ΕΙΗΤΕ εἶμεν εἶτε	ΕΙΗΣΑΝ. εἶεν, sync.
ΕΣΟΙΜΗΝ, ἔσοίμεν, P.			First Future.			
IMPERATIVE.						
ἮΣΟΙ, ἔσο. ἔστω. ἔσθι, ἔσσο ἦτω, D.		Pref. & Imperfect.		ΕΣΤΕ	ΕΣΤΩΣΑΝ. ἔσαν, A.	
Infinitive.			Participle.			
ΕΙΝΑΙ; ἔμεναι, A. ἔμμεναι, Ἄ. ἔμεν, ἔμμεν, I. ἔμμεν, D. ΕΣΕΣΘΑΙ, ἔσσεσθαι, P.			ΩΝ, ἔον, I. εἶς, Ἄ. ΟΥΣΑ, εἶσα, I. ἔσσα, εἶσα, ἔσσο, D. ΟΝ, ἔον, I. ἔν, D. ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΣ, ἔσοίμενος, P.			

The Dialect of Contract-Verbs.

I. Actibe.

(INDICATIVE.)

Present.

1) Class in -άω.

Obf. . . 1) The *Atticks* in ζάω vivo, διψάω fitio, πεινάω esurio, χράομαι utor contract by η, as, ζῆς for ζᾶς from ζάεις, Gal. ii. 14. . . 2) The *Ionians* contract verbs in αω by η, as, ὄρῆς for ὄρᾶς, Hippocr. Sect. 8. p. 10. . . 3) The *Doricks* contract their final α by η, as, τολμῆς for τολμᾶς, Theocr. eid. 5. 35. In the Plur. 1st. Perf. ὤμεσ for ὤμεν; and in the 3^d. ὦντι for ὦσι. D.

2) Class in -έω.

Obf. . . . 1) The *Doricks* contract ει by η, as, ματῆς for μαλῆς of μαλέω quaero; Theocr. eid. 29. 15. . . 2) In the first person plur. They have ἔμεσ and εὔμεσ for ἔμεν; and in the 3^d. perf. ἐνήι, ἐνήι, εὔνήι, εὔτι, for ἔσι.

3) Class in -ίω.

Obf. . . . In the 3^d. perf. plur. the *Ionians* have εὔσι, Herodot. p. 178. the *Doricks* ἔνήι for ἔσι.

Imperfect.

 Imperfect.

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) The *Ionians* decline this tense *τίμασκον*, *τίμασκες*, &c. . . . 2) The *Doricks* in 3^d perf. plur. have *ᾶσαν* for *ων*.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) The *Ion.* decline *φιλέεσκον*, *-ες*, &c. or *φιλέσκον*, &c. . . . 2) The *Dor.* first perf. pl. *ἔμεν* for *ἔμεν*; in the 3^d. perf. *ευν* for *ἔν*: and sometimes *ἔσαν* for *ἔν*, as in Job i. 4. *ἔποιῆσαν*.

3) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) The *Ionians* decline *χρῦσοσκον* &c. and change *σ* into *ευ*, as, *δικαιεῦσι* from *δικαίω*, Herod. p. 178. l. 21. also *δικαίεσι*, Hippocr. Sect. 6. p. 39. l. 30. . . . 2) The *Dor.* in the 3^d. perf. pl. have *ἔσαν* for *εν*, as, *ἔδολιῆσαν*, Pf. v. 9. Ezech. xxii. 11. *ἤνεμῆσαν*.

N. B. The Dialect of uncontracted Tenses are for the most part the same with like Tenses of Barytons.

(S U B J U N C T I V E .)

 Present and Imperf.

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . The *Doricks* in the 3^d. perf. plur. have *ᾶσι* for *ᾶσι*.

2) Clafs.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) The *Ion.* in 3^d. perf. fing. have ἐγσι for
 η 2) The *Dor.* 3^d. plur. ᾠῆσι for ᾠσι.

(OPTATIVE.)

----- Present and Imperf. -----

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) The *Atticks* after contraction change μι
 into ην, and have τιμῶν for τιμῶμι, Vid. Gram. p. 93.
 n. viii. . . . 2) We find ψηλαφήσαισαν for ψηλαφήσαιεν
 a. 1. opt. from ψηλαφάω tango, persecutor, Job v. 14.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . The *Atticks* for οἶμι have οἶν, ᾠῆν, as be-
 fore. The same in the III^d. CLASS.

(IMPERATIVE.)

----- Present and Imperf. -----

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) The *Poets* in 2^d. perf. fing. have αα for α.
 2) The *Att.* in 3^d. plur. ᾠῆων for ἀτωσαν.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . The *Atticks* in 3^d plur. have ἐῶν for
 εἰτῶσαν.

(INFI-

(INFINITIVE.)

Present and Imperf.

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . For $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, we have $\tilde{\eta}\nu$, I. . . . $\tilde{\eta}\nu$, $\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$,
D. $\acute{\alpha}\alpha\nu$, P.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . for $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu$, we have $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu$, $\tilde{\eta}\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, *Doricè*.

3) Clafs.

Obf. . . . for $\tilde{\delta}\nu$, we have $\tilde{\omega}\nu$, $\tilde{\omicron}\iota\varsigma$, $\tilde{\omicron}\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$,
Dor. *Hef.* *εργ.* a. 5. 22. N.B. In f. i. infin. we have
δαιδαλωσέμεν for *δαιδαλώσειν*, from *δαιδαλόω* artificiosè
facio, *Dor.* *Pind.* *Olymp.* od. i. Ant. 4.

(PARTICIPLE.)

Pres. and Imperf.

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . Masc. . . . for $\tilde{\omega}\nu$, we have $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, I. $\acute{\omicron}\omega\nu$, P.
. . . Fem. . . . for $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, we have $\acute{\alpha}\omicron\iota\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$, D. as, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omicron\iota\sigma\alpha$,
Theocr. *ειδ.* 2. 95. $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$, *id.* *ειδ.* 1. 36. and
 $\acute{\iota}\omega\sigma\alpha$, $\omega\omega\sigma\alpha$, P.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . Fem. for $\tilde{\delta}\sigma\alpha$, we have $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$ D. . . . Neut.
for $\tilde{\delta}\nu$, we have $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, D.

II. Passive.

(INDICATIVE.)

 Present.

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) In the 3^d. perf. fing. for ἄται; ἦται, I.
 . . . 2) In the 3^d. dual. for ἄσθον; ἀασθον, P. . . . 3) In
 the first plur. for ὠμεθα; ὠμεσθα, D. . . . In the 2^d.
 perf. for ἄσθε; ἠσθε, D. & ἀασθε, P. . . in the 3^d. for
 ὠνται; ἐωνται, I. and ὅωνται, P.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) In the 1st. fing. for ἔμαι; εὔμαι, D. . .
 In the 1st. plur. for ἔμεθα; εὔμεσθα, D. . . in the 3^d. pl.
 for ἔνται; εὔνται, D.

3) Clafs.

Obf. . . . In the 3^d. perf. plur. for ἔνται; we have
 εὔνται, I.

 Imperfect.

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) In the 3^d. fing. for ἄτο; ἀσκετο, I. . . .
 2) In the 3^d. plur. for ὠντο; ἐωντο, I. ὁωντο, P.

2) Clafs.

2) Class.

Obf. . . . 1) In the 1st. sing. for ἔμην; εὔμην, D. . .
in the 3^d. sing. for ἔτο; ἔσκετο, I. . . 2) In the 3^d. pl.
for ἔντο; εὔντο, D.

(SUBJUNCTIVE.)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

2) Class.

Obf. . . . The 2^d. perf. sing. for ἦ, hath ἔηαι, I.

(OPTATIVE.)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

1) Class.

Obf. . . . 1) For αοίμην, the Poets have οώμην, &c.
. . . 2) In the 3^d. plur. for ᾤντο; ᾤατο, I.

(IMPERATIVE.)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

1) Class.

Obf. . . . 1) The 3^d. sing. for αἶτω; ἠἶτω, I. . . .
2) In the 3^d. Dual for ἀἶτων; ἀἀἶτων, P. . . . 3) In the
3^d. pl. for ἀἶωσαν; ἀἶων, A.

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . 1) In the 2^d. perf. fing. for ῥ, we have εο, I. and ευ, D. . . . 2) In the 3^d. pl. for εἰδωσαν; εἰδων, A.

(I N F I N I T I V E .)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

1) Clafs.

Obf. . . . For ἀαζ; we have ἦαζ and ἐεαζ, I. as, ἦαζ, Hippocr. fect. 5. p. 6. and ἀααζ, P.

(P A R T I C I P L E .)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

2) Clafs.

Obf. . . . Masc. for φιλέμενϙ, the Doricks fay φι-
λάμενϙ.

N. B. The Dialect of the Middle for moſt part the ſame with Act. and Paſſive of Simular Endings.

The Dialect of Verbs in -μι.

I. Active.

(INDICATIVE.)

Present.

- I. . . S. 3) ἀμι, ασι, D. for ησι. Pl. 3) έασι, I. ανηι, D. for ασι.
 II. . . S. 3) ηηι, D. έι, P. for ησι. Pl. 3) έασι, I. ενηι, D. for έισι.
 III. . . S. 2) οϊς, P. for ως. 3) οϊ, P. ωηι, D. for ωσι. Pl. 3) όατι,
 [I. οντι, D. for οσι.
 IV. . . Pl. 3) ύασι, Ion. υνηι, Dor. for ύσι.

Imperfect.

- I. . . The *Ionians* decline ίσασκον, ες, &c. for ίσην, ης, &c.
 II. . . S. 1) εσκον, εα, I. εν, P. 2) ηαθα, A. εις, P. 3) εε, I. ει, P.
 [Pl. 3) εν, D.
 III. . . διδασκον, ες, &c. I. εν, εις, &c. P. Pl. 3) ον, D. for οσαν.
 IV. . . ζεύγνυσκον, ες, &c. Ion. Plur. 3) υν, D. for υσαν. .

Second Aorist.

- I. . . σάσκον, ες, &c. I. Pl. 3) εαν, D. έβαν Sync. σαν, ιλ. ι.
 [193. βαν. δ. 209.
 II. . . Plur. 3) The *Doricks* have εν for εσαν.
 III. . . Plur. 3) The *Doricks* have ον, for οσαν; the *Poets*
 [δόσαν.

(S U B J U N C T I V E .)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

- I. . . Sing. 1) *είω*, P. *έω*, I. 2) *έης*, I. 3) *έησι*, *Ion.* . . .
 II. . . Sing. *έω*, *ης*, *ησι*, *Ion.* *είω*, *είης*, *είησι*, P. . . .
 III. . . Singular third person *ᾶσι*, *Ionice*, for *ᾶ*. . . .

————— Second Aorist. —————

- I. . . S. *έω*, *ης*, *ησι*, &c. I. *είω*, *είης*, *είησι*; & *ήω*, *ήης*, *ήησι*, P.
 II. . . S. *έω*, *ης*, *ησι*, &c. I. *είω*, *είης*, *είησι*, &c. P. . . .
 III. . . S. *άω*, *άης*, *άη* and *άησι*, P. 3) *ωσι*, I. Pl. 3) *άωσι*, P.

(O P T A T I V E .)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

- I. . . Pl. *αἶμεν*, *αἶτε*, *αἶεν*, Sync. A. 3) *ήεν*, P.
 II. . . Pl. *εἶμεν*, *εἶτε*, *εἶεν*, Sync. A. 3) *ήεν*, P.
 III. . . S. *άην*, *ᾶης*, *άη*, A. Pl. *αἶμεν*, *αἶτε*, *αἶεν*, Sync. A. 3) *φεν*. P.

————— Second Aorist. —————

- I. . . S. *ήην*, &c. P. Plur. *αἶμεν*, *αἶτε*, *αἶεν*, Sync. A.
 II. . . Plur. *εἶμεν*, *εἶτε*, *εἶεν*, Sync. A.
 III. . . Sing. *άην*, *ᾶης*, *άη*, A.

(I M P E R A T I V E .)

————— Pref. and Imperf. —————

- I. . . Sing. 2^d. perf. *η*, A. *ας*. *Ἰπίπλη*, Aristoph. *ἴση*, *ιλ. φ.*
 [313. a. D.
 II. . .

- II. . . Sing. 2^d. 3^d. εἰ, εἶπω, P. 2) ἦτι, D. ἦ, Sync. . . .
 III. . . Sing. 2^d. perf. ε, A. contract. of οε . . . οι, D. . . ωθι, P.
 IV. . . Sing. 2^d. perf. υ, P. we have κέκλυε for κλυτε audite,
 [ιλ. γ. 86.]

 Second Aorist.

- I. . . Sing. 2^d. perf. in compos. we have σα, as, ἀνάσα, for
 [ἀνάσηθι, Acts xii. 7.]

(INFINITIVE.)

 Pref. and Imperf.

- I. . . We have ἀῶν and ἀῶναι, D. for ἀναι.
 II. . . ἔμν, and ἔμναι, D. for ἐναι· τιθήμναι; η for ε, ιλ. ψ. 83.
 III. . . ὀμν, ὀμναι, D. for ὀναι.
 IV. . . ὕμν and ὕμναι, D. for ὕναι.

 Second Aorist.

- I. . . We have ἦμν, and ἦμναι, D. for ἦναι.
 II. . . We have ἔμν and ἔμναι, D. for εἶναι.
 III. . . We have ὀμν, and ὀμναι, D. for ἔναι.

N. B. The Perf. and Pl. perfect Infin. ἐσαναι, Sync.
 for ἐσακέναι Perf. and Pl. perf. Part. ἐσαῶς, I. ἐσῶς,
 per Crafin, for ἐσακῶς. Vid. gram. p. 95.

II. Passive.

(INDICATIVE.)

 Present.

- I. . . Sing. 2) αι, I. η, A. . . Plur. 3) ἐσθαι, I. for ανται.
 II. . . Sing. 2) ει, I. η, A. . . Plur. 3) ἐσθαι, I. for ενται.
 — Im-

 Second Aorist.

II. . . In the 2^d. perf. sing. έο, I. ε̃, A. ευ, D. for έσο. . . .

III. . . S. 2) ε̃, A. for έσο, as, πείδε, Aristoph. p. 164.
 [Accent drawn back in comp.]

The Dialect of Anomalous-Verbs in -μι.

I. ε̃μι, eo, vado.

(A C T I V E .)

 Indicative.

Obf. . . In the . . . Pref. . . S. 2) ε̃δα, A. Plur. 3) έασι, I. . . Imperf. . . S. η̃ον, η̃ες, η̃ε, A. Pl. 1) η̃μες, D. 3) ε̃σαν, P. . . . Second Aor. . . . S. 1) ε̃ον, η̃ον and η̃ιον, P. and A. . . . Plu-perf. . . . ε̃ικειν, Att. η̃κειν, 1st perf. pl. η̃κειμεν, per sync. η̃μεν and η̃μεν, as, ε̃πεξε̃η̃μεν eruperamus. So η̃ει̃ε, η̃τε, whence ε̃ξε̃η̃τε exiveratis.

 Imperative.

Obf. . . Pref. and Imperf. Sing. 2) ε̃ε, from ε̃ω; ε̃ι crafι, especially in the Compounds.

 Infinitive.

Obf. . . Pref. Im. η̃μεν, ι̃μεν; also η̃μεναι, ι̃μεναι, Dor.

O o

(MIDDLE.)

(M I D D L E .)

 Indicative.

Obf. . . Perf. Sing. ἦα, ἦας, &c. A. ἦια, ἦιας, ἦιε, P. . .
 Plu-perf. ἦεα, Ion. Vid. εἶμι Vocab.

II. ἵημι mitto.

(A C T I V E .)

 Indicative.

Obf. . . Pref. . . Plur. 3) ἰάσι, A. ἰάσι, I. . . Imperf.
 . . . ἴεν, εν, ἴεις, ἴει, contract. Pl. 3^d. ἴεν . . Perf. . . . S.
 ἔωκα, A. . . I^{ft}. aor. . . . ἔηκα, A.

 Subjunctive.

Obf. . . Second aor. S. ἔω, ἔης, ἔη, &c. I. εἴω, εἴης, εἴη;
 and ἦω, ἦης, ἦη, &c. P. whence ἀνήη dimiferit, ιλ. β. 34.

 Infinitive.

Obf. . . Pref. and Imperf. . . ἴμεν and ἴμεναι, D. for
 ἰέναι . . aor. 2. . . ἔμεν, and ἔμεναι, D. for εἶναι.

(P A S S I V E .)

 Indicative.

Obf. . . Perf. . . Plur. 3^d. perf. ἔωνται, A. Vid. ἵημι
 Vocab.

(M I D D L E .)

Indicative.

Obf. . . Aor. 2. . . S. 2^d. perf. ἔο, I. ἔ Att. for ἔσο.

Imperative.

Obf. . . Pref. and Imperf. . . S. 2^d. person ἔο, I. ἔ, A. for ἔσο.

III. ἤμαι Sedeo.

Indicative.

Obf. . . Pref. . . Plur. 3^d. perf. ἔαμι, I. ἔαμαι and ἤαμαι, P. . . Imperf. S. 2^d. perf. ἤσο, P. . . Plur. 3^d. perf. ἔατο, I. ἔατο and ἤατο, P. Vid. Vocab.

IV. κείμαι jaceo.

Indicative.

Obf. . . Pref. . . Pl. 3^d. perf. κέαμαι, I. κέαμαι, P. . . Fut. I. . . κείσομαι; Dor. κεισεύμαι. Vid. Vocab.

V. ἴσημι Scio.

(A C T I V E .)

Indicative.

Obf. . . Pref. . . S. αμι, ας, ατι, D. . . Dual. ἴσον, ἴσον, Sync. . . . Pl. 1st. perf. ἴδμεν, D. ἴσμεν, ἴσε, Sync. . . . Imperf. . . Pl. 3^d. perf. αν, Sync. for ασαν.

 Imperative.

Obf. . . . Pref. and Imperf. . . ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c. Sync. . . .

(M I D D L E .)

 Indicative.

Obf. . . Pref. . . S. 2) η, *Att.* We read ἐξέπιττει, for ἐξέ-
πίττεισσαι, Herodot. p. 265. Pl. 3) ἔαται, for ἀνῆαι . . Imperf.
. . . S. ἠπιτάμην, -αο, &c. I. -ω, A.

 Imperative.

Obf. . . Pref. and Imperf. . . S. 2^d. perf. -αο, I. -ω, *Att.*
Vid. Vocab.

VI. φημί dico.

(A C T I V E .)

 Indicative.

Obf. . . . Pref. . . . S. ἡμῖ, ἡς, ἡσὶ and ἡτὶ, per Aphaer.
1) φημὶ, D. 3) φατὶ, D. Plur. 3) φαντὶ, D. . . Imperf. . .
S. φην, φης, φη, without the Augment: and ἦν, ἦς, ἦ,
without φ. Plur. 3) ἔφην, and φᾶν, D. . . Aor. 2 . . . Plur.
ἔφαν and φᾶν, D.

(M I D D L E .)

 Imperative.

Obf. . . . Aor. 2 . . . S. φάο, Ion. for φάσο. Vid. Vocab.
The

The Dialect of Particles.

I. Of Adverbs.

The Atticks use	{	νυνι for . . .	{	νῦν nunc.
		ᾧδι		ᾧδε sic, ita.
		δὲ εἰ		δεῦρο . . . huc, adesdum.
		δηλονότι		δηλονότι . . . profecto.
		ἔχι		ἔχ non.
		ἔχθες		χθές heri.
		τήμερον		σήμερον hodie.
		πρωῖ		πρωῖ mane.

The Ionians use	{	ἀληθῶς	{	ἀληθῶς vere.
		κῶς		πῶς quomodo.
		πανταχῆ		πανταχῆ quoquoeverfus
		ἐπεξῆς		ἐφεξῆς deinceps.
		καθάπερ		καθάπερ sicut.
		πλεύνως		πλεόνως plus.
		γῶν		γῶν igitur.
		πῶρῶ		πῶρῶ longe ante.

The Doricks use	{	ᾧδε	{	ἧδε hoc in loco.
		αἶθε		εἶθε utinam.
		εἰσόκα		εἰσότε donec.
		ἔρασδε		ἔραζε in terram.
		ἦνι, and ἦνιδε		ιδε ecce.
		μά, or μά		μή ne.
		ὄκα, or ὄκκα		ὄτε quando.
		πλατίον		πλασίον prope.
	τόσῆνον		τόσον tantum	
	ὄνεκα		ὄνεκα quoniam.	

The Poets use	{	ἄλλωθεν	{	ἄλλοθεν . . . aliunde.
		αὐτως		ὡσαύτως. eodem modo.
		ἔμπροθεν		ἔμπροσθεν . . . coram.
		ἤπειλα		ἐπειλα deinde.
		ὁμῶς		ὁμοίως . . . fimiliter.
		ὀπίσω		ὀπίσω retro.
		πρόγυ		πρόγυ . . . geniculatim.
		τως		ὡς ficut.
		τίποτε		τι πότε . . . quando.
		ᾧτε		ᾧσε adeo ut.

II. Of Prepositions.

The Atticks use	{	ἐς for . . .	{	εἰς in.
		ἐν		ἐν in.
		ξύν		σύν cum.

The Ionians use	{	ἀπ' ἧς	{	ἀφ' ἧς a qua.
		ἐπ' ὅσον		ἐφ' ὅσον . . . in quantum.
		μετ' ἡμέραν		μεθ' ἡμέραν . . . luci.

The Doricks use	{	ἐν	{	εἰς in.
		ἀν sometimes		ἀπό a. ab.
		πέδα		μετά post.
		πρὸς and }		πρὸς ad.
πρὸς				

The Poets * use	{	ἀπαι	{	ἀπό a. ab.
		εἰν, & εἰνι		ἐν in.
		καταί		καταί contra.
		παρὰ		παρὰ ab, juxta.
		ὑπερ		ὑπερ super.
		ὑπὸ		ὑπὸ ex, sub.

* Especially in composition.

III. Of Conjunctions.

The Atticks use	{	μενι for . .	{	μέν quidem.
		δαι		δέ autem.
		οτιη		οτι quod.

The Ionians use	{	ων	{	εν igitur.
		εικως		ειπως si forte.
		επεαν and επην . .		επαν postquam.

The Doricks use	{	αι	{	ει si.
		αιτε		ειτε five.
		αιποκα		ειποτε si quando.
		εμπας		εμπης omnino.
		καικα		καικε et quidem.

The Poets use	{	ηε	{	η quam.
		ηπερ		ηπερ aut.
		οππως		οππως ut.
		ορρ' ος. ειδ. 24. 42.		ο ρα αυτω qui illi.
		οτι		οτι quod.

So much concerning *Dialect*. He that would be more exact and critical in the Knowledge of those things, may consult that learned and laborious peice by Mr. Maittaire, entitled *Graecae linguae Dialecti in Scholae Regiae Westmonasteriensis usum*. 1738.

THE V O C A B U L A R Y ;

CONTAINING

Such particulars as could not well be disposed into
the body of the GRAMMAR.

I. The Gen. of the Third [vth.] Declen. Gram. p. 12.

As various as the terminations of the Nom. are in this Decl.
so various are the Vowels, and Consonants before Θ in
the Gen.

Nom.	Gen.	Nom.	Gen.	
	<i>α.</i>	τὸ δόξ υ ;	-αί Θ	} haſta.
		P. δὲξός		
τὸ σῆμ-α ;	-αί Θ ,	fignum.	τὸ γόνυ υ ;	} genu.
τὸ γάλ-α ;	-αί Θ ,	lac.	P. γόνος	
	<i>ι.</i>		<i>ω.</i>	
τὸ σίνηπ-ι ;	-ι Θ , εως,	ſinapi.		
τὸ εὖελπ ι ;	-ιδ Θ ,	ſpes bona.	ἡ ἤχ-ω ;	} fonus.
τὸ δύσorpυ-ι ;	-ιθ Θ ,	inauſpica- tum.	<i>αν.</i>	
τὸ τ-ι ;	-ιν Θ ,	quid.		
τὸ μέλ-ι ;	-ι Θ ,	mel.	ὁ Παί-άν ;	} Paean.
			τὸ π-ᾶν ;		omne.
	<i>υ.</i>		<i>εν.</i>	
τὸ ᾶς υ ;	-ε Θ ,	urbs.	τὸ τέρ-εν ;	} tenerum.
τὸ γάπ υ ;	-υ Θ ,	ſinapi.	τὸ χαρί-εν ;		gratioſum.

Nom.	Gen.		Nom.	Gen.	
	ην.		ὁ θώρα-αξ;	-ακ	thorax.
			ὁ αὐ-αξ;	-ακ	rex.
ὁ μ-ήν;	-ην	menfis.			
ἡ φρ-ήν;	-εν	mens.	εξ.		
ὁ κῆ ἡ ἀρ-ήν;	-ν	agnus.			
	ιν.		ἡ κρ-εξ;	-εκ	crex, avis.
			ηξ.		
ἡ ῥηγμ-ιν;	-ιν	littus.			
	ον.		ὁ βεπλ-ήξ;	-ηγ	stimulus.
			ὁ σφ-ήξ;	-ηκ	vespa.
τὸ μεῖ-ζον;	-ον	majus.	ἡ ἀλώπ-ηξ;	-εκ	vulpes.
τὸ τύπ-ον;	-ον	verberans.	ὁ κῆ ἡ β-ήξ;	-ηκ	tuffis.
	εν.		ιξ.		
			ὁ τεπ-ιξ;	-ιγ	cicada.
τὸ τυπ-εν;	-εν	verberatu- rum.	ἡ φρ-ιξ;	-ικ	maris fre- mitus.
τὸ δίπ-εν;	-εν	bipes.	ἡ σ-ιξ;	-ικ	ordo.
	υν.		οξ.		
			ἡ φλ-οξ;	-ογ	flamma.
ὁ μόσσ-υν;	-υν	turris.	ἡ πρ-οξ;	-οκ	hinnulus.
τὸ ζόγγ-υν;	-υν	jungens.			
	ων.		υξ.		
ὁ Χάρ-ων	{ ον } { ων }	Charon.	ἡ ἀν-υξ;	-υγ	ambitus rotae.
ὁ κλ-ών;	-ων	ramus.	ὁ vel ἡ ἀμπ-υξ;	-υκ	calien- drum.
ὁ καν-ών;	-ων	norma.			
ὁ Ξενοφ-ών;	-ων	Xenophon.	ὁ ὄν-υξ;	-υκ	unguis.
ὁ λέ-ων;	-ον	leo.	ἡ ν-υξ;	-υκ	nox.
ὁ κῆ ἡ κύ-ων;	-ων	canis.			
	αξ.		ωξ.		
			ὁ ῥ-ωξ;	-ωγ	rupes.
ἡ λᾶτ-αξ;	-αξ	strepitus.	ἡ πρ-ωξ;	-ωκ	roris gutta.

Nom.	Gen.	Nom.	Gen.	
	γξ.		ωρ.	
ἡ Φόρμι-γξ; -γγϙ,		cithara.	ὁ Φ-ὠρ; -ωρϙ,	fur.
ὁ κῆ ἢ λύ-γξ; -γκϙ,		lynx.	ὁ ἀλέκλ-ωρ; -ορϙ,	gallus.
	αιξ.		τὸ σκ-ὠρ; -αίϙ,	fordes.
ὁ κῆ ἢ αἶξ; αἰγός,		capra.		
	λξ.		αἰς.	
ἡ ὠ-λξ; -λκϙ,			ὁ λ-ᾱς; -αϙ,	lapis.
	ρξ.		ἡ ἰκμ-ᾱς; -αδϙ,	vapor.
ἡ ὠ-λξ; -λκϙ,		fulcus.	ὁ μέλ-ας; -ανϙ,	niger.
			ὁ γίγ-ας; -ανίϙ,	gigas.
			τὸ γῆρ-ας; -αίϙ,	senectus.
			αἰς.	
ἡ σα-ρξ; -ρκϙ,		caro.		
	αρ.		ὁ κῆ ἢ π-αῖς; -αιδϙ,	puer.
			ἡ δ-αῖς; -αίϙ,	convivium.
ὁ ψ-ᾱρ; -αρϙ,		sturnus.		
ἡ δάμ-αρ; -αρίϙ,		uxor.	αἰς.	
τὸ ἦπ-αρ; -αίϙ,		jecur.		
			ἡ ν-αῖς; -αϙ,	navis.
	ειρ.		εις.	
ὁ φθ-εῖρ; -ειρϙ,		pediculus.		
			τὸ ἀληθ-εῖς; -ειϙ,	verum.
	ηρ.		εις.	
ὁ θ-ῆρ; -ηρϙ,		fera.		
ὁ ἀ-θῆρ; -ερϙ,		arista.	ἡ κλ-εῖς; -ειδϙ,	clavis.
			ὁ δ-εῖς; -εινϙ,	quidam.
	ερ.		ὁ κλ-εῖς; -εινϙ,	pecten.
τὸ ᾠ-ορ; -ορϙ,		ensis.	ὁ χαρῆ-εις; -εινίϙ,	gratiosus.
	υρ.		ευς.	
ὁ κῆ ἢ μαρῖ-υρ; -υρϙ,		testis.	ὁ βραχ-εὺς; -εος, εως,	arbiter.
				ης.

Nom.	Gen.		Nom.	Gen.
	ης.		ὁ πήχ-υς ;	-εϙ, εως, cubitus.
ὁ γεν-ης ;	-ηδϙ,	bipennis.	ἡ χλαμ-υς ;	-υδϙ, chlamys.
ὁ σ-ης ;	-ηλϙ,	tinea.	ἡ κώμ-υς ;	-υθϙ, fasciculus.
ὁ ἀργ-ης ;	-ελϙ,	albus.	ὁ Φόρχ-υς ;	-υνϙ, Phorcys.
ὁ κορσ-ης ;	-εϙ,	caput.	ὁ ζούγν-υς ;	-υνίϙ, jungens.
ὁ βελ-ης ;	-ηνίϙ,	fenator.		ως.
ὁ Κλήμ-ης ;	-ευίϙ,	Clemens.		
	ις.		ὁ ἥρ-ως ;	-ωϙ, heros.
ἡ μῆν-ις ;	-ιϙ, ἕως,	ira.	ἡ αἰδ-ως ;	-οϙ, pudor.
ἡ ἀσπ-ις ;	-ιδϙ,	clypeus.	ἡ φ-ως ;	-ωδϙ, macula ab igne inusta.
ὁ κῆ ἢ ὄρν-ις ;	-ιθϙ,	avis.	ὁ ἔρ-ως ;	-ωίϙ, amor.
ἡ ἴς ;	ἰνός,	fibra.	ὁ τεῖυφ-ως ;	-οίϙ, verberans.
ἡ Θέμ-ις ;	-ιςϙ,	Themis.		λς.
ἡ χάρ-ις ;	-ίϙ,	gratia.	ἡ ἄ-λς ;	-λϙ, mare.
	οις.			
ἡ ὄις ;	ὄιος,	ovis.		υς.
	ος.		ἡ ἔλμι-υς ;	-νβϙ, tinea.
πὸ βάθ-ϙ ;	-εϙ,	profunditas.		ρς.
πὸ τετυφ-ός ;	-οίϙ,	verberans.		
	υς.		ὁ κῆ ἢ } μάκα-ρς ; -ρίϙ, felix.	
ὁ χρ-ῆς ;	-οϙ,	cutis.	κῆ πὸ }	
ὁ π-ῆς ;	-οδϙ,	pes.	ὁ κῆ ἢ ἄ-ρς ; -ρυνϙ, agnus.	
ὁ ὀδ-ῆς ;	-ονίϙ,	dens.		αψ.
ὁ πλακ-ῆς ;	-κνίϙ,	placenta.	ἡ φ-ὠψ ;	-αεϙ, avis nomen.
ὁ τυρ-ῆς ;	-ωνίϙ,	caseofus.	ἡ λαίλ-αψ ;	-απϙ, turbo.
πὸ ῆς ;	ὠπός,	auris.		
	υς.			εψ.
ὁ μ-ῆς ;	-υϙ,	mus.	ἡ φλ-ἔψ ;	-εεϙ, vena.

Nom.

Gen.

Nom.

Gen.

ηψ.

ἡ κάλ-ηψ; -ηπ⊕,

talus.

ιψ.

ὁ Λ-ιψ; -ιε⊕,

Africus.

ὁ κν-ιψ; -ιπ⊕,

culex.

ἡ καλήλ-ιψ; -ιφ⊕, tabulatum.

αψ.

ἡ ὄψ; ὀπός,

vox.

υψ.

ὁ γ-υψ; -υπ⊕, vultur.

ὁ Κίν-υψ; -υφ⊕, Cinyps fluu.

ωψ.

ὁ θ-ὠψ; -ωπ⊕, assentator.

ὁ χέδρ-ωψ; -ωπ⊕, legumen.

II. EXCEPTIONS to the Rule for knowing the Gender by Termination in the 2^d. declen. in ⊕; Gram. p. 28.

Feminines in ⊕.

ἡ αἰγυλ⊕	abscessus inter nares.	βάλαν⊕	glans.
ἄκολ⊕	buccella.	βάσαν⊕	tormentum.
ἄλοχ⊕	uxor.	βίελ⊕	liber.
ἄμμ⊕	} arena.	βύασ⊕	byssus.
ἄμαθ⊕		βῶλ⊕	gleba.
ψάμμ⊕	} antidotus.	γέραν⊕	grus.
ψάμαθ⊕		γλανός	hyaena.
ἀντίδο⊕	argilla.	γνάβ⊕	maxilla.
ἄργιλ⊕	pelvis.	γύψ⊕	gypsum.
ἄσάμινθ⊕	fuligo.	διάλεκ⊕	dialectus.
ἄσβολ⊕	bitumen.	διάμετρο⊕	diameter.
ἄσφαλι⊕	} callis.	δοκός	trabs.
ἄτραπ⊕		δόκ⊕	confideratio.
ἄτραπί⊕		δρόσ⊕	ros.

εἶρε⊕

εἶρεος	remigratio.	μήρινθος	funis.
ἐμπλαστρος	emplastrum.	μίλτος	minium.
ἡπειρος	continens.	μίνθος	stercus humanum.
θόλος	locus scribarum.	νεὸς	novalis.
ἵπος	muscipula.	νησος	infula.
ἵππος	equitatus.	νόσος	morbus.
κάπελος	fovea.	νυὸς &	} nurus.
κάρδοπος	mactra.	ἐννυος	
κάρπασος	venenum quoddam.	ὀδὸς cum comp.	via.
κέλυθος	via.	παρθένος	virgo.
κέρκος	cauda.	πλίνθος	later.
κιβωλὸς	arca.	πρόχοος	aqualis.
κόπρος	stercus.	ράβδος	virga.
κράδος	ramus.	σορὸς	loculus.
κύλιχνος	pyxis.	σποδὸς	cinis.
λάπαθος	fossa.	τάφρος	fossa.
λέκιθος	vitellus.	τήκεννος	toga.
λήκυθος	ampulla.	τίτανος	calx.
λιθάργυρος	spuma argenti.	τρέιθος	femita.
λόχος	puerpera.	ὑαλος	vitrum.
λύγδος	glarea.	χαίλικαυθος	atramentum futori- um.
λυκάνθρωπος	} morborum	ψῆφος	calculus.
κυνάνθρωπος		} species.	

Commons in ος.

ὄκη ἡ ἄβυσσος	abyssus.	ἵππος	equ-us, -a.
ἀγωγὸς	dux viae.	κυνηγὸς	venat-or, -rix.
ἀγαγρος	cap-er; ra. sylvestris.	λάγηνος	lagena.
ἀκυλος	glans.	λίθος	lapis.
ἀκαλος	lembus.	λύρωδος	lyricen.
ἀνάδοκος	fidejussor.	μάσρωπος	len-o, -a.
ἀρκιλος	urf-us; -a.	μόχος	vitul-us, -a.
ἀρπηκόπος	pistor.	εἶμος	femita.
βάρβειτος	barbitus.	πρόσωλος	famul-us, -a.
ἐλαφος	cerv-us, -a.	σπύραθος	caprarum stercus.
ἐνεδρος	incola.	σάμνος	urna.
ἐπίκωρος	auxilia-tor, -trix.	σερθὸς	passer marinus.
ἐριθος	lanific-us, -a.	χοῖνος	juncus.
ἐφηθεος	adolescens.	χέρσος	terra inculta.
ἡμίονος	mul-us, -a.		

Feminines

Feminines seldom.

ἀγέλος	nunti-us, -a.	κόκκος	granum.
ἀλάβαστρος	alabaſter.	κωλεὸς	membrum.
ἄνθρωπος	homo.	λιμὸς	fames.
ἄρριχος	cophinus.	νόθος	nothus.
ἄτραπις	fufus.	ῥοτίζος	ftridor.
Δάκονος	miniſ-ter, -tra.	χηλὸς	loculus.
ἡνίοχος	auriga.	χιλὸς	pabulum.
Θεὸς	De-us, -a.	χίμαρος	caper.
κόγχος	cochlea.		

Mafculines seldom.

δέλιος	libellus.	πάπυρος	papyrus.
κάμηλος	camelus.	ῥινός	pellis.
κάμινος	fornax.	ψίαθος	ftorea.
ληνὸς	torcular.		

III. EXCEPTIONS to the Rule for knowing the Gender of the 3^d. Declenf. Gram. p. 28.

The Rule,

1) Nouns ending in Ν, Ξ, Ρ, Ψ, ης, εις, ςς, ευς, ως, ΑΣ, αν/ων ; Masc.

Except

ην.		ων, ωνος.	
ἡ γέριν	grus foemina.	ἡ ἄλων	area.
ἡ σειρ-λι', ἦνος	Siren.	ἡ μυσπάρων	navigii ſpecies.
ἡ Φρ-ήν, ενὸς	menſ.	ἡ τρηέων	columba.
			ων, ονος.

ων, ονος.

ἡ ἀκροχορδῶν
ἡ ἀλκυῶν
ἡ εἰκῶν
ἡ ἡϊῶν
ἡ λαγῶν
ἡ ὀλολυγῶν
ἡ πλαγῶν
ἡ πυγῶν
ἡ σιαγῶν
ἡ σινδῶν
ἡ σαγῶν
ἡ τρυγῶν
ἡ χειλιδῶν
ἡ χθῶν
ἡ χιῶν

verruca.
halcyon.
imago.
littus.
ilia.
ululatus.
pupa cerea.
cubitus.
maxilla.
findon.
stilla.
turtur.
hirundo.
terra.
nix.

ξ; κος.

ἡ ἀλώπηξ
ἡ ἄλοξ
ἡ αὐλαξ
ἡ αἶξ
ἡ βέμεθιξ
ἡ γλαυξ
ἡ δῶρεξ
ἡ ἔλιξ
ἡ κάμαξ
ἡ κλίμαξ
ἡ κύλιξ
ἡ λάραναξ
ἡ πῆληξ
ἡ πλάξ
ἡ πυνῆξ

vulpes.
fulcus.
impetus.
turbo.
noctua.
caprea.
volumen.
vitis pedamentum.
scala.
calix.
capsa.
galea.
tabula.

locus Athenis ubi habebatur concio.

ἡ σάνδουξ
ἡ σάρεξ

cerussa usta.
caro.

ἡ σμῶδιξ
ἡ σμῶδιξ
ἡ σπαδιξ
ἡ σάλιξ
ἡ χιδάξ
ἡ φελίξ
ἡ χοῖνιξ
ἡ χόλιξ
ἡ νύξ, νυκίος

} vibex.
termes.
paxillus.
affula.
fremitus maris.
choenix.
intestinum.
nox.

ξ; γος.

ἡ ἄνιξ
ἡ διώρυξ
ἡ λάταξ
ἡ μάσιξ
ἡ πέμφιξ
ἡ πινίξ
ἡ πομφόλυξ
ἡ πλέρυξ
ἡ πέτελιξ
ἡ ἔραξ
ἡ ῥάξ
ἡ ῥάξ
ἡ ὑσπληξ
ἡ φλόξ

ambitus rotae.
fossa.
strepitus.
flagellum.
flatus.
suffocatio.
buella.
ala.
} avis quaedam.
acinus.
fissura.
scutica.
flamma.

ξ; χος.

ἡ ἄμουξ
ἡ θελίξ
ἡ πτύξ
ἡ σίξ
ἡ ὕσειξ

vellicatio.
capillus.
plica.
ordo.
hystrix.

ρ.

Fem. in ειρ, ἡ χεῖρ
Fem. in -ηρ, -ερος, as

manus.

ἡ ἀήρ

ἡ αἴηρ	caligo.	ψ; -φϙ,	
ἡ γαστήρ	venter.		
ἡ κῆρ, κῆρος	fatum.	ἡ κατήλιψ	scala.
τὸ ἦρ	ver.		
τὸ κῆρ	cor.	ψ; βϙ,	
τὸ πῦρ	ignis.		
Fem. in -ωρ; -ορος, as		ἡ λίψ	petra.
ἡ αἰλέκλωρ	conjux.	ἡ φλέψ	vena.
Neut. in -ωρ; -ωρος, as		ἡ χόρμιψ	pollubrum.
τὸ ἔλωρ	praeda.		
τὸ πέλωρ	monstrum.	σ.	
Also in -ωρ; αἶος, as			
τὸ σκῶρ	fordes.	τὸ δέπας	poculum.
τὸ ὕδωρ	aqua.	τὸ σέλας	αϙ lumen.
		ὁ vel τὸ κεφᾶς	caput.
		Fem. in -της, τητϙ.	
		ἡ ἐοθ-ῆς; -ἦτϙ,	vestis.
		ἡ κλείς, -ειδός	clavis.
		ἡ αἰδ-ώς, -οϙ;	verecundia.
		ἡ ἠώς, ἦοϙ,	aurora.
		ἡ φ-ώς, -ωδός,	macula inusta.
		τὸ φῶς, -ωτὸς	lumen.
		τὸ ἔξ, ὠτὸς	auris.
		N. B. Commons are omitted.	
ἡ καλαύροψ	} pedum.		
ἡ καλάβροψ			
ἡ λαίλαψ	turbo.		
ἡ ὄψ	vox.		
ἡ σῆψ	serpentis genus.		
ἡ ὠψ	vultus.		

ψ; -πος.

The Rule.

2) in Ω, ιν, γξ, της -τητϙ, ις, υς, αις, αυς, ΑΣ αδϙ,
Fem. -ιν, -ινϙ.

Except.

ὁ δελφίν	delphinus.	
ὁ ἔρμι-ις, and ἰν	fulcrum tori.	γξ.
ὁ ἰκτιν	milvus.	
ὁ τελαχίν	fascinator.	ὁ σρόφιγξ
ὁ vel ἡ θ-ίν, -ις	acervus.	ὁ χῆ ἡ λάρυγξ
		vertebra.
		guttur.
		ὁ χῆ

ὁ ἕξ ἡ λύγξ
ὁ ἕξ ἡ φάρυγξ

lynx.
frumen.

υς.

ις.

Masc. in ις, ιϙ, as,

ὁ ἕξις vipera.
ὁ κίς vermis.
ὁ λίς leo.
ὁ μάντις (Att. ἡ) vates.
ὁ ὄρχις testiculus.
ὁ ὄφις serpens.
ὁ πόσις maritus.
ὁ πρέσβις legatus.
ὁ πρύτανις rector.
ὁ υἱός filius.

Also in ις, ιδϙ, as,

ὁ αἴς orcus.
ὁ γύνις femivir.
ὁ λῆϊς, ιπῆϊς pannus.

Masc. in υς, -υϙ, as,

ὁ ἀπφύς paterculus.
ὁ βότρυς racemus.
ὁ θρήνυς scabellum.
ὁ ἰχθύς piscis.
ὁ κάνδυς Perfica vestis.
ὁ μῦς mus.
ὁ ἐμῦς mus aquatilis.
ὁ νέκυς cadaver.
ὁ σίκυς cucumber.
ὁ σκόλλυς lanugo.
ὁ σάχυς } spica.
ὁ ἄσαχυς }
ὁ φίτυς pater.

αις.

The Rule.

3) in A, I, Y, αρ, ορ, ΑΣ, -αϙ Neut.

Except

αρ.

ὁ ἔγκ-αρ, -αρϙ pediculus.

ὁ ψάρ
ἡ δάμαρ

sturnus.
uxor.

IV. Examples of Adnouns declined in all the Degrees of Comparison.

I.

S I N G U L A R.

Sanctus.

Sanctior.

Sanctiffimus.

N.

ὁ ἅγιος	ἁγιώτερος	ἁγιώτατος
ἡ ἁγία	ἁγιώτερη	ἁγιωτάτη
τὸ ἅγιον	ἁγιώτερον	ἁγιώτατον

G.

τῷ ἁγίῳ	ἁγιωτέρῳ	ἁγιωτάτῳ
τῆς ἁγίας	ἁγιωτέρας	ἁγιωτάτης
τῶ ἁγίῳ	ἁγιωτέρῳ	ἁγιωτάτῳ

D.

τῷ ἁγίῳ	ἁγιωτέρῳ	ἁγιωτάτῳ
τῇ ἁγίᾳ	ἁγιωτέρᾳ	ἁγιωτάτῃ
τῷ ἁγίῳ	ἁγιωτέρῳ	ἁγιωτάτῳ

A.

τὸν ἅγιον	ἁγιώτερον	ἁγιώτατον
τὴν ἁγίαν	ἁγιώτεραν	ἁγιωτάτην
τὸ ἅγιον	ἁγιώτερον	ἁγιώτατον

V.

ῶ ἁγίε	ἁγιώτερε	ἁγιώτατε
ῶ ἁγία	ἁγιώτερη	ἁγιωτάτη
ῶ ἅγιον	ἁγιώτερον	ἁγιώτατον

D U A L.

N. A.

τὸ ἅγιον	ἁγιωτέρῳ	ἁγιωτάτῳ
τὰ ἅγια	ἁγιωτέροις	ἁγιωτάτοις
τὸ ἅγιον	ἁγιωτέρῳ	ἁγιωτάτῳ

G. D.

τοῖν ἁγίοις	ἁγιωτέροις	ἁγιωτάτοις
ταῖν ἁγίων	ἁγιωτέροις	ἁγιωτάτοις
τοῖν ἁγίοις	ἁγιωτέροις	ἁγιωτάτοις

Voc. like the Nom.

P L U R A L.

N.

οἱ ἅγιοι	ἁγιώτεροι	ἁγιώτατοι
αἱ ἅγια	ἁγιώτεροις	ἁγιώταται
τὰ ἅγια	ἁγιώτεροις	ἁγιώταται

G.

τῶν ἁγίων	ἁγιωτέρων	ἁγιωτάτων
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The same in all Genders.

D.

τοῖς ἁγίοις	ἁγιωτέροις	ἁγιωτάτοις
ταῖς ἁγίαις	ἁγιωτέροις	ἁγιωτάτοις
τοῖς ἁγίοις	ἁγιωτέροις	ἁγιωτάτοις

A.

τὰς ἀγίας	ἀγιωτέρας	ἀγιωτάτας
τὰς ἀγίας	ἀγιωτέρας	ἀγιωτάτας
τὰ ἅγια	ἀγιώτερον	ἀγιώτατα

Voc. like the Nom.

II.

S I N G U L A R.

Multus. Copiosior. Plurimus.

N.

Πολύς	πλείων	πλείς ⊕
πολλή	πλείων	πλείς η
πολύ	πλείον plus	πλείσον

G.

πολλῆ	πλείον ⊕	πλείς ς
πολλῆς	πλείον ⊕	πλείς ης
πολλῆ	πλείον ⊕	πλείς ς

D.

πολλῶ	πλείονι	πλείς ω
πολλῆ	πλείονι	πλείς η
πολλῶ	πλείονι	πλείς ω

A.

πολύν	πλείονα, -ονα, -ω	πλείσον
πολλήν	πλείονα, -ονα, -ω	πλείσην
πολύ	πλείον	πλείσον

V.

πολύ	πλείων	πλείσε
πολλή	πλείων	πλείση
πολύ	πλείον	πλείσω

D U A L.

N. A.

πολλῶ	πλείονε	πλείσω
πολλᾶ	πλείονε	πλείσα
πολλῶ	πλείονε	πλείσω

G. D.

πολλοῖν	πλείονοιν	πλείσοιν
πολλαῖν	πλείοναῖν	πλείσαιν
πολλοῖν	πλείονοιν	πλείσοιν

Voc. like the Nom.

P L U R A L.

N.

πολλοί	πλεί-ονες, * -οες, -ες	πλείσοι
πολλαί	πλεί-ονες, -οες, -ες	πλείσαι
πολλὰ	πλεί-ονα, -οα, -ω	πλείσω

G.

πολλῶν	πλείονων	πλείσων
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The same in all Genders.

* Plures, Act. 19. 32. ib. 23. 13.

D.

πολλοῖς	πλείοσι	πλείστοις
πολλαῖς	πλείοσι	πλείσταις
πολλοῖς	πλείοσι	πλείστοις

A.

πολλὰς	πλεί-ονας, -οας, -ας	πλείεστας
πολλὰς	πλεί-ονας, -οας, -ας	πλείεστας
πολλὰ	πλεί-ονα, -οα, -ω	πλείεσθα

Voc. like the Nom.

III.

Impius. *magis* Impius. *maxime* Impius.

S I N G U L A R.

N.

ὁ ἄσεβης	ἀσεβέστερος	ἀσεβέστατος
ἡ ἄσεβης	ἀσεβέστερα	ἀσεβέστατη
τὸ ἀσεβές	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον

G.

τῷ ἀσεβίῳ, ῥος	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον
τῆς ἀσεβίᾳ, ῥος	ἀσεβέστερα	ἀσεβέστατη
τῷ ἀσεβίῳ, ῥος	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον

D.

τῷ ἀσεβίῳ, εῖ	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον
τῆς ἀσεβίᾳ, εῖ	ἀσεβέστερα	ἀσεβέστατη
τῷ ἀσεβίῳ, εῖ	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον

A.

τὸν ἀσεβέα, ἦ	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον
τὴν ἀσεβέα, ἦ	ἀσεβέστεραν	ἀσεβέστατην
τὸ ἀσεβές	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον

V.

ᾧ ἀσεβίς	ἀσεβέστερε	ἀσεβέστατε
ᾧ ἀσεβίς	ἀσεβέστερα	ἀσεβέστατη
ᾧ ἀσεβίς	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον

D U A L.

N. A.

τὸ ἀσεβές, ἦ	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον
τὰ ἀσεβέα, ἦ	ἀσεβέστερα	ἀσεβέστατα
τὸ ἀσεβές, ἦ	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον

G. D.

τοῖν ἀσεβέοιν, οἶν	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον
ταῖν ἀσεβέοιν, οἶν	ἀσεβέστερα	ἀσεβέστατα
τοῖν ἀσεβέοιν, οἶν	ἀσεβέστερον	ἀσεβέστατον

Voc. like the Nom.

P L U R A L.

N.

οἱ ἀσεβέες, εἰς	ἀσεβέστεροι	ἀσεβέστατοι
αἱ ἀσεβέες, εἰς	ἀσεβέστεραι	ἀσεβέσταται
τὰ ἀσεβέα, ἦ	ἀσεβέστερα	ἀσεβέστατα

G.

τῶν ἀσεβείων, ὧν . . . ἀσεβεσέρων . . . ἀσεβεσάτων

The same in all Genders.

D.

ποις ἀσεβείαις . . . ἀσεβεσέραις . . . ἀσεβεσάταις
 ταῖς ἀσεβείαις . . . ἀσεβεσέραις . . . ἀσεβεσάταις
 τοῖς ἀσεβείαις . . . ἀσεβεσέραις . . . ἀσεβεσάταις

A.

τῆς ἀσεβείας, εἰς . . . ἀσεβεσέρως . . . ἀσεβεσάτως
 τὰς ἀσεβείας, εἰς . . . ἀσεβεσέρως . . . ἀσεβεσάτως
 τῷ ἀσεβείᾳ, ἧ . . . ἀσεβέεσθαι . . . ἀσεβείαια

Voc. like the Nom.

IV.

Temperans.

Temperantior.

Temperantissimus.

S I N G U L A R.

N.

ὁ Σώφρων . . . σωφρονέσθω . . . σωφρονέσθαι
 ἡ Σώφρων . . . σωφρονέσθω . . . σωφρονέσθαι
 τὸ Σώφρον . . . σωφρονέσθω . . . σωφρονέσθαι

G.

τῷ Σώφρονι . . . σωφρονεσίῳ . . . σωφρονεσίῳ
 τῆς Σώφρονος . . . σωφρονεσίῳ . . . σωφρονεσίῳ
 τῷ Σώφρονι . . . σωφρονεσίῳ . . . σωφρονεσίῳ

D.

τῷ σώφρονι	σωφρονεσίερω	σωφρονεσίᾳτω
τῆ σωφρονι	σωφρονεσίερα	σωφρονεσίᾳτη
τῶ σωφρονι	σωφρονετέρω	σωφρονεσίᾳτω

A.

τὸν σώφρονα	σωφρονέσιερον	σωφρονεσίᾳτον
τῷ σωφρονα	σωφρονεσίερα	σωφρονεσίᾳτη
τὸ σωφρον	σωφρονέσιερον	σωφρονεσίᾳτον

V.

ῶ σωφρον	σωφρονέσιερα	σωφρονεσίᾳτε
ῶ σωφρον	σωφρονεσίερα	σωφρονεσίᾳτη
ῶ σωφρον	σωφρονέσιερον	σωφρονεσίᾳτον

D U A L.

N. A.

τῷ σώφρονε	σωφρονεσίερω	σωφρονεσίᾳτω
τῆ σωφρονε	σωφρονεσίερα	σωφρονεσίᾳτη
τὸ σωφρονε	σωφρονεσίερω	σωφρονεσίᾳτω

G. D.

τοῦ σωφρόνου	σωφρονεσίερον	σωφρονεσίᾳτου
ταῦ σωφρόνου	σωφρονεσίερα	σωφρονεσίᾳτου
τοῖν σωφρόνου	σωφρονεσίερον	σωφρονεσίᾳτου

Voc. like the Nom.

R r

PLURAL

P L U R A L.

N.

οἱ σώφρονες	σωφρονέστεροι	σωφρονέστατοι
αἱ σοίφρονες	σωφρονέστεραι	σωφρονέσταται
τὰ σώφρονα	σωφρονέστερα	σωφρονέστατα

G.

κῶν σωφρόνων	σωφρονεστέρων	σωφρονεστίων
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The same in all Genders.

D.

τις σώφροσι	σωφρονεστέροις	σωφρονεστάτοις
ταῖς σώφροσι	σωφρονεστέραις	σωφρονεστάταις
τοῖς σώφροσι	σωφρονεστέροις	σωφρονεστάτοις

A.

τις σώφρονας	σωφρονεστέρας	σωφρονεστάτας
ταῖς σώφρονας	σωφρονεστέρας	σωφρονεστάτας
τὰ σώφρονα	σωφρονεστέρα	σωφρονεστάτα

Voc. like the Nom.

I. Numerals.

II. Ordinals.

Ἐν Ρ. 33.	unum	Πρῶτος, η, ον,	primus
Δύο Ρ. 40. η.	duo	Δεύτερος, α, ον,	secundus
Τρία <i>ib.</i>	tria	Τρίτος	tertius
Τέσσαρες <i>ib.</i>	quatuor	Τέταρτος	quartus
Πέντε <i>indecl.</i>	quinque	Πέμπτος	quintus
Ἐξ <i>indecl.</i>	sex	Ἑκτὸς	sextus
Ἑπτὰ	septem	Ἑβδόμητος	septimus
Ὀκτώ	octo	Ὀγδοὸς	octavus
Ἐννέα	novem	Ἐννάτος	nonus
Δέκα	decem	Δεκάτος	decimus
Ἐνδέκα	undecim	Ἐνδέκατος	undecimus
Δώδεκα	duodecim	Λυοκαίδεκάτος	duodecimus
Δεκατρία	tredecim	Τροισκαίδεκάτος	decimus tertius
Δεκατέσσαρες	quatuordecim	Τέσσαρες ἢ δέκατος	decimus quartus
Δεκαπέντε	quindecim	Πέντε ἢ δέκατος	decimus quintus
Δεκαέξι	sedecim	Ἐξ ἢ δέκατος	decimus sextus
Δεκαεπτὰ	septendecim	Ἑπτὰ ἢ δέκατος	decimus septimus
Δεκαοκτώ	octodecim	Ὀκτώ ἢ δέκατος	decimus octavus
Δεκαεννέα	novendecim	Ἐννέα ἢ δέκατος	decimus nonus
Ἐικοσι	viginti	Ἐικοστός	vigefimus
εἰκοσιέν	viginti unum	εἰκοσὸς πρῶτος	vigefimus primus
Τριάκοντα	triginta	Τριακοστός	tricesimus
Τεσσαράκοντα	quadraginta	Τεσσαρακοστός	quadragefimus
Πεντήκοντα	quingenta	Πεντηκοστός	quingefimus
Ἐξήκοντα	sexaginta	Ἐξηκοστός	sexagesimus
Ἑβδομήκοντα	septuaginta	Ἑβδομηκοστός	septuagesimus
Ὀγδοήκοντα	octoginta	Ὀγδοηκοστός	octogefimus
Ἐννεήκοντα	nonaginta	Ἐννεηκοστός	nonagesimus
Ἐκατὸν	centum	Ἐκατοστός	centefimus
Χιλία	mille	Χιλιοστός	millesimus
Μύρια	decies mille	Μυριοστός	decies millesimus,

V. A List of all the VERBS of the *New Testament*, (except *anomalous*, and those in *-άνω* and *-σκω*, which are of the same nature,) reduced to their *respective Conjugations*; and which may serve either for *Examples*, or to prepare for the easier Understanding that *Divine Book*.

First, *Barytons*.

I. Of the First CONJUGATION.

CHARAC. . . Pref. ω. β. φ. ω̄. . . Fut. ψ. . . Perf. φ.

1) *Active*.

'Αλείφω	ungo	'Αποτίπιω	decido
'Αναβλέπω	oculos attollo	'Απορίπιω	abjicio
'Ανακαλύπτω	detego	'Αποσρέφω	obverto
'Ανακάμπω	reflecto	'Αποτρέπω	averto, dehortor
'Ανακόπτω	inhibeo, interpello	'Απύω	accendo
'Ανακύπτω	erigo, surrigo	'Ασπύπτω	fulguro
'Ανανήφω	sanitatem ment. recipio	Βάπτω	intingo
'Αναπέμπω	remitto	Βλάπτω	noceo, laedo
'Αναπίπτω	discumbo	Βλέπω	video, caveo
'Ανάπτω	accendo	Γράφω	scribo, pingo
'Ανασρέφω	revertor, subverto	Διαβλέπω	dispicio
'Ανατρέπω	subverto	Διασρέφω	perverto
'Ανατρέφω	nutrio	Διατρέφω	commoror, verfor
'Αντιπειν	contradicere	'Εγγράφω	inscribo
'Αντιπιπίω	obnitor	'Εγκαταλείπω	desero
'Αποβλέπω	intueor, respicio	'Εγκόπτω	interpello, impedio
'Απογράφω	in tabulas refero	'Εγκρύπτω	condo, intego
'Αποθλίβω	opprimo	'Εκκόπτω	excido, amputo
'Αποκαλύπτω	detego, revelo	'Εκλάμπω	effulgeo
'Αποκόπτω	abscindo	'Εκλείπω	deficio
'Απεκρύπτω	abscondo	'Εκνήφω	evigilo
'Απολείπω	arelinquo	'Εκπέμπω	emitto
			'Εκπίπτω

Ἐκπίπτω	excido	Νίπτω	lavo
Ἐκσρέφω	everto	Παρθκαλύπτω	occulto
Ἐκίρέφω	enutrio	Παρθκύπτω	incurvo me
Ἐμβάπτω	intingo	Παρθλείπω	praetermitto
Ἐμβλέπω	intueor	Παρθπίπτω	prolabor
Ἐμπίπτω	incido	Περασσιρέπτω	circumfulgeo
Ἐνίρέπω	pudefacio	Περιβλέπω	circumspicio
Ἐνίρέφω	innutrio	Περχκαλύπτω	obvolvo
Ἐξαλείφω	deungo, deleo	Περχκρύπτω	occulto
Ἐξασιρέπτω	eniteo, refulgeo	Περχλάμπω	circumfulgeo
Ἐπιβλέπω	respicio	Περχλείπω	reliquum facio
Ἐπιγρέφω	inscribo	Περχπίπτω	incido
Ἐπιλείπω	deficio	Περχτρέπω	circumago
Ἐπιπίπτω	irruo	Πίπτω	cado, procido
Ἐπιρράπτω	infuo	Προγρέφω	ante scribo, depingo
Ἐπιρρίπτω	injicio	Προέπω	praedico
Ἐπισιρέφω	converto	Προκόπτω	proficio, procedo
Ἐπιτρέπω	permitto	Προσκόπτω	offendo, impingo
Ἐπω whence ἔπον	dixi	Προσπίπτω	incido
Θάλλω	foveo	Ῥίπτω	abjicio
Θάπτω	sepelio	Σήπω	putrefacio
Θλίβω	premo, affligo	Σκάπτω	fodio
Καθάπτω	contingo, invado	Στίλβω	splendeo
Καλύπτω	operio, tego	Στρέφω	a-, con-, verto
Κάμπω	flecto	Συγκαλύπτω	operio
Καλακαλύπτω	obtego	Συγκάμπω	incurvo
Καλακόπτω	concido	Συγκύπτω	deorsum aspicio
Καλαλείπω	relinquo	Συμπέμπω	una mitto
Καλαπίπτω	decido	Συνθρύπτω	confringo
Καλασκάπτω	diruo	Συνθάπτω	una sepelio
Καλασρέφω	subverto	Συνθλίβω	comprimo
Κλέπτω	furor	Συντρέιβω	contero
Κόπτω	caedo, scindo	Συσιρέφω	convolvo
Κρύπτω	abfcondo	Τρέφω	alo
Κύπτω	incurvo me	Τύπτω	verbero
Λείπω	defum, linquo	Τύφω	fumum excito
Μελασιρέφω	converto, muto	Ῥπολείπω	relinquo
Νήφω	fobrius fum	Ῥποσιρέφω	revertor.

2) *Middle.*

Ἀνασρέφομαι	converfor	Μέμφομαι	incuso
Ἀπλομαι	tango	Μεταπέμπομαι	accerso
Ἐκτρέπομαι	averfor, deflecto	Ἵπλομαι	video
Ἐντρέπομαι	revereor	Περίλειπομαι	reliquus sum
Ἐπισκέπτομαι	inviso, visito	Προβλέπομαι	provideo
Ἐσόπτομαι	inspicio	Προστρέπομαι	horror.
Κόπτομαι	plango	Συνέπομαι	comitor.

II. Of the Second CONJUGATION.

CHARAC. . . Pres. κ. γ. χ. ω. ορ τ. . . Fut. ξ. . . Perf. χ.

1) *Active.*

ἄγω	duco, proficiscor	Ἀποφύγω	effugio
ἁλλάττω	muto	Ἀποψύχω	exanimor
ἁλίσκω *	capio	Ἀρέσκω *	placeo
Ἀναγινώσκω *	lego	ἄρχω	impero
Ἀνάγω	subduco	βόσκω *	pasco
Ἀναλίσκω *	consumo	βρέχω	pluo
Ἀναμιμνήσκω *	memoro	βρύχω	frideo
Ἀναπύσσω	explico	βρώσκω *	comedo
Ἀναψύχω	refrigero	Γαμίσκω *	nuptum do
Ἀνθρίσκω *	invenio	Γηροσκόω *	consenesco
Ἀνήκω	convenio	Γινώσκω *	cognosco
Ἀνοίγω	aperio	Διαβινώσκω *	pernosco
Ἀντιλέγω	contradico	Διάττω	dego
Ἀπάγχω	strangulo	Διαλλάσσω	reconcilio
Ἀπάγω	abduco	Διανοίττω	adaperio
Ἀπαλλάσσω	demitto, libero	Διαρρήσσω	dirumpo
Ἀπέχω	refero, absum, recipio	Διατάσσω	praecipio
Ἀποθνήσκω *	morior	Διαταράσσω	perturbo
Ἀποκαταλλάττω	reconcilio	Διαφύττω	effugio
Ἀπολείχω	delingo	Διδάσκω *	doceo
Ἀποπνίγω	uffoco	Διορύσσω	perfordio
Ἀποτινάσσω	excutio	Διωκω	persequor

* Εἰκώ	cedo, similis sum	Καταδιώκω	persequor
* Ειλίωσσω	convolvo	Καταλλάσσω	reconcilio
* Εισάγω	introduco	Καταλέγω	deligo, allego
* Εισρέχω	intro, curro	Καταναλίσκω	consumo
* Εκδιώκω	expello	Κατανύσσω *	compungo
* Εκμάσσω	abstergo	Κατασφάττω	jugulo
* Εκπλήσσω	percello	Κατατρέχω	decurro
* Εκταράσσω	perturbo	Καταφάγω	devoro
* Εκτινάσσω	excutio	Καταφύγω	perugio
* Εκφύγω	effugio	Καταψύχω	refrigero
* Εκψύχω	animam efflo	Κατέχω	retineo, obtineo
* Ελέγχω	arguo, reprehendo	Κηρύσσω	praedico
* Ελίωσσω	circumvolvo	Λέγω	dico
* Ελκω	traho	Μετάρω	circumago
* Εμπλέκω	implico	Μεταλλάττω	transmuto
* Ενέχω	immineo	Μετέχω	particeps sum
* Εντυλίττω	involvo	Μιμνήσκω *	in memoriam revoco
* Εξάγω	educō	Νύττω	pungo
* Εξελέγχω	redarguo	Όρύσσω	fodio
* Εξέλκω	abstraho	Παράγω	traduco
* Εξορύττω	perfodio	Παρισάγω	introduco
* Επάγω	induco	Παρέχω	exhibeo
* Επανάγω	redeo	Πατάσσω	percutio
* Επαναμιμνήσκω *	commonefacio	Περάγω	circumeo
* Επέχω	inhibeo : attendo	Περέχω	occupo
* Επιγινώσκω *	agnosco	Περατρέχω	percurro
* Επιπλήττω, σσω	increpo	Πήσσω	figo, compingo
* Επισπίνω	suffoco	Πιπράσκω *	vendo
* Επισυναίγω	cogo, congrego	Πλάσσω	figo
* Επισυντρέχω	simul accurro	Πλέκω	connecto
* Επιτάττω	impero	Πνίω	suffoco
* Επιφώσκω *	illucesco	Πράττω	facio
* Ευρίσκω	invenio	Πραάγω	praecedo
* Εχω	habeo	Προγινώσκω	ante decerno
* Ηκω	venio	Προέχω	praecello
* Θίγω	tango	Προκηρύσσω *	ante praedico
* Θνήσκω *	morior	Προλείω	praedico
Καθήκω	pertineo, devenio	Προπαύω	ante patior
Καταγινώσκω *	condemno	Προσάγω	adduco
Κατάγω	deduco	Προσαναλίσκω *	impendo
			Προσέχω

Προσέχω	mentem adhibeo	Τρύχω	fabrico, struo
Προστιάσω	mando	Τήνω	liquefacio
Προτιάσω	praefituo	Τρέχω	curro
Προτρέχω	praecurro	Τυλίττω	in modum culcitrae
Πτύσω	complico		convolvo
Πυρέσω	febricito	Τρώω	edo
Ρήσω	frango	Υπάω	subduco me
Στέω	tego, sustineo	Υπαίρχω	sum. existo
Σπαρθιάσω	discerpo, lacero	Υπέικω	obsecundo
Στήνω	sto	Υπερέχω	superemineo
Συγινώσκω *	ignosco	Υπερχω	sustineo
Συλλέγω	colligo	Υπομνησκω *	in memoriam re-
Συμπάσχω	simul patior		voco
Συμπνίω	suffoco	Υποτιάσω	subordino
Συμφάγω	comedo	Υποτρέχω	infra cursu deferor
Συνάω	colligo	Ψάω	edo
Συναπάγω	una abduco	Ψάσκω *	dico
Συναποθνήσκω *	una morior	Ψάω	fugio
Συνέχω	constringo	Ψάσσω	sepio
Συντιάσω	una ordino	Ψάσω	horresco
Συντρέχω	concurro	Ψυάσω	fremo
Συππαρθιάσω	lacero	Ψυλάσω	custodio
Ταρθιάσω	turbo	Ψώχω	confrico
Τάσω	ordino		

2) Middle.

Ἀναδέχομαι	excipio	Ἀποτάσσομαι	dimitto cum man-
Ἀνατάσσομαι	compono		datis
Ἀνέρχομαι	subeo	Ἀποφθέγγομαι	elequor
Ἀνέχομαι	tolero	Ἐδελύσσομαι	abominor
Ἀντέχομαι	ahaereo, sublevo	Δέχομαι	re-, ac-, cipio
Ἀντιπαρέρχομαι	ex adverso prae-	Διαδέχομαι	accipio per alium
	tereo	Διακρίβέχομαι	magis redarguo
Ἀντιτάσσομαι	ordini me oppono	Διακλέγομαι	differo
Ἀπεκδέχομαι	expecto	Διαμάχομαι	depugno
Ἀπέρχομαι	abeo	Ἐισδέχομαι	intra admitto
Ἀποδέχομαι	excipio	Ἐισέρχομαι	ingredior
Ἀπομάσσομαι	abstergo	Ἐγκαμίσσομαι	nuptui collocor
			Ἐκδέχομαι

Ἐκδέχομαι	expecto	Ἰλάσκομαι } Ἰλάομαι }	propitius fio
Ἐκλέγομαι	eligo		
Ἐνάρχομαι	incipio	Κατέρχομαι	descendo
Ἐνδέχομαι	admitto, recipio	Μάχομαι	pugno, rixor
Ἐνδιδύσκομαι	induor	Μεθύσκομαι	ebrius reddor
Ἐξέρχομαι	exeo	Μιμνήσκομαι	remifcor
Ἐπανέρχομαι	redeo	Ὅρέγομαι	expeto
Ἐπέρχομαι	supervenio	Παρεσδέχομαι	excipio
Ἐπιδέχομαι	excipio	Παρεσλέγομαι	praeterlego
Ἐπιδιατάσσομαι	insuper mando, addo.	Παροίχομαι	praetereo
Ἐπιλέγομαι	nominor	Προενάρχομαι	ante incipio
Ἐρβύγομαι	eructo	Προέχομαι, πρέχομαι	praecello
Ἐρχομαι	venio	Προσβύχομαι	precor
Ἐυχομαι	opto	Σέβομαι	colo
		Ἐποδέχομαι	excipio
		Φθέγγομαι	fono, fonum edo;

III. Of the Third CONJUGATION.

CHARAC.... Pref. τ. δ. θ. ζ. ω. pure ... Fut. σ. . . Perf. κ.

1) Ἀείνω.

Ἀγιάζω	sanctifico	Ἀναπαίζω	illudo
Ἀγνίζω	purifico	Ἀναπειθω	persuadeo
Ἀγορεύω	emo	Ἀνασκιδνάζω	labefacto
Ἄδω for αἰείδω	cano	Ἀνασενάζω	alte ingemifco
Ἀιρετίζω	eligo	Ἀνεμίζω	ventis agito
Ἀκμαίζω	floreo	Ἀνετάζω	inquiro
Ἀλαλάζω	tinnio	Ἀπελπίζω	inde fpero
Ἀλήθω	molo	Ἀπείδω	respicio
Ἀλίζω	fale condio	Ἀποδιορίζω	segrego
Ἀναβιβάζω	impono	Ἀποδοκιμάζω	reprobo
Ἀναγνωρίζω	agnofco	Ἀποθνησσεύω	recondo
Ἀναγκάζω	cogo	Ἀποκεφαλίζω	caput amputo
Ἀναθεματίζω	diris devoveo	Ἀπορφανίζω	orphanum reddo
Ἀνακαθίζω	refideo	Ἀποσεργάζω	tectum removeo
Ἀνακαινίζω	renovo	Ἀποσομαίλιζω	ad loquendum al-
Ἀνακρέζω	exclamo	licio.	

Ἀποχωρίζω	separo	Δοξάζω	glorifico
Ἀρμόζω	apto	Ἐγγίζω	appropinquo
Ἀρπάζω	rapio	Ἐγκαινίζω	dedico
Ἀσφαλίζω	munio	Ἐγκεντερίζω	infero
Ἀτενίζω	oculos defigo	Ἐθαφίζω	solo adaequo
Ἀτιμάζω	contumelia afficio	Ἐθίζω	assuefacio
Ἀυγάζω	illucesco	* Ἐθα whence εἶθα	solitus sum
Ἀφανίζω	obscuro	* Ἐιδω	video
Ἀφορίζω	separo	Ἐχγαμίζω	nuptum do
Ἀφείζω	spumam excito	Ἐκκομίζω	effero, exporto
Βαπτίζω	mergo, baptizo	Ἐκμυκτηρίζω	irrideo
Βασανίζω	torqueo	Ἐκπερθίζω	tento
Βασάζω	porto	Ἐλληνίζω	Graecos imitor
Βιάζω	vim affero	Ἐλπίζω	spero
Βολίζω	bolidem dimitto	* Ἐμβιβάζω	facio ut ascendat
Βυθίζω	mergo	* Ἐμπαίζω	illudo
Γεμίζω	impleo	* Ἐμπληθω	impleo
Γνωρίζω	notum facio	* Ἐμπερθω	incendo
Γογγύζω	murmuro	* Ἐμφανίζω	conspicuum reddo
Γυμνάζω	exerceo	* Ἐνδοξάζω	glorifico
Δαμάζω	domo	* Ἐνταφιάζω	ad sepulturam com- pono.
Δανείζω	mutuum do	* Ἐνυβείζω	contumelia afficio
Δειγματιζώ	palam traduco	* Ἐνυπνιάζω	somnio
Δελεάζω	inesco	* Ἐξαγορθίζω	redimo
Διαγνωρίζω	divulgo	* Ἐξαερτίζω	plane perficio
Διαγογγύζω	obmurmuro	* Ἐξετάζω	exquiro
Διακαθαρίζω	perpurgo	* Ἐξορκίζω	adjuro
Διαμερίζω	distribuo	* Ἐξοσιάζω	potestatem habeo
Διαρπάζω	diripio	* Ἐξυπνίζω	e somno excito
Διασκορπίζω	dispergo	* Ἐξορτάζω	festum agito
Διασώζω	fervo	* Ἐπαθροίζω	congrego
Διαυγάζω	illucesco	* Ἐπαφείζω	despumo
Διαφημιζώ	in vulgus spargo	* Ἐπειδω	intueor
Διαχειρίζω	manibus conficio	* Ἐπηρεάζω	infesto, offendo
Διαχωρίζω	separo	* Ἐπιβιβάζω	impono
Δισάζω	dubito	* Ἐπικαθίζω	colloco
Διυλίζω	percolo	* Ἐπισκιάζω	inumbro
Διχαζώ	diffidere facio	* Ἐπισομίζω	os obthuro
Δογματιζώ	ritibus onero	* Ἐπωνομάζω	cognomino
Δοκιμάζω	probo, exploro		* Ἐρεθίζω

Ἐρεθίζω	provoco	Κεφίζω	allevo
Ἐρείδω	figo	Κεράζω	clamo
Ἐρίζω	litigo	Κεραυγάζω	vociferor
Ἐτομιάζω	paro	Κρυσαλλίζω	instar cryfalli splen-
Ἐυαγγελίζω	laeta annuncio	deo.	
Ἐυερχίζω	castro	Κτιζω	condo, creo
Ἴδω	delecto	Λακτιζω	calcitro
Ἴησυχάζω	quiesco	Λιθάζω	lapido
Ἰαυμάζω	admiror	Μακαρίζω	beatum praedico
Ἰεατερίζω	in theatrum produco	Μασιζω	flagello
Ἰερίζω	meto	Μερίζω	partior, divido
Ἰησαυρείζω	thesauros congero	Μεταχηματιζω	transfiguro
Ἰουμιάζω	suffitum facio	Μελεωρίζω	in sublime tollo
Ἰματιζω	vestio	Μελοικίζω	transfero
Ἰουδαίζω	judaizo	Μυκτηρίζω	nares attraho
Καθαρίζω	purgo	Νήθω	neo
Καθιδύδω	dormio	Νηπιάζω	infantiliter ago
Καθίζω	colloco, sedeo	Νομίζω	lege fancio
Καθοπιζω	armo	Νυαζω	nicto
Καταβιβάζω	descendere facio	Ξενίζω	hospitio excipio
Καταδικάζω	condemno	Ὄζω	oleo
Κατακλύζω	inundo	Ὀλολύζω	ejulo
Κατακρημνίζω	praecipito	Ὀμοιάζω	similis sum
Καταλιθάζω	lapido	Ὀνειδίζω	exprobro
Καταναθεματίζω	devoveo	Ὀνομάζω	nomino
Καταποντιζω	demergo	Ὀπιζω	armo
Καταρτιζω	membra repono	Ὀρθρίζω	diluculo venio
Κατασκευάζω	praeparo	Ὀρίζω	definio
Κατασκιάζω	obumbro	Ὀρκίζω	adjuro
Κατασοφίζω	sophismatis utor	Παίζω for }	more puerorum
Κατασφραγίζω	obfigno	Παιδίζω }	lufito
Κατεξουσιάζω	potestatem exerceo	Παραδειγματίζω	ignominiae ex-
Καλοπτρίζω	intueor	pono.	
Καυματιζω	torrefacio	Παρακαθίζω	affideo
Καυτηλαζω	cauterio amputo	Παρασκευάζω	praeparo
Κιθαρίζω	cithara cano	Παραχηματίζω	hyberno
Κνήθω	scalpo, frico	Παρομοιάζω	similis sum
Κολαφίζω	colaphum infligo	Παροργίζω	ad iram provoco
Κομίζω	fero	Πείθω	persuadeo
Κοπάζω	quiesco	Πειράζω	tento

Πελεκίζω	securi ferio	Συμβιβάζω	instruo
Πιάζω	capio, prehendo	Συμφηφίζω	compono
Πιέζω	premo	Συναθροίζω	congrego
Πλεονάζω	abundo	Συναλίζω	congrego
Πληθίζω	locupletus	Συναρπάζω	una abripio
Ποτίζω	potum do	Συνδοξάζω	simul glorifico
Προίθω	incendo	Συνείδω	perspicio
Πλήθω	impleo	Συσηνάζω	una suspiro
Προβιβάζω	produco	Συχημαλίζω	configuro
Προελπίζω	prior spero	Σφραγίζω	obsigno
Προετοιμάζω	ante praeparo	Σχίζω	findo
Προείδω	prospicio	Σχολάζω	otior, vaco
Προκαταρτίζω	prius absolvo	Σώζω	fervo, libero
Προερίζω	prius definio, prae-destino.	Σωφρονίζω	sapere doceo
Προεγγίζω	appropinquo	Τεχνουμαλίζω	vulnero
Προσοχθίζω	infensus sum	Τετραχλίζω	in collum resupino
Προσρέχω	accuro	Τειρίζω	strideo
Προὑπάραχω	ante existo	Τυμπανίζω	distendo
Πυρράζω	rubeo	Τυβείζω	contumelia afficio
Ραβδίζω	virgis caedo	Υπερπλεονάζω	superabundo
Ραντίζω	aspergo	Υπερείδω	conniventia dissimulo
Ραπίζω	bacillo caedo	Υπερείδων	Æl. V. H. 2. 30. nihili faciens.
Σαββατίζω	quiesco	Υποπιάζω	contundo
Σαλπίζω	tuba cano	Φαντάζω	apparere facio
Σιναίζω	ventilo	Φλογίζω	inflammo
Σιλίζω	pinguefacio	Φορτίζω	onero
Σκανδαλίζω	scandalizo	Φοξίζω	dico
Σκορπίζω	dispergo	Φροντίζω	curo
Σκοτίζω	tenebras offundo	Φυλακίζω	in carcerem conjicio
Σμυρνίζω	myrrha imbuo	Φωτίζω	illumino
Σοφίζω	sapientem reddo	Χειμάζω	hyberno
Σπένδω	libo	Χλωάζω	cavillor
Σπώδω	festino	Χορτάζω	pasco
Σπυδαίζω	studeo	Χρηζω for χρηρίζω	indigeo
Στενάζω	ingemisco	Χρηματίζω	divinitus admoneo
Στηρίζω	confirmo	Χρονίζω	tardo, moror
Στυγνάζω	tristis sum	Χωρίζω	separo
Συγκαθίζω	una sedeo	Υηφίζω	calculis computo
Συγκαταψηφίζω	una damno,	Υιθυερίζω	fulurro
or una eligo.		Υωμίζω	alo
Συγκομίζω	una effero		2) Middle

2) Middle.

Ἄγωνίζομαι	certo	Ὀργίζομαι	irascor
Ἄνδρῶμαι	masculè me gero	Παρεσβιάζομαι	adigo
Ἄνταγωνίζομαι	decerto	Παρεργαζίζομαι	argumentando
Ἄποσκάδάζομαι	vafa aufero	fallo.	
Ἄποφορτίζομαι	exonero	Πάρρησιάζομαι	libere loquor
Ἄσπάζομαι	saluto	Περεργάζομαι	inaniter fatago
Ἄυλίζομαι	diversor, pernoctor	Πέτομαι, πείταμαι	} vol-o, as
Δαιμονίζομαι	a daemonio vexor	Πετάομαι	
Δανείζομαι	mutuum accipio	Προδευαγγελίζομαι	ante evange-
Διαλογίζομαι	colloquor	lizo.	
Διίχουρίζομαι	affirmo	Προσεργάζομαι	lucrifacio
Ἐναγκαλίζομαι	in ulnas recipio	Προσορμίζομαι	in portum ap-
Ἐνωτίζομαι	auribus percipio	pello.	
Ἐπαγωνίζομαι	decerto	Προχειρίζομαι	deligo, defigno
Ἐργάζομαι	operor	Σεβάζομαι	colo
Καθέζομαι	sedeo	Σεληνιάζομαι	lunaticus sum
Καταγωνίζομαι	debello	Σπλαγχνίζομαι	misericordia com-
Κατεργάζομαι	efficio	moveor.	
Κλυδωνίζομαι	fluctibus agito,	Συλλογίζομαι	ratiocinor
fluctuo.		Συμμεερίζομαι	una partem ca-
Κολάζομαι	punior	pio.	
Κομίζομαι	reporto, recipio	Συναγωνίζομαι	concerto
Λογίζομαι	ratiocinor	Συνήδομαι	delector
Μετεωρίζομαι	animo suspenso	Τυεβάζομαι	fatago, perstrepo
sum.		Χαρίζομαι	dono
Νοσφίζομαι	interverto	Φείδομαι	parco
Ξενίζομαι	diversor	Ψύδομαι	mentior

Ω is pure when a Vowel, or Diphthong comes before it.

1) Aetive.

Ἄγγαρδω	angario, cogo	Ἄλιδω	piscor
Ἄγρδω	capto, venor	Ἄναλύω	resolvo, revertor
Ἄιχμαλωιδω	captivum duco	Ἄναπαύω	reficio, refocillo
Ἄληθδω	vera loquor	Ἄνθυπαίδω	proconsul sum
		Ἄποκλείω	

Ἀποκλείω	occludo	Ἐμπύω	inspuo
Ἀποκυλίω	devolvo, amoveo	Ἐνδύω	induo, irrepo
Ἀπολαύω	fruo	Ἐνεδρεύω	insidior
Ἀπολλύω, ἀπόλλυμι	perdo	Ἐνιχθύω	corroboro
Ἀπολύω	abluo	Ἐννύω	innuo
Ἀπολύω	dimitto, absolvo	Ἐξιχθύω	valeo, possum
Ἀρτύω	instruo, condio	Ἐξολοθρεύω	funditus perdo,
Βασιλεύω	regno, sum rex		deleo.
Βελεύω	consulto	Ἐπακίω	exaudio
Βραβεύω	praemium do	Ἐπιγαμβρεύω	affinitatis jure
Βρύω	mano, fundo, scateo	duco.	
Γυμνητεύω	nudus sum	Ἐπιδύω	occido, demergor
Δακρύω	lacrymor	Ἐπιλύω	explico
Δεικνύω, δείκνυμι	ostendo	Ἐπινύω	annuo
Δεσμύω	} ligo	Ἐπιχθύω	invalesco, urgeo
Δέω . . . }			coacervo
Διακωλύω	obnixe prohibeo	Ἐπισωρεύω	illucesco
Διαλύω	dissolvo, diluo	Ἐπιφάω	illino
Διανύω	innuo	Ἐπιχρίω	specto
Διανυκτερεύω	pernocto	Ἐποπτεύω	interpretor
Διανύω	perficio	Ἐρμηνεύω	edo
Διαπρίω	ferra dissecō	Ἐοθίω	cingo
Διασείω	concutio	Ζωννύω, ζώννυμι	sum praefes
Διερμηνεύω	interpretor	Ἠγνημονεύω	famulor, medeor
Διοδύω	iter facio per	Θεραπέδω	venor
Δυλεύω	fervio	Θηρεύω	frango
Δύω	occido	Θραύω	triumpho
Ἐγχεύω	inungo	Θριαμβεύω	sacrifico
Ἐιρηνύω	pacem colo	Θύω	sacerdotio fungor
Ἐισακνέω	exaudio	Ἰερχεύω	possum
Ἐκδύω	exuo	Ἰχθύω	uro
Ἐκκαίω	exuro, accendo	Καίω	} oculos claudo,
Ἐκκλείω	excludo	Καίω μόνω . . . }		conniveo.
Ἐκνύω for ἔκνέω	enato	Καπηλεύω	cauponor
Ἐπορνύω	effuse scortor	Καταβραβεύω	debito praemio
Ἐπύω	respuo		privo.
Ἐκφύω	germino	Καταδυναστεύω	sub potestatem
Ἐκχέω	effundo	.redigo.	
Ἐλκύω	traho	Καλακαίω	exuro
Ἐμβατεύω	fastuose incedo, in-	Κατακλείω	includeo
vado.			Κατα-

Κατακυριεύω	dominor, (once)	Παίω	percutio
fupero.		Παραλύω	refolvo
Καταλύω	diffolvo, diverfor	Παρεισδύω	fubrepro
Κατανδύω	innuo	Παύω	ceffare facio
Καταπαύω	compelco	Πεζεύω	iter pedibus facio
Κατασεύω	quatio, manu filen-	Περιοσεύω	abundo
tium pofco.		Πηγνύω	figo
Καταποξδύω	fagitta trajicio	Πιτεύω	credo
Κατεσθίω	devoro	Πλέω	navigo
Κατιχθύω	invalefco, praevaleo	Πνέω	flo, fpiro
Κελδύω	jubeo	Πορνεύω	fcortor
Κεραυνύω, κεράννυμι	miscéo	Προσεύω	legatione fungor
Κινδυνδύω	periclitor	Προακέω	prior audio
Κλαίω	fleo	Προσαγορεύω	faluto
Κλείω	claudio	Προσεδρεύω	affideo
Κλείομαι	claudor	Προσκυλίω	advolvo
Κρέω	pulfo	Προσφάύω	attingo
Κυλίω	volvo	Προφητεύω	propheto
Κυριδύω	dominor	Πρωτεύω	primas teneo
Κωλδύω	prohibeo	Πταίω	impingo
Λατρίδύω	servio, colo	Πτύω	fpuo
Λάω	lavo	Πτωχεύω	pauper fum
Λύω	folvo	Πυκτεύω	pugilem ago
Μαγδύω	art. magicam exerceo	ῥέω	dico
Μαθηδύω	doceo, fum difcipulus	ῥέω	fluo
Μεθερμηνδύω	interpretor	ῥηγνύω	frango
Μεθύω	ebruius fum	ῥύω	traho, tueor, libero
Μεσιδύω	intervenio, fum me-	ῥωννύω	roboro
diator.		Σαλεύω	agito
Μηνύω	indico	Σθεννύω	extinguo
Μνημονδύω	recordor	Σείω	moveo
Μνησδύω	despondeo	Σιτεύω	frugibus fagino
Μοιχδύω	ftupro, moechor	Στρατεύω	milito
Νδύω	innuo	Στραωννύω	fterno
Νησδύω	jejuno	Συγκλείω	concludo
Ἰοδδύω	iter facio	Συγχύω	confundo
Ἰολοθρδύω	exitium affero	Συζευγνύω	conjungo
Ἰομνύω, Ἰομνυμι	juro	Συμβασιλεύω	una regno
Παγιδδύω	illaqueo	Συμβαλεύω	confilium inco
Παιδδύω	erudio, caftigo	Συνοθίω	vefcor cum

Συνοδεύω	iter facio cum	ἴτω	pluō
Σωρεύω	coacervo	Φιλοπρωτεύω	primatum amo
Τίω	honoro	Φονεύω	occido
Ἵπακῶ	obedio	Φυτεύω	planto
Ἵπερπερισσεύω	superabundo	Φύω	gigno
Ἵποζωννύω	fuccingo	Χερίω	ungo
Ἵποσρωννύω	substerno	Ἵρρύω	rugio

2) Middle.

Ἄνιστρατεύομαι	repugno	Ἄοιομαι, δῖμαι	opinor
Ἄπεκδύομαι	exuor	Παρεμβλέομαι	male confulo
Γεύομαι	gusto	Παρεμπορεύομαι	transeo
Διακῶμαι	plene audio	Περπερεύομαι	perperam ago
Διαπορεύομαι	pertranseo	Πορεύομαι	proficiscor
Διαπραγματεύομαι	negotior	Πραγματεύομαι	negotior
Ἐγκρατεύομαι	contineo	Πείρομαι	diffecor
Ἐμπορεύομαι	ingredior	Προπορεύομαι	accedo
Ἐκλύομαι	frangor animo	Ῥύομαι	traho, tueor, libero
Ἐκπορεύομαι	egredior	Συμπορεύομαι	una proficiscor
Ἐμπορεύομαι	negotior	Συμφύομαι	una enascor
Ἐπαναπαύομαι	acquiesco	Συναναπαύομαι	una refocillor
Ἐπενδύομαι	superinduor	Ἵπερπερισσεύομαι	vehementer
Ἐπιπορεύομαι	proficiscor	exundo.	
Κυλίομαι	volvor	Φύομαι	nascor
Λύομαι	solvor	Χρησεύομαι	benignus sum
Μαντεύομαι	vaticinor	Ἵρρύομαι	rugio
Μηησεύομαι	despondeor		

IV. Of the Fourth CONJUGATION.

CHARAC. . . Pres. λ. μ. ν. ρ. μν . . . Fut. ῶ. . . Perf. κ.

1) Ἀτίθη.

Ἄγγελω	nuncio	Ἀναβαίνω	ascendo
Ἄιρω	tollo	Ἀναβάλλω	procrastino
Ἄμαρτανώ	aberro, pecco	Ἀναγέλλω	renuntio
			Ἀναθάλλω

ἄναθιάλλω	reviresco	Διαφέρω	differo, deporto
ἄνακλίνω	discumbere facio	Διαφθείρω	corrumpo
ἄνακρίνω	quaestionem habeo,	Διεγείρω	excito
scrutor.		Δύνω, δύω, δῦμι	occido
ἄναλαμβάνω	recipio	Ἐγείρω	excito
ἄναμένω	expecto	Ἐγκρίνω	adjungo
ἄνατέλλω	oriri facio	Ἐθέλω	volo
ἄναφαίνω	ostendo	Ἐίρω	necto, dico
ἄναφέρω	offero, subduco	Ἐισφέρω	infero
ἄντιβάλλω	confero	Ἐκβάλλω	ejicio
ἄπαγίελλω	renuncio	Ἐκκαθαίρω	expurgo
ἄπαίρω	tollo	Ἐκκλίνω	deflecto
ἄπελαύνω	abigo, expello	Ἐκλαυθαίνω	oblivionem induco
ἄποβαίνω	descendo, cedo	Ἐκτείνω	extendo
ἄποβάλλω	abjicio	Ἐκφέρω	promo, effero
ἄποκλείνω	occido	Ἐλαύνω	impello, agito
ἄπολαμβάνω	recipio	Ἐμβαίνω	ingredior
ἄποπέμω	tribuo	Ἐμμένω	permaneo
ἄποπλύνω	abluo	Ἐνίσυχάνω	adeo aliquem
ἄποσέλλω	ablego, mitto	Ἐξαγίελλω	praedico
ἄποσίνω	dependo	Ἐξαίρω	tollo
ἄποφέρω	abduco, asporto	Ἐξαναστέλλω	exorior
ἄυξάνω	augeo, cresco	Ἐξαποσέλλω	ablego, emitto
βαθύνω	excavo	Ἐξεγείρω	fuscito
βαίνω	eo, incedo	Ἐπαγίελλω	indico, denuncio
βάλλω	jacio	Ἐπαίρω	attollo, erigo
βαρύνω	gravo, premo	Ἐπεγείρω	excito
βασκαίνω	fascino	Ἐπιβαίνω	conscendo
βλασάνω	germino	Ἐπιβάλλω	injicio, immitto
βραδύνω	tardo	Ἐπικρίνω	judico
Γέμω	plenus sum	Ἐπιμένω	permaneo
δάκνω	mordeo	Ἐπισέλλω	mitto, scribo
δέρω	excorio, verbero	Ἐπιτυγχάνω	assequor
διαβαίνω	transeo	Ἐπιφέρω	infero, objicio
διαβάλλω	trajicio : calumnior	Ἐποκίελλω	impingo, illido
διαγίελλω	annuncio	Ἐυθύνω	complano
διακρίνω	discerno, seligo	Ἐυφραίνω	exhilaro, oblecto
διαμένω	permaneo	Θέλω	volo
διανέμω	divido	Θερμαίνω	calefacio
διασπείρω	diffemino	Καθαίρω	purgo
διασέλλω	mando, edico	Κάμνω	laboro

Καταβαίνω	descendo	Παρεβάλλω	confero
Καταβόλλω	dejicio	Παρεγγέλλω	praecipio
Καταγγέλλω	annuncio	Παρελαμβάνω	assumo
Κατασχύνω	pudefacio	Παρεσμένω	permaneo
Κατακλίνω	discumbo	Παρεπιικραίνω	exacerbo
Κατακρίνω	condemno	Παρεστένω	produco
Καταλαμβάνω	deprehendo	Παρεσυγχάνω	obvius fio
Καταμανθάνω	disco	Παρεσφέρω	transfero
Καταμένω	commoror	Παρεσφέρω	confero
Καταπίνω	deglutio	Παρεσιάνω and παρείστημι	fisto
Κατασέλλω	reprimo	Παροτρύνω	exstimulo
Κατασύρω	pertraho	Παχύνω	pinguefacio
Καταφέρω	defero	Περεβάλλω	cingo
Καταφθείρω	corrumpo	Περεκαθαίρω	circumquaque
Καιδύθύνω	dirigo	purgo.	
Κείρω	tondeo	Περεμίνω	expecto
Κερδαίνω	lucror	Περεπιέρω	transfigo
Κρίνω	judico	Περεπέμνω	circumcido
Δαγχάνω	fortior	Περεφέρω	circumfero
Δαμβάνω	accipio	Πικραίνω	amaritudinem affero
Δανθάνω, λήθω	lateo	Πίνω	bibo
Dorice λάθω		Πλάτυνω	dilato
Δουκαίνω	dealbo	Πληθύνω	multiplico
Μανθάνω	disco	Πλύνω	lavo
Μαξαίνω	flaccidum reddo	Ποιμαίνω	pasco
Μεγαλύνω	magnifico	Προαμαρτάνω	ante pecco
Μεθεσάνω	transfero	Προβαίνω	progredior
Μέλλω	futurus sum	Προβάλλω	emitto
Μένω	maneo, habito	Προκαταγγέλλω	praenuncio
Μεταβαίνω	digredior	Προκρίνω	antefero
Μεταβόλλω	muto	Προλαμβάνω	occupo
Μεταίρω	solvo	Προπέμνω	deduco
Μεταλαμβάνω	capio, percipio	Προσαναβαίνω	ascendo
Μηχύνω	prolongo	Προσλαμβάνω	accipio
Μιαίνω	polluo	Προσμένω	permaneo
Μολύνω	inquino	Προσοφείλω	insuper debeo
Μαρξίνω	infatuo	Προσφέρω	offero
Ξηραίνω	arefacio	Προστένω	distendo
Ὀικτείρω	commisereor	Προφέρω	profero
Οφείλω	debeo, reus sum	Προφθάνω	praevenio
Παρεβαίνω	transgredior		Σαίνω

Σάινω	commoveo	Σύρω	traho
Σημαίνω	significo	Συσέλλω	contraho
Σκληρύνω	induro	Τίλλω	vello, vexo
Σκύλλω	vexo	Τρέμω	tremo
Σπείρω	fero	Τυγχάνω	adipiscor, fum
Συγκαταβαίνω	una descendo	Υγιάνω	fanus fum
Συγκρίνω	comparo	Υπεραίρω	supra modum effero
Συγχαίρω	gratulator	Υπεραυξάνω	vehementer au- gesco.
Συγχύνω	confundo	Υπερβαίνω	supergridior, op- primo.
Συλλαμβάνω	comprehendo	Υπερβάλλω	excello
Συμβαίνω	evenio	Υπερεκλείνω	extendo ultra
Συμβάλλω	diligenter confidero	Υπερεκχύνω	nimum effundo
Συμπαρσλαμβάνω	simul affumo	Υπερεντυγχάνω	interpello
Συμπαρσμένω	una permaneo	Υποβάλλω	subjicio; suborno
Συμπεριλαμβάνω	amplector	Υπολαμβάνω	existimo
Συμπίνω	bibo cum	Υπολιμπάνω	relinquo
Συμφέρω	conduco, profum	Υπομένω	sustineo
Συναίρω	confero	Υποσέλλω	subterfugio
Συναναβαίνω	una ascendo	Υποφέρω	suffero
Συναποσέλλω	una mitto	Φαίνω	ostendo
Συναυξάνω	simul augeo	Φέρω	fero
Συνεγείρω	una excito	Φθάνω	praevenio
Συνελαύνω	compello, is	Φθέρω	corrumpo
Συνισάνω	commendo	Ψάλλω	fidibus cano
Συντέμνω	concido	Ωδίνω	parturio
Συντυγχάνω	convenio		
Συνωδίνω	una parturio		

2) Middle.

*Αιοθάνομαι	fentio	Διαμαρτύρομαι	testificor
*Αιχάνομαι	erubescor	*Εκλανθάνομαι	obliviscor
*Αλλομαι	salio	*Εμβαίνομαι	furo
*Αμύνομαι	propugno, tueor	*Εντέλλομαι	mando
*Ανταποκρίνομαι	obloquor	*Εξάλλομαι	exfilio
*Αντιλαμβάνομαι	opitulator	*Επαγγέλλομαι	spondeo
*Απογίνομαι	absum; morior	*Επαιχάνομαι	puget me
*Αποκρίνομαι	respondeo	*Επεκτείνομαι	contendo
Βέλομαι	volo	*Επιγίνομαι	supervenio
Γίνομαι	sum, fio	*Επιλαμβάνομαι	prehendo
Διαγίνομαι	interfum, absolvor	*Επιλανθάνομαι	obliviscor

Ἐπιφαίνομαι	appareo	Γελοβάλλομαι	vestior
Ἐυφραίνομαι	laetor	Πικραίνομαι	exacerbor
Ἐφάλλομαι	infilio	Πληθύνομαι	multiplicor
Ἰμείρομαι	cupio	Προγίνομαι	antecedo
Καταβάλλομαι	fundamentum	Προεπαγγέλλομαι	ante promitto
jacio.		Προμαρτυρομαι	praenunciō
Καταφέρομαι	ruo	Πτύρομαι	terreor
Λυμᾶίνομαι	vasto	Πυνθάνομαι	percontor
Μαίνομαι	infanio	Στέλλομαι	devito, subduco
Μεταμέλομαι	poenitet me	Συμπαρσχηγίνομαι	una accedo
Μωραίνομαι	infatuor	Συναντιλαμβάνομαι	vicissim juvo
Ὀπλάνομαι	videor, appareo	Συνυποκρίνομαι	una simulo
Παρσχηγίνομαι	advenio	Ἵποκρίνομαι	simulo
Παροξύνομαι	exacerbo		

Secondly, *Contrasts.*

FIRST CLASS in -άω.

Pres. -άω Fut. -ήσω Perf. -ηκα. *

1) *Active.*

Ἄγαστιάω	exulto	Ἄποτολμᾶω	audacia utor
Ἄγαπάω	diligo	Ἄρῆσάω	prandeo
Ἄλοάω	trituro	Ἄροτριάω	aro
Ἄναβοάω	exclamo	Ἄφορσῆω	intueor
Ἄναγεννάω	regenero	Βοάω	clamo
Ἄναζάω	revivisco	Γελάω	rideo
Ἄνασπάω	fursum traho	Γεννάω	gigno
Ἄπαντάω	occurro	Δαπανᾶω	sumptus facio
Ἄπατάω	decipio	Δειλιάω	formido
Ἄποπλανάω	seduco	Διαπερσῆω	trajicio
Ἄποσπάω	abstraho, educo	Διασπάω	discerpo

* But . . . -άω . . . -άσω . . . -ακα when ε and ι; or λ, and ρ pure come before -άω.

Διερωτάω	percontor	Μικάω	vinco
Διψάω	sitio	Ξυρξάω	rado, tondeo
Ἐάω	fino, permitto	Ὀρξάω	video
Ἐισηθάω	infilio	Ὀρμάω	ruo
Ἐκδαπανάω	expendo	Πεινάω	efurio
Ἐκκλάω	defringo	Πειρξάω	conor
Ἐκκολυμβάω	enato	Πειραπαάω	distraho
Ἐμπιμπλάω	} impleo	Πλανάω	fallo, seduco
ἐμπίμπλημι		Προμελετάω	praemeditor
Ἐμφυσάω	afflo	Προμερμερνάω	ante sollicitus sum
Ἐντρυνφάω	oblecto me	Προορξάω	prospicio
Ἐξαπατάω	seduco, decipio	Προσδοκάω	expecto
Ἐξερδνάω	penitus scrutor	Προσεάω	permitto
Ἐπαντάω	occurro	Προσκολλάω	agglutino
Ἐπερωτάω	interrogo	Σιγάω	fileo
Ἐπιβοάω	vociferor	Σιωπάω	fileo
Ἐπιτιμάω	objurgo	Σκιρτάω	juveniliter saltito
Ἐρδνάω	investigo	Σπαλαλάω	lascivio
Ἐρωτάω	interrogo	Σπάω	traho
Ζάω	vivo	Στηρνιάω	luxurior.
Ἰλάω, ἰλημι	propitius sum	Συζάω	una vivo
Καθορξάω	prospicio	Συλλάω	spolio
Καλαγελάω	derideo	Συναντάω	occurro
Κατακλάω	frango	Συνθλάω	conquasso
Καταντάω	pervenio	Τελδοτάω	morior
Καλαςλιωάω	lascivio	Τιμάω	honoror, aestimo
Κλάω	frango	Τολμάω	audeo
Κοιμάω	topior	Τρυγάω	fruges colligo
Κολυμβάω	nato	Τρυφάω	in deliciis vivo
Κομάω	comam alo	Ἰπαντάω	occurro
Κοιάω	dealbo	Ἰπερνικάω	plus victor sum
Κοπιάω	laboro, fatigor	Φρεναπατάω	mentem decipio
Κρεμάω	suspendo	Φυρξάω	misceo
Δικμάω	ventilo, diffipo	Χαλάω	demitto
Μελετάω	meditor	Χολάω	indignor, irascor
Μερμερνάω	curo	Χεξάω	mutuo
Μυκάω	magio	Ψηλαφάω	contrecto

2) *Middle.*

Ἐμβελμάομαι	fremo	Κολλάομαι	agglutinor
Ἐπακροάομαι	exaudio	Κτάομαι	possideo, acquiro
Ἐπιπαάομαι	attraho	Μαυσαάομαι	mando, is
Ἡτλάομαι	superor	Μοιχάομαι	adulterium com-
Θεάομαι	specto	μιττο.	
Ἰάομαι	fano, medeor	Μωμάομαι	vitupero
Καλακωχάομαι	glorior	Ὀδυνάομαι	dolore afficior
Καταεξίομαι	imprecor devoveo	Προαιτιάομαι	ante criminor
Καταχεσίομαι	abutor	Συγχεσίομαι	commercium habeo
Καυχάομαι	glorior	Χεσίομαι	utor.

SECOND CLASS in -έω.

Pres. -έω Fut. -ήσω. . . . Perf. -ηκα.

1) *Active.*

Ἀγαθοεργέω	benefacio	Ἀμελείω	negligo
Ἀγαθοποιέω	recte ago	Ἀναζητέω	requiro
Ἀγανακτέω	indignor	Ἀναζωπυρέω	exfuscito
Ἀγνώεω	ignoro	Ἀναθεωρέω	contemplor
Ἀγραυλέω	ruri cubo	Ἀναιρέω	aboleo
Ἀγρυπνέω	vigilo	Ἀναφωνέω	exclamo
Ἀδημονέω	gravissime angor	Ἀναχωρέω	secedo, regredior
Ἀδικέω	injuria afficio	Ἀνοικοδομέω	instaurō
Ἀδυνατέω	nequeo	Ἀντικαλέω	vicissim invito
Ἀθετέω	abrogo, sperno	Ἀντιλοιδορέω	convicium regero
Ἀθλέω	certo	Ἀντιμετρέω	vicissim metior
Ἀθυμέω	animum despondeo	Ἀντλέω	haurio
Ἀμφορρέω	sanguinis profluvio	Ἀντοφθαλμέω	obnitor
laboro.		Ἀπαιτέω	requiro, repeto
Ἀινέω	laudo	Ἀπαλγέω	dedoleo, animum
Ἀιρέω	eligo, capio	despondeo.	
Ἀιτίω	peto	Ἀπειθέω	non pareo, incredulus sum.
Ἀκολυθέω	sequor		

Ἀπειλίω

Ἀπειλέω	minitor	Διαπορέω	haesito
Ἀπισέω	non credo	Διασαφένω	significo
Ἀποδημέω	peregre proficiscor	Διατελέω	vitam produco, per-
Ἀποκυνέω	gigno	maneo.	
Ἀποπλέω	abnavigo	Διατηρέω	confervo
Ἀποστρέω	privo	Διαφημέω	famam spargo
Ἀποσυγέω	abhorreo	Διχοτομέω	in duas partes feco
Ἀποτελέω	perficio	Δοκέω	puto, videor
Ἀποχωρέω	discedo	Δεσλαγωγέω	in servitutem redigo
Ἀργέω	otior	Δυναλέω	potens sum
Ἀριθμέω	numero	Ἐγκαλέω	in jus voco
Ἀρκέω	sufficio, arceo	Ἐγκαλοικέω	habito
Ἀσεβέω	impie ago	Ἐιλέω	volvo
Ἀσθενέω	aegroto	Ἐιρηνοποιέω	reconcilio
Ἀσκέω	exerceo	Ἐισκαλέω	intro voco
Ἀσατέω	incerte vagor	Ἐκδημέω	peregre absum
Ἀσοχέω	a scopo aberro	Ἐκδικέω	vindico
Ἀχρημονέω	indecore ago	Ἐκζητέω	re-, ex-, quiro
Ἀτακτέω	inordinate gero	Ἐκκακέω	fegnescor, deficio
Ἀυθεντέω	autoritatem usurpo	Ἐκλαλέω	effutio
Ἀυλέω	tibia cano	Ἐκπλέω	enavigo
Ἀφαιρέω	aufero	Ἐκπνέω	exspiro
Βαρέω	gravo, onero	Ἐκτελέω	perficio
Βατιολογέω	loquax sum	Ἐκφοβέω	terrefacio
Βλασφημέω	blasphemo	Ἐκχωρέω	excedo
Βοηθέω	auxilior	Ἐλατιονέω	minus habeo
Βραδυπλέω	tarde navigo	Ἐλεέω	misereor
Γαμέω	uxorem duco	Ἐλλογέω	imputo
Γεναλογέω	generis seriem duco	Ἐμέω	vomo
Γεωργέω	terram colo	Ἐμπεριπατέω	inambulo
Γονυπετέω	ad genua accido	Ἐμπνέω	inspiro, spiro
Γρηγορέω	vigilo	Ἐυδημέω	incolo
Δειπνέω	coeno	Ἐνειλέω	involveo
Δεσμέω	vincio	Ἐνεργέω	operor, efficio
Δημηγορέω	orationem habeo	Ἐνδολογέω	benedico
Διαγρηγορέω	evigilo	Ἐνοικέω	inhabito
Διαιρέω	divido	Ἐνοχλέω	obturbo
Διακονέω	administro	Ἐξαιρέω	tollo, evello
Διαλαλέω	divulgo	Ἐξακολοθεέω	sequor
Διαπλέω	pernavigo	Ἐξσθενέω	nihil facio
Διαπονέω	elaboro	Ἐξωθέω	expello

Ἐπαινώ	laudo	Ζωαγονέω	vivifico
Ἐπαιτέω	mendico	Ζωαποιέω	id.
Ἐπακολυθίζω	subsequor	Ἦχέω	resono
Ἐπαρχέω	subvenio	Θαμβέω	obstupescio
Ἐπιβαρέω	aggravo	Θαρρέω	confido
Ἐπιδημέω	advena sum	Θεομαχέω	Deo repugno
Ἐπιζητέω	requiro	Θεωρέω	specto, video
Ἐπιθυμέω	concupisco	Θηρομαχέω	cum belluis pugno
Ἐπιμαρτυρέω	testificor	Θορυβέω	tumultuor
Ἐπιπυρέω	pejoro	Θρηνέω	lamentor
Ἐπιπροσέω	expeto	Θροέω	turbo
Ἐπισκοπέω	prospicio	Θυμομαχέω	in furore animo bel-
Ἐπιτελέω	perago, exsequor	lum gero.	
Ἐπιφωνέω	acclamo	Ἱεροσυλέω	facrilegium committo
Ἐπιχειρέω	aggredior	Ἱερουργέω	facra obeo
Ἐπιχέω	infundo	Ἰσθρέω	cognosco; viso
Ἐπιχορηγέω	suppedito	Καθαίρεω	detraho, destruo
Ἐποικοδομέω	superstruo	Κακολογέω	maledico
Ἐρέω	dico, inquam	Κακοπαθίω	mala patior
Ἐρεπιδιδασκαλέω	diversam doc-	Κακοποιέω	malefacio
	trinam doceo.	Κακουργέω	male vexo
Ἐτεροζυγέω	alteram jugi partem	Καλέω	voco
τραῖω.	traho.	Καλοποιέω	benefacio
Ἐυαρεσέω	placeo	Καρποφορέω	fructum fero
Ἐυδοκέω	acquiesco, volo	Καρτερέω	forti animo sum
Ἐυεργετέω	benefacio	Καλαθερέω	degravo, onero
Ἐυθυδρομέω	rectum cursum	Καλαδέω	obligo
teneo.		Καλακληροδοτέω	forte distribuo
Ἐυθυμέω	bono animo sum	Κα'ακολυθίζω	subsequor
Ἐυκαμέω	vaco	Κα'αλαλέω	obloquor
Ἐυλογέω	benedico	Καλαμαρτυρέω	testor contra
Ἐυσοέω	benevolus sum	Καταναρκέω	obtorpeo
Ἐυπορέω	abunde possum	Κατανοέω	animadverto
Ἐυπροσωπίω	speciosus appareo	Καταπατέω	conculco
Ἐυσέβέω	colo	Καταπλέω	navigo
Ἐυφορέω	exubero	Καταπονέω	labore conficio
Ἐυχαριστέω	gratias ago	Καταργέω	inanem reddo
Ἐυψυχέω	bono sum animo	Καταρριθιμέω	annumero
Ζέω	ferveo	Κατασκοπέω	exploro
Ζητέω	quaero, studeo	Καταφιλέω	deofscolor
Ζωγρέω	vivum capio	Καταφρονέω	despicio, sperno
			Καταχέω

Καταχέω	effundo	Ἱοικοδομέω	aedifico, doceo
Κατηγορέω	accuso	Ἱοικονομέω	sum dispensator
Κατηχέω	viva voce instituo	Ἱοκνέω	cunctor, tergiversor
Κατοικέω	habito	Ἱολιγωρέω	parvi pendo
Κινέω	moveo	Ἱομιλέω	colloquor
Κληρονομέω	haereditatem adeo	Ἱομολογέω	confiteor
Κοινωνέω	communico	Ἱορθοποδέω	recto pede incedo
Κοσμέω	orno	Ἱορθολομέω	recte divido
Κρατέω	teneo	Ἱοχλέω	turbo
Ληκέω, Dor. λακέω	crepo	Ἱοχλοποιέω	turbam cogo
Λαλέω	loquor	Παραθεωρέω	despicio
Λατομέω	excido	Παρασινέω	admoneo
Λειτουργέω	publice ministro	Παρασκαλέω	rogo, confolor
Λιθοβολέω	lapido	Παρασκολλήθιέω	sequor
Λογομαχέω	de verbis pugno	Παρανομέω	legem transgredior
Λοιδορέω	convicior	Παραπλέω	praeternavigo
Λυπέω	tristem reddo	Παραρρέω, -ρύω	perfluo
Λυσιτελέω	vectigal solvo, profum.	Παρατηρέω	observo
Μακροθυμέω	iram differo	Παραφρονέω	desipio
Μαρτυρέω	testor	Παρανοχλέω	obturbo
Μεγαλαυχέω	magnifice effero	Παροικέω	commoror
Ματακινέω	demoveo	Πατέω	calco
Μελανόεω	post factum sapio, refipifico.	Πειθαρχέω	Principi obedio
Μετρέω	metior	Πενθέω	lugeo
Μετριοπαθέω	condoleo	Περαιρέω	aufero
Μισέω	odi	Περαιδέω	circumligo
Μοχοποιέω	vitulum conflo	Περαιοικέω	accola sum
Μυέω	doceo sacra, initio	Περαιπατέω	obambulo
Ναυαγέω	naufragium facio	Περαιφρονέω	despicio
Νοέω	cogito, intelligo	Πλευνεκτέω	quaestui habeo
Νομοθετέω	leges sancio	Πληροφορέω	plenam fidem facio
Νοσέω	aegroto	Πληυτέω	dives sum
Νυθετέω	admoneo	Ποιέω	facio, operor
Ξενοδοχέω	hospitio excipio	Πολεμέω	bello, praelior
Ἱοδηγέω	per viam duco	Πορθέω	vasto
Ἱοδοιπορέω	iter facio	Προνέω	procuror
Ἱοικέω	habito	Προρρέω	praedico
Ἱοικοδεσποτέω	domum admistrro.	Προσαιτέω	mendico
		Προσκαρτερέω	semper sum praesto
		Προσκυνέω	osculor, adoro
		Προσλαλέω	colloquor

Προσφωνέω	acclamo	Συντηρέω	observo
Προσωποληπιέω	faciem respicio	Συνυπεργέω	una operam con- fero.
Πτοέω	perterrefacio	Συσοιχέω	eadem ferie respondeo
Πωλέω	vendo	Σωφρονέω	fobrius sum
ῥιπίεω, Att. ῥίπιω	projicio	Τεκνογονέω	liberos pario
Σκοπέω	speculor, confidero	Τεκνοτροφέω	liberos educo
Στοιχέω	incedo	Τελεσφορέω	ad finem perfero
Στρατολογέω	militem deligo	Τελέω	finio, perficio
Συγκακοπαθέω	una patior	Τιτραρχέω	sum Tetrarcha
Συγκαλέω	convoco	Τιμωρέω	punio
Συγκινέω	commoveo	Ἵδρωποτέω	aquam bibo
Συγκοινωνέω	una sum particeps	Ἵμνέω	hymnum cano
Συγχέω	confundo, turbam con- cito.	Ἵπερφρονέω	supra modum sentio
Συζήτέω	mutuo quaero	Ἵπηρετέω	servio, ministro
Συζωοποιέω	una vivifico	Ἵποδέω	subligo
Συκοφαντέω	deferō, calum- nior.	Ἵπονσέω	suspicio
Συλαγωγέω	depraedor	Ἵποπλέω	subnavigo
Συλλαλέω	colloquor	Ἵποπνέω	aliquantum spiro
Συμμαρτυρέω	una testificor	Ἵποχωρέω	secedo
Συμπαθέω	compatior	Ἵσερέω	sum posterior
Συμφωνέω	concino	Ἵψιλοφρονέω	animo efferor
Συναθλέω	una certo	Φθονέω	invideo
Συνακολουθέω	una sequor	Φιλέω	diligo
Συναρμολογέω	congruenter co- agmento.	Φλυαρέω	garrigo
Συνδέω	una vincio	Φορέω	fero, gesto
Συνεπιμαρτυρέω	testimonium praebeco.	Φρονέω	sapio, curo
Συνεργέω	una operor	Φυρέω	custodia teneo
Συνευδοκέω	consentio	Φωνέω	voco
Συνοικέω	una versor, habito	Χαλιναγωγέω	fraeno duco
Συνοικοδομέω	una aedifico	Χειραγωγέω	manu duco
Συνομιλέω	una colloquor	Χειροπονέω	per suffragia creo
Συνομορέω	confinis sum	Χορηγέω	chorum ducto
Συντελέω	finio	Χρονοτριβέω	tempus tero
		Χωρέω	capio, locum habeo
		Ψέδομαρτυρέω	falso testor
		Ωφελέω	juvo, profum

2) Middle.

*Ακαιρέομαι	opportunitate desti-	Λυπέομαι	confistor
tuor.		Μαρτυρέομαι	testimonio ornor
*Ανδρομολογέομαι	vicissim con-	Μετ'ακαλέομαι	accerso
fiteor.		Μεταμελέομαι	poenitet me
*Απαρνέομαι	abnego	Μιμέομαι	imitor
*Απολογέομαι	defendo fermone	*Ορχέομαι	falto
*Απορέομαι	dubito	*Οχλέομαι	vexor
*Απωθέομαι	repello	Παεσιτέομαι	re-, ex-, cuso
*Αρνέομαι	nego	Παεσιμυθέομαι	consolor
*ΑΦικνέομαι	pervenio	Παεσιτηρέομαι	observo
Διαπονέομαι	molestes fero	Περωποιέομαι	acquirō
Διηγέομαι	narro	Προαιρέομαι	praeopto
Διϊκνέομαι	pertingo	Προηγέομαι	praeo
Δωρέομαι	dono, largior	Προκαλέομαι	provoco
*Εκδιηγέομαι	enarro	Προνοέομαι	procuro
*Εκθαμβέομαι	expavescō	Προσαιπειλέομαι	minas addo
*Ενθυμέομαι	cogito	Προσκαλέομαι	advoco
*Εξαιτέομαι	expeto	Προσποιέομαι	simulo
*Εξαπορέομαι	prorsus haereo	Στενοχωρέομαι	coarctor
*Εξηγέομαι	expono	Συγκακχέομαι	una male vexor
*Εξηχέομαι	perfono	Συλλυπέομαι	condoleo
*Εξομολογέομαι	confiteor	Συμπαεσκαλέομαι	communem,
*Επικαλέομαι	invoco, cogno-		consolationem percipio.
minor.		Συνδωχέομαι	una epulor
*Επιμελέομαι	curam gero	Συντηρέομαι	conservor
*Ευλαβέομαι	vereor	Φιλοτιμέομαι	honorem ambio
*ΕΦικνέομαι	pervenio	Φοβέομαι	timeo
*Ηγέομαι	duco, arbitror	*Ωνέομαι	emo

THIRD CLASS in -όω.

Pref. -ίω Fut. -ώσω. . . . Perf. -ωκα.

1) *Active.*

Ἀκροβόω	exquiro	Ἐλκίω	exulcero
Ἀκυρόω	irritum reddo, aboleo	Ἐνδυναμώω	corroboro
Ἀνακαινίω	renovo	Ἐντυπώω	imprimo, insculpo
Ἀνακεφαλαίω	summas repeto	Ἐξεδενώω	nihili facio
Ἀνανεώω	renovo	Ἐπιδιορθώω	corrigo
Ἀναπληρῶω	repleo	Ἐπισκηνώω	tabernaculo habito
Ἀναστατώω	statum subverto	Ἐρημώω	vasto
Ἀνασταυρώω	de novo crucifigo	Ἐυδοσώω	prosperum iter praebeo
Ἀνομῶω	furrigo	Ζηλώω	aemulor, ambio
Ἀντιαναπληρῶω	vicissim expleo	Ζημιώω	multo
Ἀξιώω	dignor, dignum censeo	Ζημιώω	fermento
Ἀπαλλοτριώω	ab alieno	Θανατώω	occido
Ἀποδεκτώω	decimo	Θεμελιώω	fundo
Ἀτιμώω	dedecoro	Θυμώω	ad iram provooco
Ἀφομοιώω	similem reddo	Ἰδρώω	sudo
Ἀφυσπνῶω	topior, adormisco	Ἰκανώω	idoneum reddo
Ἀχρηβῶω	inutilem reddo	Κακώω	male accipio, affligo
Βεβαιώω	confirmo	Καλαξιόω	dignum judico
Βεβηλώω	profano	Καλασκηνώω	nidulor
Βιόω	vivo	Κατιόω	rubigine vitio
Δεκατώω	decimas accipio	Κενώω	exinanio
Δηλώω	declaro	Κεφαλαίωω	summatim repeto
Δικαιώω	justifico	Κληρώω	forte lego
Διπλώω	duplico	Κοινώω	commune reddo, polluo
Δολιώω	dolo utor	Κολοβώω	detraho, amputo
Δολέω	dolose ago, adultero	Κορταίωω	corroboro
Δουλώω	fervum facio	Κυκλώω	cingo
Δυναμώω	confirmo	Κυρώω	fancio
Ἐκπληρῶω	impleo	Λυτρώω	redimo
Ἐκρεμῶω	eradic	Μασιγῶω	flagello
Ἐκτρέφω	miuo	Μεσώω	sum medius
Ἐλευθερώω	libero	Μεταμορφῶω	transformo

Μορφόω	formo	Στερεόω	confirmo
Νεκρόω	mortifico	Στεφανόω	corono
Ὀλοκαυτώ	totum comburo	Στρεβλόω	detorqueo
Ὀμοιοόω	affimilo	Συμμορφόω	conformo
Παλαιόω	antiquo	Συμπληρόω	compleo
Παρεζηλόω	ad aemulationem	Συσαυρόω	una crucifigo
provoco.		Ταπεινόω	humilio
Πισόω	stabilio	Τελειόω	perficio
Πληρόω	impleo, absolvo	Τεφρόω	in cinerem redigo
Προκυρόω	ante fancio	Τυφλόω	excaeco
Προσαναπληρόω	suppleo	Τυφόω	fumo infesto, insolentem
Προσηλόω	clavis affigo	reddo.	
Προσκληρόω	forte allego	Ὑπερψόω	sublime effero
Πυρόω	igne injecto uro	Ὑποτυπόω	delineo
Πωρόω	obduro	Ὑψόω	extollo
ῤυπώω	fordefco	Φανερόω	manifesto
Σαρόω	scopis purgo	Φιμώω	os capistro obthuro
Σθενόω	roboro	Φεγγελλόω	flagello
Σκηνόω	habito	Φυσίοω	inflō
Σκοτώω	obscurō	Χαλινόω	fraeno
Σπαργανόω	fasciis involvo	Χαριπώω	facio ut sit acceptus
Σπιλόω	maculo	Χρυσόω	inauro
Σταυρόω	crucifigo		

2) Middle.

Διαβεβαίομαι	affevero	Μισθόμαι	mercede conduco
Ἐγκομβόμαι	intus vestio	Μονόμαι	solus relinquo
Καταδεδόμαι	in servitatem redigo.	Ὀμοιοόμαι	similis fio
Λυτρόμαι	redimor	Προσκληρόμαι	confocior
Ματαιόμαι	vanus fio	ῤιζόμαι	radicor, stabilior
Μεσόμαι	plenus sum	Σημειόμαι	noto

Thirdly, *Verbs in -μι.*FIRST CLASS *from Verbs in -άω, as, ἴσημι.*

Ἄνθιςημι	resisto	ἴσημι	scio
Ἄνιςημι	excito	ἴσημι, ἰσάω, ἰσάω	statuo
Ἄνικαθίςημι	resisto	καθίςημι, καθισάω	constituo
Ἀποκαθίςημι and ἀποκαθισάω . . }	restituo	καλέφισημι	insurgo
Ἀφίςημι	discedo, deficio	κρέμαμαι	pendeo
Δύναμαι	Depon. possum	μεθίςημι	amoveo, avertō
Ἐκκρέμαμαι	pendeo ab	ὄνημαι	jumor, fruor
Ἐνίςημι	insto, impendo	παείςημι	fistor
Ἐξάνιςημι	excito	παείςημι	fisto
Ἐξίςημι	obstupesco	περλίςημι	circumsto
Ἐξίςημι, ἐξισάω	obstupefacio	πίμπρημι	incendo
Ἐπανίςημι	insurgo	πράτσημαι	praesum
Ἐπίςημι	scio	σύμφημι	consentio
Ἐφίςημι	insto	συνεφίςημι	una insurgo
Ἰλημι	propitius sum	συνίςημι	constituo, commendo
		φημί	dico

SECOND CLASS *from Verbs in -έω, as, τίθημι.*

Ἀποτίθημι	depono	παίημι	omitto
Διατίθημι	dispono	περλίθημι	circumpono
Ἐκτίθημι	expono	προσανατίθεμαι	confero
Ἐπιτίθημι	impono	προσίθημαι	appono, pergo
ἴημι	mitto	πρότιθημι	praepono
Κάθημαι	sedeo	συχάθημαι	confideo
Καθίημι	demitto	συχκαλίθεμαι	assentior
Κατατίθημι	depono	συνίημι	committo, intelligo
Μετατίθημι	transfero	συντίθημι	constituo
Παρατίθημι	appono, propono	συντίθεμαι	pacifcor, consentio
Πάρειμι, παείημι	pervenio	ὑποτίθεμαι	subjicio
Παρείημι	remissus fio	ὑποτίθημι	suppono

THIRD

THIRD CLASS from Verbs in -*ώω*, as, *δίδωμι*.

Ἀναδίδωμι	reddo	Ἐκδίδωμι	eloco
Ἀνταποδίδωμι	vicissim reddo	Ἐπιδίδωμι	insuper do
Ἀποδίδωμι	reddo, solvo	Μεταδίδωμι	impertio
Δίδωμι	do, tribuo	Παρεδίδωμι	trado
Διαδίδωμι	per manus trado	Προδίδωμι	do prior

FOURTH CLASS from Verbs in -*ύω*, as, *ζέω*.

Ἀμφιέννυμι	vestio	Περιζώννυμι	praecingo
Ἀναδείκνυμι	ostendo	Περὶρρήγνυμι	dirumpo
Ἀναζώννυμι	fuccingo	Πήγνυμι	figo
Ἀποδείκνυμι	demonstro	Προσπήγνυμι	affigo
Ἀπόλλυμι	perdo	Προσρήγνυμι	illido
Δείκνυμι	ostendo	ῤήγνυμι	frango
Διαζώννυμι	praecingo	ῤώννυμι	roboro
Ἐκπετάννυμι	expando	Σβέννυμι	extinguo
Ἐνδείκνυμι	indico	Στρώννυμι	sterno
Ἐπιδείκνυμι	ostendo	Συκεράννυμι	contempero
Ζώννυμι	cingo	Συζέω	conjungo
Κατάγνυμι, κατὰγνυω	confringo	Συναναμίγνυμαι	una commisceor
Καίασπώννυμι	prosterno	Συναναπέλλυμαι	una pereor
Κεράννυμι, κεραινώ	misceo	Ἵποδείκνυμι	praemonstro
Κορέννυμαι	faturor	Ἵποζώννυμι	fuccingo
Μίγνυμι	misceo	Ἵπεζώννυμαι	fuccingor
Ὄμνυμι	juro	Ἵποσπώννυμι	substerno

Anomalous Verbs in -*μι*.

Ἀνάκειμαι	discumbo	Ἄφίημι	fino, dimitto
Ἀνήμι	relaxo	Ἐίμι	fum
Ἀντίκειμαι	opponor	Ἐίσεμι, εἰσήμι	ingredior
Ἄπειμι	absum	Ἐνεμι	insum
Ἄπειμι, ἀπίημι	abeo	Ἐπειμι, ἐπίημι	succedo
Ἀπόκειμαι	seponor	Ἐπίκειμαι	incumbo, urgeo

Κατάκειμαι

Κατάκειμαι	jaceo, decumbo	Περίκειμαι	circumponor
Κεῖμαι	jaceo; positus, situs sum	Πρόκειμαι	proponor
Παρέκειμαι	adjaceo	Συνανάκειμαι	una accumbo
Πάρειμι	adfum	Σύνειμι	sum cum aliis

Impersonals.

Ἔξει	licet	Πρέπει	decet
Δεῖ	oportet	Χρῆ	oportet
Μέλει	curae est		

IV. A List of Defective and Anomalous Verbs.

Those are said to be *defective*, which are not regularly formed beyond the Imperfect, but borrow from other Verbs not in use: those *anomalous*, which cannot be so easily accommodated to the Rules laid down in the Grammar p. 61. &c.

A.

*Αγαμαι mirror, Dep. Imperf. ἠγάμην, Plat. f. ἀγάτομαι; od. a. 389. perf. ἠγάσμαι; a. 1. ἠγάσθην; a. 1. m. ἠγάσασθαι; from ἀγάρομαι; its Theme.

*Αγνομι irango; f. 1. ἄζω, and ἔάξω^a; perf. ἔαξα, for ἦξα [for η, the augment, is

frequently resolved into εα;] a. 1. ἔαξα^b, for ἦξα; a. 2. pass. ἔαλω^c, for ἦλω; pres. part. pass. ἀγνούμενος, il. 1. π. 799. perf. m. ἔαξα, for ἦξα: nom. ἄζω. Th.

*Αζω duco; fut. 1. ἄξω; ἦξα, &c. Reg. but perf. ἀγνόησα, Att. Levit. x. 19. ἀγνόησα, Boeot. for the unusual ἄγηχα,

Observations.

^a Hence the Comp. κατιάξῃ he shall break, Matt. xii. 20. N. B. We read in Hesiod, καυάξεις, for κατάξεις. ηγ. β. 311. ^b Hence κατιάξην brake John xix. 32. ^c From which in the 3d. perf. pl. subj. κατιάξωσι, for κατάγωσι, contracturatur; and in the infin. κατιάξῃαι, for κατιάξῃαι contractum esse.

and

and ἤχα. a. 2. ἡγαγόν, for ἦλον.
Acts xix. 37. f. 2. ἀγαγῶ, a.
2. m. ἡγαγομένη. Sap. viii. 9.
part. ἀγαγών, for which Hes.
ἀγάλας, as if from ἀγῆμι. προ-
αχθεῖς provedctus, a. 1. part.
pass. a. προάγω praecedo; pro-
duco, incito, Xen. mem. 1. 2.
22.

Ἄδω^d cano; f. 1. ἄσω; a.
1. ἦσα; perf. ἦκα; perf. pass.
ἦσμαι; part. a. 1. ἀόθεις, in
Comp.

Ἄδω placeo; fut. 1. ἀδήσω,
perf. ἄδηκα from ἀδέω, Herod.
113. 43. f. 2. ἀδῶ; perf. m.
ἦδα, and ἔαδα, Poet. εἴαδα;
od. π. 28. a. 2. ἔαδον for ἦδον;
part. ἐαδῶς.

Αἰρέω^e capio; f. 1. αἰρήσω,
ιλ. ω 206. perf. ἦρηκα; Plat.
in Apol. Reg. but that it bor-
rows a. 2. εἶλον; f. 2. ἐλῶ from
the unus. Th. ἔλω; perf. pass.
ἦρημαι elegi; fut. 2. m. ἐλῶμαι^f,
a. 2. m. εἰλόμην.

Αἰσθάνομαι sentio; perf. ἦσ-
θημαι; f. 1. m. αἰσθήσομαι; a.
2. m. ἦσθόμην; from αἰσθέομαι,
αἰσθεῖμαι unus. Th.

Ἄκῶ audio, Reg. but perf.
pass. ἦκσμαι; perf. m. ἦκα,
Att. ἀκήκοα for ἦκα, unusual.

Ἄλέξω arceo; f. 1. ἀλεξή-
σω; a. 1. ἠλέξησα; Æol. ἀλέξ-
εια; from ἀλεξέω, unus. Th.

Ἄλημι and ἀλάομαι vagor.
Perf. ἀλάλημαι Att. od. ο. 10.
Infin. ἀλῆναι and ἀλήμηναι,
Ion. ιλ. ε. 823. Imperf. ἠλιώμην
whence ἀλῆτο, ιλ. ζ. 201.

Ἄλίσκω capio; f. 1. ἀλόσω;
beyond the Fut. it signifies
pass. it often resolves the aug-
ment, as, perf. ἐάλωκα, for ἦ-
λωκα; a. 1. ἐάλωσα, for ἦλω-
σα part. ἀλώσας. a. 2. ἦλων.
Pres. pass. ἀλίσκομαι; perf.
ἦλωμαι and ἐάλωμαι; a. 1. ἦ-
λώθην; f. 1. m. ἀλώσομαι; a.
2. ἠλόμην, from ἀλόω, unus.
Th.

Ἄμαρτάνω pecco, f. 1. αἰμαρ-
τήσω; perf. ἠμάρτηκα; a. 2.
ἠμῆροτον, Poeticè for ἠμαρτον;
from ἀμαρτέω, unus. Th.

Ἄνοιγω^g aperio; Imperf. ἀ-
νέωγον, ἠνέωγον, ἦνοιγον; f. 1.
ἀνοίξω; perf. ἀνέωχα; a. 1. ἦ-
νοιξα, and ἀνέωξα; perf. pass.

Observations.

^d For ἀείδω, which is more poetical. ^e This verb every where signifies ac-
tively. ^f We read ἀναῖραρηκῶς for ἀνηρηκῶς; pl. perf. pass. ἀραιρήμην, for ἦρη-
μην; part. ἀπαραιρημένῳ, for ἀφηρημένῳ; ἐξαραιρημένῳ, for ἐξηρημένῳ; &c. Ion.
et Dor. γέντο, for εἴλετο seldom ιλ. θ. 43. ἐλετο ἔντο Dor. γέντο Eustath. But
Dr. Clarke thinks it comes from γένω or γένωω or γείνω inusitat. Nam Dorica
ista, quae memorat Eustath. recentiora videntur, et Homero (ut opinor) ignota
ιλ. θ. 43. ^g This Verb varies the augment three ways, as above.

ἀνέωγμα; a. 1. ἀνεψύχθην; a. infin. ἀχθέσαι; part. ἀχθήσας; 2. ἀνεώγω; perf. m. ἀνέωγα, ἠνέωγα, ἀνώγα, which tense signifies passively.

Ἀνώγω jubeo, f. 1. ἀνώξω, and ἀνωγήσω; pres. imperat. ἀνωχθι, for ἀνωγε (or ἀνώγητι;) pres. pass. ἀνωγομαι; perf. ἠνώσμαι, perf. m. ἠνώσα, and ἀνώσα Ion. 1st. perf. pl. ἀνωγαμεν, for ἀνώγαμεν: from ἀνωγέω unus. Th.

Ἀπεχθάνομαι odio sum, Dep. f. 1. m. ἀπεχθήσομαι; perf. pass. ἀπήχθημαι; a. 2. ἀπηχθόμεν; from ἀπεχθέομαι, unus. Th.

Ἀρέσκω placeo, f. 1. ἀρέσω; a. 1. ἤρεσα, infin. ἀρίσαι, part. ἀρίσας: Pres. Mid. ἀρέσκομαι acquiesco; f. 1. ἀρέσομαι placebo; a. 1. ἤρεσάμην; from ἀρέω unus. Th.

Ἀυξάνω, and αὔξω augeo^b; f. 1. αὔξήσω (αὔξηνῶ seldom;) perf. ἠύξηκα part. a. 1. αὔξας for αὔξήσας; Perf. pass. ἠύξημαι; a. 1. ἠύξηθην: from αὔξέω unus. Th.

Ἀχθομαι gravor, doleo; f. 1. m. ἀχθήσομαι, and ἀχθέσομαι more seldom; (ἀχθω gravor, unusual, as also the tenses derived from it,) a. 1.

infin. ἀχθέσαι; part. ἀχθήσας; a. 1. pass. ἠχθέσθην; part. ἀχθεσθείς. from ἀχθέομαι, unus. Th.

Ἄω and ἄημι spiro; f. 1. ἄησω; infin. ἄησαι for ἄησαι; part. αἰείς; a. 1. infin. ἄησαι, and αἰέσαι; perf. pass. ἄημαι, ἄημαι, and ἄωμαι, Poetice it signifies actively; a. 1. αἰόσθην seldom.

B.

Βαίνω vado; f. 1. βήσω more seldom; perf. βέβηκαⁱ; a. 1. ἔβησα^k unde a. 1. S. βήσομεν for βήσωμεν per systol. ιλ. α. 144. infin. βῆσαι; part. βήσας; a. 2. ἔβην (from βῆμι;) imper. βῆθι, for which we read βᾶ, βᾶθι; perf. pass. βέβημαι, and βέβημαι, βέβησομαι f. 1. m. βήσομαι. a. 2. ἔβην ιλ. α. 44. Imperat. ἀνάβηθι, and ἀνάβα Rev. iv. 1. Poten. βαίλω, ιλ. ω. 246. subj. ἀναβῶ, Psa. cxxxix. 8. Infin. βῆσαι, ιλ. ν. 459. βήμεναι, Ion. ιλ. ρ. 504. Part. βᾶς, ιλ. ζ. 65.

Βάλλω jacio; f. 1. βαλῶ, (βαλήσω from the unus. βαλέω, seldom βλήσω;) perf. βέβηκαⁱ

Observations.

^b Sometimes augeor. ⁱ Often stabilitus sum; for which we have βέβηκα; part. βέβηκας, and βέβηκός.

^k Sometimes conscendere feci.

a. 2. ἔβαλον¹; perf. pass. βέ-
βλημαι, in the 3d. perf. sing.
is read βλήεται οδ. ρ. 472.

Βιώω vivo; f. I. βιώσω; &c.
reg. but, a. 2. ἐβίων, (from
the unus. βιῶμι;) Opt. βιώω;
inf. βιῶναι; part. βιώεις.

Βλασάνω germino; f. I. βλα-
σήσω, (from the unus. βλασέω;)
a. 2. ἔβλασον.

Βόσχω pasco; f. I. βόσω, βώ-
σω, and βοσκήσω, (from the
unus βοσκέω;) a. I. ἐβόσκησα.

Βέλωμαι volo, 2^d. perf. sing.
βέλει, (Poeticè βέλει,) for βέ-
λη; imperfect. ἐ-, and ἡ-βελό-
μι; f. I. m. βελέσομαι, (from
the unus. βελέομαι;) perf. m.
βέβηλα in the Comp.

Βρώσχω, or βιβρώσχω come-
do; f. I. βρώσω, (from the
unus. βρώω;) a. I. ἔβρωσα;
perf. m. βέβρωθα, as if from
βρώθη.

Γ.

Γαμέω, ὦ, uxorem duco;
f. I. γαμήσω; perf. γεγάμηκα;
a. I. ἔγημα, for ἐγάμησα^m;
a. I. m. ἐγημάμι, Eurip.
Med.

Γείνομαι gignor; f. I. γενέ-
μαι; a. I. m. ἐγενάμι, εργ. 17.

Γηθίσκω, and γήρημι senesco;
f. I. γηθίσω, (from the unus.
γηθίσω;) a. I. ἐγήθησα, per
sync. ἐγηθη; infin. pr. γηθί-
ναι; part. γηθής, we read also
γηρείς.

Γίνομαι, and γίγνομαι sum,
fio, nascor; Imperf. ἐγινόμι
Acts ii. 4. This Tense differs
from the a. 2. in that it hath ε
in the antepenult. the other ε.
παρεγίνοντο, Lucian. dial. II.
perf. γεγένημαι; f. I. m. γενή-
σομαι, (from the unus. γενάο-
μαι;) perf. γέγονα, (from the
unus. γένω) & γέγαα, (from
the unus. γάω;) part. γεγονώς,
and γεγαώς. a. I. ἐγενάμι, ιλ.
a. 280. ἐγενησάμι, Plat. Tim.
(from γεννάομαι Matt. ii. 4.) a.
2. ἐγενόμι; Imperat. pres.
γίνε, γινέσθω. a. 2. m. γένε.
a. I. pass. γενήθητι, γενηθήτω
. . . Subj. a. 2. m. γένωμαι,
ἦ, ἦται, and 3^d. plur. γένονται.
. . . Opt. a. 2. m. γενοίμι, 3^d.
perf. γενοίαι, Ion. for γένοιτο,
or γένοιτο pl. or sing. ιλ. β.
340. . . . Infin. a. 2. γενέσθω.
We read ἐκγεγάονται nascen-
tur. Hom. hym. in Ven. 198.

Γινώσκω, or γιγνώσκω cog-
nosco; f. I. γνώσω, (from the
unus. γνώω;) perf. ἔγνωκαⁿ;

Observations.

¹ Beyond the Indic. this verb is more frequently read in the Comp. ^m Thus
a. I. subj. γήμιω, for γαμήσω; and infin. γήμιαι, for &c. part. γήμιαι, for &c.
which runs through all moods. ⁿ In the 3^d. perf. plur. we have ἔγνωκαν, for
ἐγνώκασι, they have known, John xvii. 7.

a. 2. ἔγνων, ἔγνωσαν 3^d. perf. plur. not ἔγνωσαν v. p. 98. (as from the unusf. γνώμι;) f. I. m. γνώσομαι, 2^d. perf. γνώσεαι Ion. for γνώση, ιλ. β. 367. a. 2. subj. γνώῃ, Xen. m. I. I. 15. a. 2. part. γνώς, γνώῃς sciens. Perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, a. I. ἐνώσθην, f. I. γνωσθήσομαι; imperat. γνώθι; Opt. γνώσω; perf. m. γέλωνα, for γέλωα; part. γελώνως; in dual. γέλοντε. Xen. mem. I. 2. 25.

Δ.

Δαίω disco; f. I. δάσω seldom; perf. pass. δεδάημαι a. 2. ἐδάω; perf. m. δέδαα; f. I. δάησομαι.

Δάκνω mordeo; f. I. δήξω; perf. δέδηχα, both seldom; a. 2. ἔδακον, (from the unusf.) δήκω;) perf. pass. δέδηήμαι; a. I. m. ἐδηξάμην; a. 2. ἐδακόμεν.

Δείδω timeo; f. I. θέσω, (as if from δείω;) perf. δεδεικα; a. I. ἔδεισα, and ἔδδεισα; Imp. δέδιθι, and δείδιθι poeticè, (from δέδιμι;) Perf. m. δέδικα°, and δέδικα, for δέδοικα: Also δέδια^p, δέθεια, and δέδια, as if from the unusf. Th. δίω.

Δείννυμι monstro, ostendo; f. I. δέξω, (from the unusf. δείνω.)

Δοκέω existimo, videor; f. I. δόξω; a. I. ἔδοξα; perf. pass. δοξῆμαι; perf. δέδοίμαι. The following tenses are poetical, f. I. δοκήσω; a. I. ἐδόκησα; perf. δέδοκηκα; &c.

Δυνάμμαι possum, Depon. the 2^d. perf. sing. δύνασαι, and δύνη; δυνάμεθα for δυνάμεθα Pœt. ιλ. β. 343. Xen. apol. 16. a. I. m. 3d. perf. dual. ἐδυνάσθη. Xen. mem. I. 2. 24. imperf. ἐδυνάμην, and ἠδυνάμην; N. B. This Verb wants the Imperative through all tenses; a. I. pass. ἐ-, and ἠδυνήθη, also ἐ-, and ἠδυνάθη, (as if from δυνάζομαι;) f. I. m. δυνήσομαι. Perf. opt. δυνάμην, αἰο, αἶο, Lucian. dial. 7.

E.

Ἐάω sino; f. I. ἐάσω; a. I. εἶσα; perf. subj. εἶω; sinerem. ιλ. δ. 55.

Ἐλέρω excito; f. I. ἐφέρω; perf. ἤφερα; reg. yet it forms the perf. pass. more usually ἐφέρεμαι, for ἤφεμαι; also poeticè ἐφόμαι, for ἐφέρομαι.

Observations.

° From whence δέδοικα, for δαδούκα, as εἶοικα, for εἰοικα. ^p From whence δέδιμι, for δεδία, and in the perf. infin. διδία, Xen. mem. I. I. 14.

Ἐρηγορέω^a *vigilo*; f. 1. ἐρηγορήσω; perf. ἐρηγορήκα; per. sync. ἐρηγόρηκα; reg. except that it admits the augment in no tense; per. m. ἐρηγόρησα, poetice ἐρηγόρηθα.

Ἐδω *edo*; perf. ἔφα, Att. ἔδηκα, per Epenth. ἐδήδοκα, (from the unuf. ἐδῶ;) perf. pass. ἐδήδομαι; and ἐδήδεσμαι; pres. m. ἔδομαι, which is often used for the 2^d. fut. ἐδῶμαι. N. B. The following are seldom used, perf. m. ἔδηθα, for ἔδη; part. ἐδηθῶς; infin. ἐδμεναι, for ἔδειν.

Ἐιδέω, or ἔδημι *scio*; f. 1. εἰδήσω, εἶσω seldom, (from the unuf. εἶω;) perf. εἶδηκα; pl. perf. εἰδήκεν, Att. ἦδειν; Plup. 3^d. perf. plur. ἦδεισαν Att. for ἦδεισαν *sciebant*, Xen. mem. 1. 1. 17. f. 1. m. εἶσομαι, γ, Luc. dial. 2. Aor. 2. subj. m. ἴδηται, *sciat*, ιλ. β. 237. Opt. pres. act. εἰδέειω (as τιθείω) 3^d. perf. pl. εἰδέειν, Att. sync. for εἰδείησαν, Xen. apol. 23. infin. εἰδηκέναι, per. sync. εἰδέουσι; part. εἰδηκῶς, εἰδῶς, προειδότες *praescii*, Luc. dial. 10. ιδῶς. N. B. The Poets reject ε in the indic. as, ἴδον, for εἶδον: the Orators in other

moods. perf. m. οἶδα, from whence the 2^d. perf. sing. οἶθα *noſti*, per sync. for οἶθαθα, Æol. for οἶθας; N. B. εἶψα, for εἶω οἶδα.

Εἶδω *video*, a. 2. εἶδον in other moods without the diphthong, as, ἴδε, or ἴθι; ἴδοιμι; ἴδω; ἴδῃν; ἴδῶν. and in the indic. we have ἴδον Gal. vi. 11. Pres. m. εἶδομαι, ιλ. α. 228. f. 1. εἶσομαι, οδ. ω. 505. perf. οἶδα and εἶδα, Orph. Argon. 2. a. 1. εἰσάμιω, ιλ. ν. 45. a. 2. ἰδοίμι, ιλ. κ. 47. Pot. ἰδοίμιω, ιλ. γ. 453. and εἰδέειω (as from εἰδήμι) Xen. opt. a. 1. m. εἰσαιμίω, ιλ. β. 215. In Comp. ἄπιδώμεθα. Aristoph. nub. 288. a. 2. subj. m.

Εἶκω *similis sum*; f. 1. εἶζω^r; perf. pass. εἶμαι; perf. m. οἶκα, Att. εἶκασι; εἶκασι, Luc. dial. 11. Hence εἶκε *consentaneum est*, par est; pl. perf. εἶκαεν.

Εἶμι *eo, vado*, (also *ibo*; for in the poets it sometimes has a present signification; but in the Orators always a future) εἶς, or εἶ; εἶσι; d. ἴπιν, ἴπιν; pl. ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἶσι, (or as some will have it ἴσι.) Imperf. f.

Observations.

^a Γρηγορέω, ῶ, (per aphaer.) seldom occurs but in the N. Testament. ^r From whence a. 1. εἶξα, εἶξα, and ἦξα; the 3^d. perf. pl. εἶξασι, Aristoph. for εἶξαν, Aristoph. nub. 340. or, as others, for εἶκασι, a. 1. Boeotic εἶκασαν Aristoph. nub. 349.

εἶν, εἶς, εἶ; d. ἴτον, ἴτω; pl. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν. ἰλ. γ. 8. perf. εἶκα seldom used; pl. perf. εἶκην, Att. ἦκην; a. 1. εἶσα, and in the 3^d. perf. pl. εἶσαν, from thence ἦσαν, and ἦσαν Poetice, and in the 3^d. person dual εἰσάτω, Att. εἰσάτω; a. 2. f. ἴον, ἴες, ἴε; d. ἴεπον, ἴεττω; pl. ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴον. — subj. --- a. 2. ἴω, ἴης, ἴη &c. — Opt. — pres. & Imperf. εἶην unusf. a. 2. εἶοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι; &c. εἶοιμι ingrediebar Luc. di. 13. — Imp. — pres. and imp. ἴθι, or εἶ; ἴτω; d. ἴτον, ἴτων; pl. &c. a. 2. f. ἴε, ἴετω; d. ἴετον, ἴετων; pl. &c. — Infin. — pres. & imp. ἴναι, εἶναι, and which is more usual ἴεναι: ξυμέναι, Xen. apolog. 16. ξ for σ. for which we have ἴμεν, ἴεμεν, I. and ἴμεναι, ἴεμεναι A. and D. — part. — a. 2. ἴων, ἴσσαι, ἴον. N. B. The PASSIVE is wanting. — MIDDLE — perf. εἶα, (from εἶω poeticè,) ἦα Att. (by solution Ionicè ἦα, ἦας, ἦιε, ἰλ. α. 47. and ἦι for ἦιε, ἰλ. α. 609.) pl. ἦαμεν, per sync. ἦμεν ἰvimus; from whence ἀπῆμεν abivimus; pl. perf. εἶεν, and ἦεν, ἦει pergebat Xen. mem. 1. 1. 10. 3^d. perf. pl. ἦεσαν, and ἦεσαν Att. (thus ἀνῆεσαν redierunt, ἐξῆεσαν exierant, προσῆεσαν accedebant, Xen. mem. 1. 1. 47. also ἐπανῆεμεν reversi

eramus; εἶσθαι intravit, Acts xxi. 26. ἀπήει discedebat, Xen. apol. 27.) f. 1. εἶσομαι, which is wanting, unless in the Poets, from whence also εἰσάμην, and the Comp. μελεισάμεν infecutus.

Ἔπω dico unusf. a. 1. εἶπα; a. 2. εἶπον; a. 2. m. εἰπόμεν; Opt. εἰπάμην, and εἶποια. We read in the 3^d. perf. pl. εἶποισαν, for εἶποιεν. Pf. xxxv. 25. N. B. These Comp. are poetical, ἐνέπω, and ἐννέπω with a double ν through all moods; ἐπίπτω; f. 1. -ψω; perf. m. ἐνίπαπα, for ἦνιπα seldom used; also ἐνίσπω, and ἐνίσω. N. B. ἔπω, or ἔπομαι sequor differs from this above in accent. f. ἔψομαι; Imperf. or a. 2. m. εἰπόμεν, from whence ἐφείπελο assensus est, Xen. apol. 23.

Εἶρω and ἐρέω dico, interrogo; f. 1. ἐρῶ, and ἐρήσω more rarely; perf. εἶρηκα; perf. pass. εἶρημαι, pres. m. ἔρομαι, (εἶρομαι, and ἐρέομαι poeticè,) interrogo; a. 1. εἰρησάμην, and ἠροίμην; a. 2. εἰρόμην, and ἠρόμην.

Ελαύνω agito, f. 1. ἐλάσω, as from the unusf. ἐλάω, (N. B. σ in this tense is rejected, and then, after the manner of Contracts, we have ἐλάω, ἐλάω, ἐλάω, Aristoph. Nub. *) perf. ἤλακα, and Att. ἐλήλακα; perf. pass.

Observations.

* The first aorist, and perfect often signify progredior.

ἐλήλαμαι,

ἐλάμαι, and ἔλμαι, ιλ. ω. 662. for ἤλαμαι unusf. a. i. m. ἤλασάμην, and by sync. ἤλασάμην.

Ἔννω, & ἔννωμι induo; f. i. ἔσω (from ἔω unusf.) a. i. ἔσα, & εἶσα; Infin. εἶσαι, (ἔσσαι.) part. ἔσας; pres. pass. ἔννωμαι; perf. εἶμαι, εἶσαι (ἔσσαι P.) εἶται (and εἶσαι;) pl. perf. εἶμην, εἶσο, εἶσο, (ἔσο, and ἔσο, P.) a. i. m. εἰσάμην, and ἐσάμην, (ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην, and εἰσεσάμην, P.) part. ἐσάμην; ἔπι-ειμένε part. perf. from ἔπιέννωμι induo, ιλ. α. 149.

Ἐρχομαι venio; a. 2. ἤλυθον, per sync. ἤλθον; f. i. m. ἐλδύσομαι, (from the unusf. ἐλδύθω; perf. ἤλυθα (ἐλήλυθα Att. & εἰλήλυθα, P.) Plu. perf. ἐηλύθειν John xi. 19. N. B. The Imperat. takes α, for ε in the penult. as, ἐλθάτω, -άτε, for ἐλθέτω, -έτε, &c.

Εὐρίσκω invenio; f. i. εὐρήσω, (from the unusf. εὐρέω;) perf. εὐρήκα; a. 2. εὐρον; imperat. εὔρε; a. 2. m. εὐρόμην; a. i. m. εὐρησάμην per sync. εὐεσάμην; part. εὐεσάμην.

Ἐυχομαι precor, and sometimes glorior; f. i. εὐξομαι; a. i. ἠξάμην; προσδύχομαι is

more frequent in the Orators. We read ἐξόχέω precor, Eurip. Med. a. i. ἐξήχησα Saph. philostoph.

Ἐχω^r habeo; imperf. εἶχον; f. i. ἔξω or ἀήσω (from ἀέω unusf. Th.) perf. ἔχθηκα; a. 2. ἔχον, more frequently in the Comp. imperat. χέε; perf. pass. ἔχθημαι; a. i. ἐχέθην; f. i. m. ἔξομαι, or ἀήσομαι; a. 2. ἐχόμην.

Z.

Ζάω vivo; imperf. ζῆν, (from the unusf. ζῆμαι;) f. i. ζήσω; a. i. ζήσα, the two last tenses sometimes signify actively, vivifico; imperat. ζῆ, and ζῆθι; Opt. ζάιην, and ζάιην, (from the unusf. ζάιην;) infin. ζῆν; part. ζῶν.

Ζέννωμι ferveo; f. i. ζέσω, (from the unusf. ζέω,) perf. ἔζεκα.

Ζώννωμι cingo; f. i. ζώσω, (from the old verb ζάω) vid. Joh. xxi. 18.

H.

Ἡκω venio; f. i. ἠξω a. i. ἠξά.

Observations.

^r Ἐχω sometimes signifies possum; ἔχομαι proximus sum, adhaereo τῷ ἐχόμενον contentum, sive argumentum capitis. There is also the Poetical εχέθω habeo.

ἤμαι fedeo, ἦσαι, ἦται, (ἦσαι, P.) d. ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, &c. pl. 3^d. ἦνται (ἔαται, ἔηται, εἶα), Poet. ἰλ. γ. 134.) N. B. This tense is used for the perfect: but in Comp. it draws back the accent, as, κάθημαι, κάθησαι, (or even κάθη Att. κάθηαι I.) κάθη; Imperf. ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦτο, (and ἦσο P.) d. ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην; pl. ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο (ἔαλο, ἦαλο, and εἶαλο P.) — Imperat. — pref. and imp. f. ἦσο, ἦσθω; d. ἦσθον, ἦσθων; pl. ἦσθε, ἦσθωσαν. Hence the Comp. κάθησο, ἰλ. β. 191. — Inf. ἦσθ — part. ἦμεν. After like manner is the comp. conjugated, viz. κάθημαι, imperf. ἐκάθημην, subj. κάθωμαι; Imperat. κάθησο. part. καθήμεν, Acts viii. 28. συγκαθήμεν assidens, Acts xxvi. 30.

⊙.

ἔλω volo; f. 1. θελήσω, (from the unus. θελέω;) perf. τεθέληκα; perf. pass. τεθέλημαι. N. B. Instead of θέλω the Poets use λῶ, λῆς, λῆ pl. λῶσι; there is found in the Opt. λεῶμι, as if from λεάω; — Imperfect ἔθελον, and (from ἐθέλω,) ἠθελον, a. 1. ἠθέλησα

Matt. xviii. 23.

Θνήσκω morior; f. 2. m. θανῶμαι; perf. τέθνηκα &c. a. 2. ἔθανον; a. 1. m. ἐθανόμην (from the unus. θείνω percutio;) These following are seldom read, f. 1. θνήξω, τεθνήξω; f. 1. m. θνήξομαι, and τεθνήξομαι; perf. m. τέθνηκα. — But Inf. τεθνήσκει Att. is frequent in the Orators (for which we have τεθνήσκω, and τεθνήσκωμαι, P. ^u) f. 1. τεθνήσκει and τεθνήσκωμαι, Aristoph. vesp. N. B. Some Tenses are borrowed from the unus. τέθνημι; imperat. τέθναθι.

I.

ἵμι vado; from this verb we meet with in the Pref. ἵσι, Aristoph. nub. 396. also ἵμεν (and hence ἀνίμεν ascendimus, κατίμεν descendimus;) in the imperf. ἵσαν ibant, a. 2. ἦν ἰνί, (hence παρῶ adveni;) in the Opt. ἵειν; infin. ἵέναι ire; (hence ἀπιέναι abire; μετιέναι persequi; προσιέναι adire;) part. ἵεις, ἵεσσα, ἵεν, iens. — MIDDLE — pref. ἵμαι, from whence ἵε) proficiscitur, ἵενται proficiscuntur; imperat. ἵεσο, ἵεσθω ἵτο; part. ἵμεν.

Observations.

^u Thus the particip. τεθνήσκει, and τεθνήσκει; also τεθνήσκει, and τεθνήσκει. P.

ἴΗΜΙ mitto; — ACTIVE
 ——— pref. ἴημι^w, ἴης, ἴησι;
 d. ἴελον, ἴελον; pl. ἴεμην, ἴετε, ἴεσι
 (in some Comp. ἰάσι, & ἰάσι,
 as, εἰάσι intromittunt; προσ-
 ἴασι admittunt; ἐπιἴασι immit-
 tunt; μεθἴασι omittunt, Xen.
 mem. 2. 1. 33. σωἴασι and
 σωπιἴασι committunt;) Imperf.
 f. ἴην, ἴης, ἴη; d. ἴετον, ἴεττω;
 pl. ἴεμην, ἴετε, ἴεσαν^{*}; f. καθήσω
 from καθήμι demitto, Lucian.
 dial. 7. perf. ἔικα (for ἦκα, to
 distinguish it from a. 1.) pl.
 perf. ἔικειν; a. 1. ἦκα^x; a. 2.
 ἦν, ἦς, ἦ; d. ἔτον, ἔτην; pl.
 ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν; — subj. —
 pref. and imp. ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῆ; d.
 &c. a. 2. ἰῶ ἦς, ἦ; d. ἦτον,
 &c. — Opt. — pref. &
 imperf. ἰέην, ἰέης, ἰέη; ἰέηλον,
 &c. a. 2. εἶην, εἶης, εἶη; d.
 &c. — Imper. ——— pref.
 & imp. ἰέθι, ἰέτω; d. &c. perf.
 pl. perf. ἔικε; and a. 1. ἦκον,
 both unusf. a. 2. ἔς γ, ἔτω; —
 ἔτον, ἔτων, &c. Infin. ———
 pref. & imp. ἰέναι; a. 2. εἶναι.
 ——— part. ἰεῖς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν;
 a. 2. εἶς, εἶσα, ἐν. — PAS-

SIVE. ——— pref. ἰέμαι, ἰέσαι
 ἰέται; d. ἰέμεθον, &c. imp. ἰέ-
 μην, ἰέσο, ἰέτο; d. ἰέμεθον, &c.
 perf. εἶμαι (3d. pl. εἶνται missi
 sunt; whence ἀφείνται dimissi
 sunt; ἀνείνται remissi sunt, for
 which ἀφένονται and ἀνένονται Att.)
 pl. perf. εἶμην; a. 1. εἶθην, and
 εἶθην. N. B. The rest are formed
 like the pass. τίθεμαι viz. f. 1.
 εἶθίσομαι ——— subj. ——— pr. ἰῶ-
 μαι; ——— Opt. ——— pref. ἰεί-
 μην; ——— Imp. ——— pr. ἰέσο;
 Infin. ——— pr. ἰέσθ; ——— part.
 ——— pr. ἰέμεθον; ἐφιέμεθον,
 from ἐφίεμαι, desidero, Xen.
 apol. 17. a. 1. εἶθεις ———
 MIDDLE. ——— The Perf. and
 pl. perf. are wanting; a. 1.
 ἠκάμην unusf. beyond the Indic.
 a. 2. ἔμην, ἔσο, ἔτο; d. ἔμεθον,
 ἔοθον, ἔοθην; pl. ἔμεθα, ἔοθε,
 ἔντο ——— subj. ——— a. 2. ὦμαι,
 ἦ, ἦται; d. ὦμεθον, ἦοθον, ἦσ-
 θον; pl. ὦμεθα, ἦοθε, ὦν). ———
 Opt. ——— a. 2. εἶμην^z, εἶο, εἶτο;
 d. εἶμεθον, εἶοθον, εἶοθην; pl. εἶμε-
 θα, εἶοθε, εἶντο. ——— Imper. ———
 a. 2. f. ἔσο, (ἔο and ἔ are At-
 tic, whence κάθῃς, πρόξ;) ἔοτω;

Observations.

^w But συνίημι intelligo makes the 3^d. perf. sing. συνήησι, and συνίει, from συν-
 ἰῶ: and in the 3^d. perf. pl. συνἴασι, and συνἰούσι: so likewise in the imperat.
 συνίεθι, and συνίεις; in the part. συν-ιείς, -ιένης, and συν-ιῶν, -ιούνης.

^{*} The more common imperfect is from ἰέω, viz. ἴεν, ἴεις, ἴει; &c. so in
 Comp. ἀφι-έν, -εις, -ει, &c. from whence a. 2. ἠφίον.

^x In the pl. ἠκαμέν, in the Comp. ἀνήκαμεν, per sync. ἀνήμεν remissimus.

^y From whence ἀφεις dimitte; πρόεις praemitte; κάθεις demitte; ἴεις remitte.
 ζύεις adhibe mentem α. β. 26.

^z And εἶμην, εἶο, εἶτο; &c. whence πρόειτο, and ἐπικαθόιτο.

d. ἔδοθον, ἔδοθων; pl. &c. —
 Infin. — a. 2. ἔδοξ; —
 part. — a. 2. ἔμελϙ.

ἸΗΜΙ concupisco, desidero, which is distinguished from the former by signification only. It is not in use in the Active; and in the Passive only in the pres. and imperf. Indic. as, pres. ἰέμαι, ἰέσαι, ἰέται; d. ἰέμεθον, ἰέοθον, ib. pl. ἰέμεθα, ἰέοθε, ἰένται. imp. ἰέμελω, ἰέσο, ἰέτο; d. &c.

Ἰεν-ἰομαι, ἔμαι, venio, f. 1. m. ἰζομαι; a. 2. ἰκόμεν, from the unus. ἰκμαι.

Ἰπλημι volo (the pres. m. is more usual, ἰπλάμαι; f. 1. πῆσω (from the unus. πῆώω; a. 2. ἔπτην; perf. pass. πῆπλάμαι; f. 1. m. πῆπσομαι; a. 2. ἐπτόμεν, and ἐπτόμεν.

ἸΣΗΜΙ scio, cognosco. This verb is made from ἰσᾶω without any reduplication; as others from σᾶω; it is not read in the Opt. or Subj. active; nor in the tenses beyond the Imperf. It is conjugated like ἰζημι; only it makes the 3d. pl. of the pres. ἰσασι, not ἰσᾶσι: and the part. ἰσας, not ἰσᾶς. ACTIVE — Indic. pres. ἰσημι, ἰσης, ἰσησι; d. ἰσατον, ib. pl. ἰσαμεν, ἰσατε, (per sync. ἰσαμεν, Dor. or Æol. ἰδαμεν, ἰλ. β. 252. ἴσε; ἰλ. β. 485. ἰο κάτσε scitis,) ἰσασι; im-

perf. ἰσην, ἰσης, ἰση; d. ἰσατον, ἰσάτην; pl. ἰσαμεν, ἰσατε, ἰσασαν. per Syncop. ἰσαν, ἰλ. α. 494. — Imper. — pres. and imp. ἰσαθι, ἰσάτω; d. ἰσατον, ἰσάτων; pl. &c. per sync. ἰσθι, ἰσω; ἰσαν, ἰσαν; ἴσε, ἰσωσαν, or ἴσων. — Infin. — ἰσάναι. —

part. — ἰσας, ἰσασα. ἰσαν. — PASSIVE, or rather MIDDLE. — ἰσάμαι, and τ interposed, ἰσαμαι. It is oftener read in Comp as, ἑπίσασμαι scio, peritus sum. Indic. pr. ἑπίσασμαι-ασαι, -αται; d. -άμεθον, -αοθον, -αοθον; pl. άμεθα, -αοθε, -ανται; imperf. ἠπισάμεν, -ασο, -ατο; d. -άμεθον, -αοθον, -άοθην; pl. -άμεθα, -αοθε, -αντο. f. 1. ἐπιστήσομαι; — subj. — ἑπισσάμεναι, -ᾶ, ᾶται, — Imper. — ἑπίσασσο, ᾶσω — Infin. ἑπίσασθῆ.

K.

Καίω uro, f. 1. καύσω; perf. κέκαυκα; a. 1. ἔκηα P. imperf. ἔκην P. part. κήας; a. 1. m. ἐκηάμεν all these Poet. In like manner these poetic verbs κέω, κείω, and κήω, form a. 1. ἐκέηα, and ἔκεια; part. κείας; a. 1. m. ἐκειάμεν; part. κειάμενϙ.

Κάμνω laboro; f. 1. and 2. καμᾶ; perf. κέκμηκα² (for κειάμενκα.) a. 2. ἔκαμον, which

Observations.

• Hence the part. κικμηκᾶς; Ionicè κικμηκᾶς, -ότος, and Poeticè -ᾶτος.

without the augment is κάμον, and by a poetic reduplication κέκαμον; Mid. ἐκαμήμι; fut. m. καμήμι.

Κῆμαι jaceo — Ind. pres. κῆμαι, -σαι, -ται; d. -μεθον, -οθον, -οθον; pl. -μεθα, -οθε, -νται. [N.B. Compounds draw back the Accent, as, ἀνάκειμαι recumbo, ὀπίκειμαι incumbo; yet περικίεθι] Imperf. ἐκείμην, -εσσο, ἐπο; d. ἐμέθον, εἰθον, εἰθίω; pl. ἐμέθα, εἰθε, ἐντο. f. i. κείσομαι as in the Barytons. —

Imperat. pres. and imperf. κῆσο, κῆσθω; d. κείθον, κείθων, pl. κείθε, κείθωσαν. — Subj. pres. and imperf. κέωμαι, -η, ησαι; d. ὠμέθον, ἠθον, ἠθον; pl. ὠμέθα, ἠθε, ὠνται. —

Opt. pres. imperf. κεοίμην, οιο, οίσο; d. οίμεθον, οιοθον, οίοθην; pl. οίμεθα, οιοθε, οίντο. N. B. This tense as well as the pres. Subj. is from κέομαι; whence we have κέονται jacent, Hom. il. χ 510.

— Inf. κέσθαι. — part. κέμεν.

Κέλομαι hortor; f. i. m. κέλομαι, (from the unusual κέλομαι;) a. i. ἐκελησάμεν, Pind.

Κερδαίνω lucror. f. ἴσω. p. κέρδινα, as from κερδέω. It has

also from it self f. κερδαίνω, a. i. ἐκέρδινα, p. κεκέρδινα. Voss.

Κλάζω clamo; f. i. κλάζω^b; a. 2. ἐκλαγον.

Κράζω clamo; f. i. κράζω; a. 1. ἐκράξα^c; perf. m. κέκραθα.

Κτένω occido; f. i. κτενώ; perf. ἔκτακα, [ἐκταγκα seldom;] a. 2. ἔκτην (from the unusf. κτήμι;) perf. pass. ἔκταμαι, and ἔκταμαι.

Δ.

Δαίχάνω fortior; f. i. λήξω [from the unusf. λήχω,] scarce read; the rest are more poetical, perf. ἔληχα, Att. λέλοχα for λέληχα; a. 2. ἔλαχον; f. i. m. λήξομαι, also κληρώσομαι from κληρώ.

Δαμβάνω capio; perf. ἔληφα, Att. for λέληφα, [from the unusf. λήβω;] a. 2. ἔλαβον; perf. pass. εἰλημίμαι, for λέλημιμαι; Plu. perf. εἰλήμιτω, thus we have ἀπέληπιτο sustentaverat, Lucian. dial. 4. a. i. ἐλήφθην; f. i. m. λήψομαι^d.

Δανθάνω lateo; f. i. λήσω [from the unusf. λήθω;] a. 2. ἔλαθον, Aristoph. nub. 241. perf. act. wanting: yet it forms the

Observations.

^b We read f. i. act. κελάγξω f. i. m. κελάγξομαι; and also κελάγω, Aristoph. Vesp. but these are rare. ^c And ἐκέρραξα which hath often the Signification of the present. In the Imperat. we have κέκραχθι Aristoph. for κέκραχε according to Varinus. ^d These following, λελασθίκα, ἐλάμφθην, λάμψομαι, and ἐλαμψάμεν are Ionick.

pass. λέλησμαι; a. 1. ἐλήσθην Pf. xxxi. 12. perf. m. λέληθα; a. 2. ἐλαθέμην. Ἐπι-λανθάνομαι obli-
viscor, f. λήσομαι, perf. pass.
-λέλησμαι a. 2. m. ἐπελαθέμην,
a. 2. infin. m. -λαθέσθαι, a. 2.
subj. m. 3d. perf. Ἐπιλάθηται,
Xen. mem. 1. 2. 21.

M.

Μαθηθάνω disco; f. 1. μαθή-
σω [from the unus. μαθέω;]
perf. μεμάθηκα; a. 2. ἔμαθον;
perf. pass. μεμάθημαι, seldom;
f. 1. m. μαθήσομαι.

Μαρτύρομαι testor; f. 1. m.
μαρτυρήσομαι, [from the unus.
μαρτυρέομαι.]

Μάχομαι pugno; perf. με-
μάχημαι; f. 1. m. μαχήσομαι,
and μαχέσομαι^c, [from the un-
us. μαχέομαι.]

Μέλλω futurus sum; imp. ἔ-
μελλον, Att. ἤμελλον; f. 1. με-
λήσω, [from the unus. μελλέω]
Matt. xxiv. 6. a. 1. ἐμέλλησα.

Μιμνήσκω recordari facio;
[We have f. 1. μνήσω; a. 1. ἐμ-
νήσῃ, but these two tenses are
more usually in the Comp. as

ὑπομνήσω, &c.] perf. pass. μέ-
μνημαι; a. 1. ἐμνήσθην, [from
the unus. μνάομαι;] f. 1. m.
μνήσομαι.

N.

Ναίω habito; a. 1. ἔνασσα ha-
bitare feci; pr. pass. ναίομαι^f.

Νόω nuo; f. 1. νόσω; perf.
νένόκα; a. 1. ἔνόσα; f. 1. m.
νόσομαι, this tense signifies pas-
sively.

O.

Οἶζω aperio, Poet; (οἶζνύω
seldom; (f. 1. οἶζω; perf. m.
ἔωγα; pr. pass. οἶγομαι, and
οἶγνυμαι; imperf. οἶζνύμην; part.
οἶζόμεν^g; a. 1. pass. οἶχθην;
the Comp. are more frequently
used by the Orators, especially
in the tenses which are augment-
ed. Vid. ἀνοίγω.

Οἶρομαι (seldom,) and by Sync.
οἶμαι puto, existimo; f. 1. m.
οἶήσομαι^h; a. 1. pass. οἶήθην
from οἶῶ; the Second perf. of
the pres. οἶει; imperf. οἶμην,

Observations.

^c So a. 1. ἱμαχισάμεν, and ἱμαχισάμην; f. 2. μαχοῦμαι; part. μαχομένοις,
and μαχόμενοις Poet. for μαχόμενοις. We read μαχέω in the Comp. as ὑπερ-
μαχέω propugno; &c. ^f These following tenses signify actively, viz. a. 1.
pass. ἐνάσθην (as if from νάω;); a. 1. m. ἐνασσάμην; infin. νάσσαιδ; f. 1. m. in-
fin. νάσσαιδ; We have also ναιπέω; part. ναιπέων. ^g Those following tenses
are more Poetical, viz. οἶῶ, and οἶῶ; f. 1. οἶσα; pres. pass. οἶομαι; imperf.
οἶμην; a. 1. m. οἶσσαμην, and οἶσαμην.

and ὄβριον. N. B. ἐγῶμαι, for ἐγὼ οἶμαι.

Οἰκτεῖρω misereor, f. 1. οἰκτερήσω, [from the unus. οἰκτερέω,] οἰκτερῶ, feldom; a. 1. οἰκτερήσῃ, and οἰκτερεῖ feld. pres. pass. οἰκτείρομαι sum miserabilis.

*Ολλυμι perdo; f. 1. ὀλέσω [from the unus. ὀλέω;] perf. ὀλώλεκα, for ὄλεκα, feldom used; a. 2. ὄλον; perf. m. ὄλωλα for ὄλα. So ἄπλλυμι; perf. pass. ἀπώλλυμαι, Aristoph. Vesp. ἄππολλῶ, εις, f. 2. act. Xen. mem. 1. 2. 20. ἄππολλεῖσθαι, f. 2. infin. m. ἄππολλῶμαι, ἦ, εἶ), f. 2. m.

*Ομνυμι juro; f. 1. ὀμῶσω [as from the unus. ὀμῶω;] perf. ὀμῶμοκα, Att. ὄμοκα feldom; a. 1. ὄμοσα, Opt. Æol. ὀμῶσεια; part. ὀμῶμοκῶς, and ὀμῶμοκῶς; pres. m. ὀμνυμαι, ὀμῶμαι feldom, Aristoph. nub. 245. 246. ὀμῶι Att. for ὀμῶι, 2. f. m. this has sometimes the force of the fut. m. part. perf. ὀμῶμοσμένῳ, and ὀμνυμένῳ; a. 1. m. ὀμῶσομένην.

*Ονημι, or ὀνίημι juvo; f. 1. ὀνήσω^h. [from the unus. ὀνάω;] f. 1. m. ὀνήσομαι; a. 1. m. ὀνησάμην; We read in the 3d. perf. of the pres. Opt. ὀνίνοιεν.

Infin. ὀνασθαι, Apollon. 2. Part. ὀνήμην⊕ Ion. for ὀνάμην⊕, οδ. β. 33. Perf. pass. ὀνήμαι, unde Plu-perf. ὀνήμην, ιλ. ρ. 25.

*Ορῶω video; imperf. ἑώρῃον; perf. ἑώρῃκα; pl. perf. ἑώρῃκειν and ἑώρῃειν; pres. pass. ὀρῶομαι; imperf. ἑωράμην; perf. ἑώρῃμαι and ἑώρῃμαι feldom; a. 1. ἑώρῃην; part. ἑώρῃεις; f. 1. m. ἑώρῃομαι, ει [as from the unus. ἑώρῃω;] perf. m. ἑώρῃκα, for ἑώρῃκα.

*Ορω concito, 1. f. ὀρῶω and ὀρῶω, ιλ. δ. 16. ρ. m. ὀρῶωρα, ιλ. β. 304. Plu-perf. ὀρῶωρειν, ιλ. δ. 436. ὀρῶωρειν, Att. ιλ. σ. 498. a. 1. ὀρῶωρα, ιλ. α. 10. subj. ὀρῶω, ιλ. 1. 699.

*Οφείλω debeo; f. 1. ὀφείλῃσω [from the unus. ὀφείλέω;] perf. ὀφείλῃκα; a. 2. ὀφείλον; pres. pass. ὀφείλομαι. N. B. ὀφείλλ' in Homer is the 3d. perf. sing. a. 2. ιλ. η. 390.

Π.

Πάσχω patior; perf. πεπῶσθῃκα [from the unus. παθῆω;] a. 2. ἑπάθον, [from the unus. πῆθω;] perf. m. πέπονθα, for πέπηθα unus. or for πέπανα from πονέω; f. 1. m. πέπισομαι, for πῆσομαιⁱ.

Observations.

^h Pres. inf. act. ὀνίαναι, per sync. ὀνίαι feldom; part. ἄνιαντες, & ὀνίαντες; pres. pass. ὀνίημαι, ἑνάμαι, and ὀνίανμαι; imperf. ἄνιαντιν, & ὀνίημι; infin. ὀνίαναι, & ὀνίαναι. ⁱ We read in Hom. πέπονθα by sync. for πέπῶσθῃ perf. pass. from πονέω; others for πεπόνθατε.

Πέρδω pedo, poet. f. 2. pass. παρδήσομαι; a. 2. act. ἐπαρδον; pres. m. πέρδομαι; perf. m. πίπορδα.

Πέσσω, or πέτιω coquo; f. 1. πέψω [from the unus. πέπιω;] a. 1. ἐπέψα; pres. pass. πείσομαι; perf. πέπευμαι; a. 1. ἐπέφθην.

Πήγνυμι figo; f. 1. πήξω [from the unus. πήγω, or πήσσω;] a. 1. ἐπήξα pr. pass. πήγνυμαι; a. 2. ἐπήξην; f. 1. m. πήξομαι; perf. m. πέπηγα fixus sum.

Πίνω bibo; f. 1. πῶσω perf. πίπωκα, [from the unus. πῶω;] a. 2. ἔπιον, [as from the unus. πῶω;] perf. pass. πίπομαι, πίπωμαι seldom; a. 1. ἐπίθην; f. 2. m. πῶμαι, for πίθωμαι; Imper. πίθι, [from πίμι unus.] also πῶθι, by ἄγος, πῶ [from the unus. πῶμι;] Infin. πίνειν, Att. and Dor. πινέμεναι bibere; a. 2. πῖον, Ion. πῖον bibisse.

Πιπρώσκω vendo; f. 1. πῶσω seldom; [from the unus. πῶσῶω;] perf. πίπρωκα; a. 1. ἐπέρωσα [ἐπρωσα is scarce read:] perf. pass. πίπρωμαι; a. 1. ἐπρώθην; f. 1. πῶσθῆσομαι. N.B. We have in the second perf. sing. p. p. fut. πεπρωσῆσι for πεπρωσῆσι Aristoph.

Πιπίω cado; f. 1. πίπω seldom;

[from the unus. πέτιω] perf. πέπιωκα [from the unus. πέτιω;] a. 1. ἔπεσα; a. 2. ἔπεσον; f. 1. m. πείσομαι, Dor. πείσομαι*.

Πλήσσω (Att. πλήτιω) percutio; f. 1. πλήξω; it wants the perf. act. a. 2. ἐπλάγην, when it refers to the mind, and ἐπλήγην when to the body; perf. m. πέπληγα.

Πυνθάνομαι audio, interrogo; perf. pass. πίπυσμαι 2d. perf. πίπυσσαι, od. λ. 493. f. 1. m. πύσομαι; a. 2. ἐπύθην [from the unus. πύθωμαι.]

P.

Ῥέζω or ἔρδω facio; f. 1. ῥέξω, and ἔρξω by metath. perf. ἔρρεχα feld. perf. m. ἔρρα, for ἔρροχα, or ἔροχα unus.

Ῥέω fluo, f. 1. ῥύσω, perf. ῥύρωκα, Aristoph. nub. Pluperf. ἔρρῆκεν, f. 2. pass. ῥύσομαι, a. 2. ἔρρῆν, Xen. as from ῥύω inuliat.

Ῥήγνυμι frango; f. 1. ῥήξω [from the unus. ῥήσσω] perf. ῥήρηνχα; perf. m. ῥήρωγα, for ῥήρηνχα unus.

Ῥώννυμι roboro; f. 1. ῥώσω [from the unus. ῥώω;] perf. ῥώρωκα; perf. pass. ῥώρωμαι; a. 1. ῥώρωθην.

Observations.

* We meet with the part. perf. Act. πεπρωσῆς, and by sync. πεπρωσῆ; Soph. also πεπρωσῆ, il. φ. 503 and πεπρωσῆ, od. γ. 362.

Σ.

Σβέννυμι extinguo, more usually in the Comp. f. 1. σβέσω seldom; [from the unusf. σβέω;] f. 1. m. σβέσομαι. N. B. The following tenses have a passive signification, a 2. ἐσβην [from the unusf. σβῆμι;] perf. ἐσβηκα; infin. σβῆναι; pr. passf. σβέννυμαι; perf. ἐσβεσμαι; a. 1. ἐσβείσθην; inf. σβεδοῦναι.

Σπένδω libo; f. 1. σπείσω [from the unusf. σπείδω] perf. passf. ἐσπεισομαι; f. 1. m. σπείσομαι.

Στρώννυμι sterno; f. 1. σρώσω [from the unusf. σρώω;] perf. passf. ἐσρωμαι.

Τ.

Τέμνω feco; f. 1. τεμῶ; a. 2. ἔταμον, and Poet. ἔτεμον; it forms the Perf. more usually τέτμηκα, and τέτμημαι, as if from the unusf. τιμῶ, or τμήσω, or τμήγω, both which are read in the Poets, especially in the Comp.

Τίλω pario; a. 2. ἔτεκον; perf. passf. τέτεγαμαι; perf. m. τέτοκα [as from the unusf. τέκω;] f. 1. τέξομαι; a. 2. ἐτεκούμην.

Τιτρώσκω vulnero; f. 1. τρώσω; perf. τέτρωκα, [from the unusf. τρώω.]

Τρέχω curro; f. 1. θρέξω, seld. perf. δεδρέξιμικα; a. 2. ἔδραμον [from the unusf. δρέμω;] perf. passf. δεδρέξιμικαι [from the unusf. δραμῆω;] f. 1. m. θρέξομαι; perf. m. δέδρομα Poet.

Τρώγω comedo; a. 2. ἔφασεν

[from the unusf. φάγω;] f. 1. m. φάγομαι Luke xvii. 1. Gen. ii. 16. φαγῶμαι seldom.

Τυγχάνω adipiscor, accido; perf. τετύχηκα, -έναι, -ὄς; a. 2. ἔτυχον; f. 1. m. τούξομαι, from τούχω.

Τυγχάνω sum; perf. τετύχηκα, τετύχηκέναι, Xen. apol. 32. especially in the Comp. as παρετέτυχηκα Plat. interfui; a. 2. ἔτυχον. These are in the Poets τέτυγμαί, ἐτύχηβίω, il. β. 155. alio ἐτύχησα, τετούξομαι.

Υ.

Υπάρχω sum; f. 1. ὑπάρξω; a. 1. ὑπῆρξα; pr. passf. ὑπάρχομαι; a. 1. ὑπῆρχβίω; f. 1. m. ὑπάρξομαι; a. 1. ὑπῆρξάμην.

Υῶ pluo; f. 1. ὕσω; a. 1. ὕσα. Υπιχνῶμαι promitto; perf. ὑπέχημαι, f. 1. m. ὑποχῆσομαι [from the unusf. ὑπαχῆομαι;] a. 2. ὑπεχῆμην, a. 1. ὑπεχέβην.

Φ.

Φέρω fero; imperf. ἔφερον f. 1. αἴσω, [from the unusf. οἴω;] a. 1. ἤνευκα, [from the unusf. ἐπέκω;] from whence the Imperative προσένευκε, Luc. dial. 2. sim. ἐξπαρ-, ἀπενέγκαι, a. 1. infin. act. or a. 1. imper. m. Lucian. dial. 8.] also ἤνεικα, by turning γ into ι; a. 2. ἤνείκον; pr. passf. φέρομαι [which sometimes signifies actively;] perf. m. ἐνήνοχα, Att. for ἤνοχα.

ΦΗΜΙ dico [Poeticῶ φάσκω, imperf. ἔφασκον] — ACTIVE — Ind. — pres. φημί, φῆς, φησί; d. φάτιν, φάτιν; pl. φαμὲν, φάτε, φασί.

φασί. Imperf. ἐφίω, ἐφῆς, (ἐφησθα, Æol. paragog. Luc. dial. 8.) ἐφη; d. ἐφαπον, ἐφάτιω; pl. ἐφαμεν, ἐφάτε, ἐφασαν, ἐφάν. Boeot. sync. ιλ. γ. 161. φάσαν ιλ. β. 278. both for ἐφασαν [This tense is also expressed without the augment, φλώ, φῆς, Xen. apol. 19. &c. and by aphaereticis λῶ, ῆς, ιλ. ι. 219. ιλ. α. 528. &c.] a. 1. ἐφῆσα, &c. a. 2. ἐφίω, ἐφῆς, ἐφη; d. ἐφήλον, ἐφήτιω; pl. ἐφημεν, ἐφήτε, ἐφῆσαν; Fut. 1. φήσω, φήσει ιλ. θ. 148. φήσῃσι, Lucian. 8. &c.—Imper. — pr. and imperf. φάθι, φάτω, unus. — subj. — pres. and imperf. φῶ, φῆς, φῆ; d. φῆπον, φῆπον; pl. φῶμεν, Xen. mem. 1. 45. φῆτε, φῶσι — Opt. — pres. & imperf. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη; d. φαίηλον, φαίητην; pl. &c. φαίμεν, φαίτε, φαίεν, a. 2. opt. or pres. for φαίμεν syncop. Att. ιλ. β. 81. Aor. 1. φήσῃμι &c. Æol. φήσεια, Xen. apol. 16. &c. Fut. 1. φήσομι, &c. — Inf. — pr. and imperf. φάναι [φᾶναι with a Circumflex, Att. φῆναι, is a. 1. from φαίνω appareo;] a. 1. φῆσαι; f. 1. φήσῃν; — Part. — pres. φάς; a. 1. φήσας; f. 1. φήσων.—MIDDLE — Indic. pres. φάμαι, feld. a. 2. ἐφάμεω; 3d. perf. sing. φάτο for ἐφαλο Ion. ιλ. α. 511. f. 1. φήσομαι. Imper. φάσο, Hom. has φάσο, od. π. 168. Inf. φάσθαι; part. φάμεϑ.

φθάνω praevenio; f. 1. φθάσω [from the unus. φθάω;] perf. ἐφθακα; a. 2. ἐφθίω [from the unus. φθῆμι;] It wants the Imperative; Opt. φθάίω; subj. φθῶ, φθῆω Poet. Inf. φθίωαι, and φθάναι paroxyt. f. 1. m. φθάσομαι, and φθήσομαι Thucyd. l. 8. a. 1. ἐφθάμεω.

φθείρω corrompo; f. 1. φθερῶ; perf. m. ἐφθορα. N. B. φθίω ib. f. φθίω, is Poetical.

φύω gigno; f. φύσω; perf. πέφυκα; a. 2. ἐφω [from the unus. φῦμι.]

X.

χαίρω gaudeo; f. 1. χαίρησω [from the unus. χαίρω,] and χαρήσω [from the unus. χαρέω,] χαρῶ feld. perf. κεχάρηκα, κέχαρηκα, and κεχάρηα; a. 2. ἐχαρον, for which is oftener used its pass. ἐχάρην.

χαίνω (and χᾶσκω in the Orators) dehisco; f. 1. χανῶ; a. 2. ἐχανον; pr. pass. χάινουαι feld. f. 1. m. χανῶμαι; perf. κέχηνα.

χώννυμι aggero; f. 1. χῶσω [from the unus. χῶω;] perf. pass. κέχωσαι.

Ω.

ὠθέω pello (ὠθω seldom) imperf. ὠθῆεν (ε is generally prefix'd to the other tenses which are augmented;) f. 1. ὠθήσω, and ὠσω [from the unus. ὠθω;] perf. pass. ὠθήσθαι, and ὠσθαι; f. 1. m. ὠθήσομαι, and ὠσομαι; a. 1. ὠθησάμεω, &c.

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

WHEREAS Mr. Holmes, the learned Master of Holt School, published at the end of his Gr. Gr. an *advertisement*, relating to the *first edition* of the Pract. Gram. of the Gr. Tongue, it is thought proper to take some notice of it here. His advertisement follows, viz. “ By reason of the Author’s
 “ great distance from London, this Gr. Gram. was sent thither
 “ above an year and a half ago, in order to be printed ; but a
 “ difference arising from the nature of the work, in regard to
 “ the expence of printing, occasioned it to pass through the
 “ hands of divers printers, and others, and put a stop to the
 “ impressiion for that time. About six months after was published
 “ *A Practicall Grammar of the Greek Tongue, printed for J. G.*
 “ In which (tho’ our plans widely differ) our Readers, upon
 “ comparing severall Particulars with mine, will perhaps have
 “ too much reason to surmise One of us to have seen the other’s
 “ Copy ; notwithstanding our replying that in those places our
 “ materials might be the same. I don’t know who that inge-
 “ nious Author is, nor would I willingly affront him : But that
 “ mine was in the hands of Printers upwards of six months be-
 “ fore his was heard of, and not a word of it since altered, se-
 “ veral Gentlemen of Learning and integrity in London, Cam-
 “ bridge, and Norfolk will on occasion testify for J. H. Holt
 “ Nov. 1. 1734. Mr. H. dates his advertisement Nov. 1.
 1734. An year and half before that, will bring the time of his
 Copy’s first coming to Town, so far back as Apr. 1. 1733. Ad-
 mit it something sooner, because he says, above an year and a
 half. Now the *Author* of the Practicall Grammar of the Greek
 Tongue had *already* published a *Practicall Grammar of the Latin*
Tongue in 1729. [which he believes Mr. H. to have seen, be-
 cause he quotes a *distich* from it, in *his* New Grammar of the La-
 tin Tongue 1732. p. 4.] Soon after the Author was encouraged
 by a *worthy and learned Gentleman*, to draw up a Greek Gram-
 mar in English, upon the same plan with the Latin. He did
 this immediately, and the *Practicall Grammar of the Greek Tongue*
 was *actually* in the Printer’s Hands Apr. 13. 1731. almost two
 years before the time of Mr. H’s. Copy coming first to London.
 Vid. Lett. N°. 1. The Printer (Mr. P.) delay’d the work, and

ADVERTISEMENT.

had only wrought off *forty pages*; when it was put into another Printer's hands (Mr. B.) The difference of the letter in the *running Titles* from p. 40. will be a presumptive evidence of a change of the Prefs: But the Bookseller informed the Author of this, May 23. 1732. Vid. Lett. N^o. 2. The New Printer wrote a letter to the Author on the back of the second proof, he sent him, June 20. 1732. Vid. Lett. N^o. 3. From hence it appears that 56. pages were actually wrought off, long before the time Mr. H's Copy is said to come to town. There is besides a very natural argument to be fetch'd from the Grammars themselves that the *Practical Grammar* was at least an year before Mr. H's. When *Grammarians* shew how *letters* stand for *Numbers* they generally give one Example of the *year*, when either the Grammar was composed, or when it would be published. The Author of the *Practical Gr.* chose the year, when he expected it would be published viz. 1732. p. 5. col. 2. Mr. H's Example is 1733. p. 9. An *Advertisement* was sent to London, in answer to Mr. H's Jan. 18. 1734, 5. but the Bookseller, from prudential motives in his way, did not think it proper to print it, as he informed me Jan. 25. 1734, 5. Vid. Lett. N^o. 4. I think there is no need, in this affair, of doing any thing more, than *stating the facts*, and leaving the *vouchers* in Mr. Noon's Hands, where they may be now seen by any one, who has a mind to satisfy his curiosity in this Affair. Aug. 30. 1739. *Somerset.*

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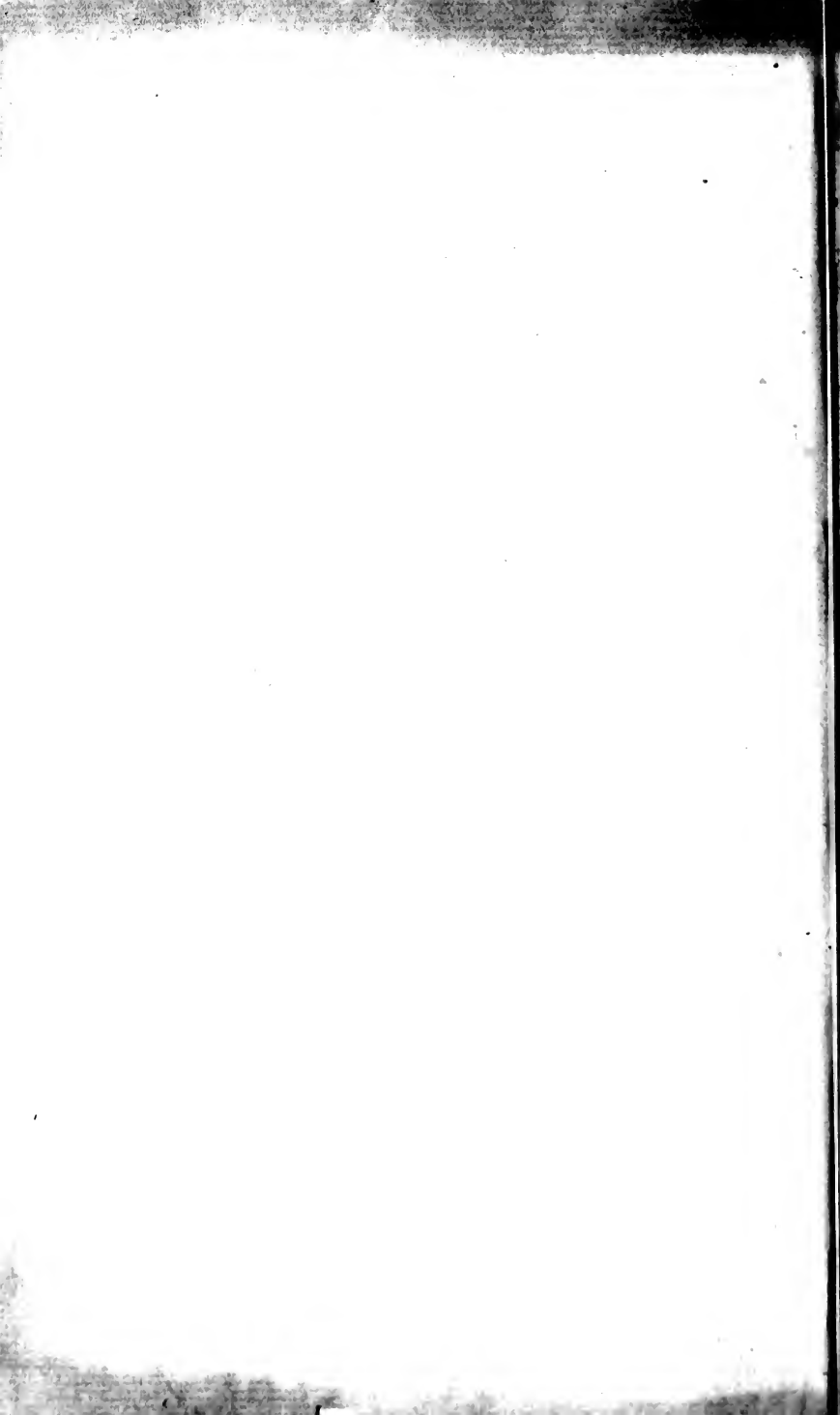
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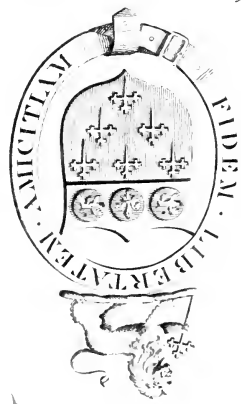
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